

MEGA

حل كتاب

GOAL¹

WORKBOOK

من تحضيري

MANUEL DOS SANTOS
ELI GHAZEL - DANAE KOZANOGLU



وزارة التعليم

Ministry of Education

2023 - 1445

Mc
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MegaGoal 1 Workbook

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1 Big Changes

Term 1

A What global issue is shown in each picture? Use the words in the box.

overpopulation
unemployment

pollution
fresh water

traffic
economy

security
natural disaster

endangered species
global warming



1. unemployment



2. overpopulation



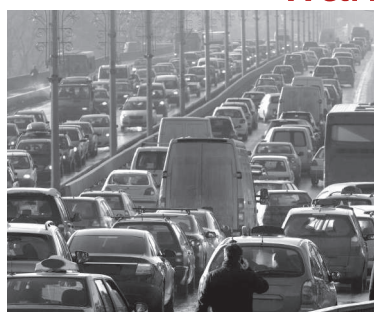
3. global warming



4. fresh water



5. security



6. traffic



7. pollution



8. natural disaster



9. endangered species



10. economy

1 Big Changes

B Complete the information. Use the present tense.

My name (1) (be) is Carolina Richter. I (2) (live) live in the city of Blumenau, Santa Catarina, Brazil. I (3) (be) am 16 years old. I (4) (have) have a younger sister and an older brother. They (5) (watch) watch TV every evening with my father. I (6) (do) do my homework in the same room. There (7) (be) is a television show on tonight about global warming. I (8) (be) am interested in global warming. It (9) (affect) affects everyone and everything on Earth.

My science teacher (10) (want) wants everyone to write a report on a global issue. My report (11) (be) is on the importance of the rain forest in Brazil. People (12) (take) take these huge forests for granted. Our Brazilian rain forest (13) (make) makes about 20 percent of the Earth's oxygen. But every day people (14) (cut down) cut down or (15) (burn) burn our rain forest. This (16) (mean) means less oxygen in the atmosphere. With less oxygen, there (17) (be) are more carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. This (18) (affect) affect global warming.

My friends and I (19) (talk) talk about this every day. We (20) (want) want to stop the destruction of the rain forests in Brazil and reduce global warming. In fact, all my family and friends (21) (know) knew how important this is. But global warming (22) (be) is not just a Brazilian problem. The whole world (23) (need) needs to help to reduce global warming.



C Answer the questions.

1. Where does Carolina live?
she lives in Blumenau, Santa Catarina, Brazil
2. Who watches TV every evening?
Carolina's brother and sister watch TV every evening
3. What is Carolina interested in?
she's interested in global warming
4. What do Carolina and her friends talk about every day?
they talk about global warming every day
5. Who needs to help reduce global warming?
the whole world needs to reduce global warming

D Finish the conversation. Use the simple present or present progressive.

Alexa: Hi, Mrs. Lewis. Where **(1)** (be) is Grace?

Mrs. Lewis: She **(2)** (be) is still upstairs. I **(3)** (think) think she **(4)** (finish) is finishing her project.

Alexa: What **(5)** (do) are doing you?

Mrs. Lewis: I **(6)** (make) am making a pizza. **(7)** (be) are you hungry?

Alexa: Yes, I **(8)** (be) am. Thanks. Grace and I **(9)** (meet) are meeting Mona and Sierra in a little while.

Mrs. Lewis: Really? I **(10)** (negative: know) don't know Sierra. Who **(11)** (be) is she?

Alexa: She **(12)** (live) lives in Madrid. She **(13)** (visit) is visiting her cousin. She **(14)** (be) is her cousin.

Mrs. Lewis: Where **(15)** (go) are going you?

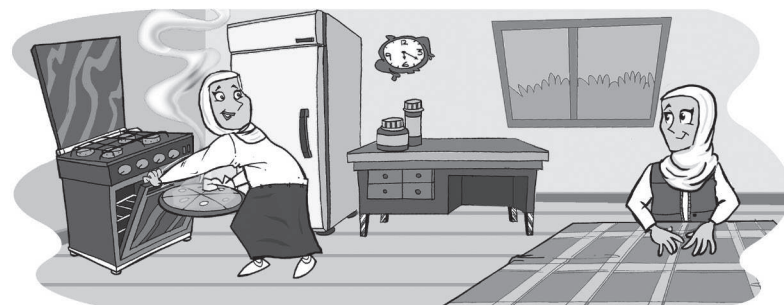
Alexa: There **(16)** (be) is a talk on Europe and globalization. Sierra and Mona **(17)** (want) want to go to hear it. Then Grace and I **(18)** (want) want to take them to an Indian restaurant for dinner.

Mrs. Lewis: I **(19)** (love) love Indian food!

Alexa: Why **(20)** (negative: come) don't you come with us to the restaurant?

Mrs. Lewis: That **(21)** (be) is a great idea!

Alexa: Awesome! We **(22)** (have) have reservations for 9 o'clock.



E Complete a question for each answer.

Q: What is Grace doing?

A: She's finishing her project.

1. Q: Who are they meeting?

A: They're meeting Mona and Sierra.

3. Q: Where do they want to go?

A: They want to go to a talk on Europe and globalization.

2. Q: Who is Sierra?

A: She is Mona's cousin.

4. Q: Where are they going after the talk?

A: They're going to an Indian restaurant.

1 Big Changes

F Complete the sentences. Use the simple past.



Sandra is a biologist.

In 1980, her grandfather was a biologist, too.

- France uses the euro today.
In 1995, France used the franc for its currency.
- Today my parents have three children.
In 2009, they had two children.
- My country launches a lot of satellites each year.
Last year, it launched 23 satellites.
- Traffic increases all the time in my city.
It increased 50 percent last year.

G Complete the sentences. Use the present perfect.



I (need) have needed a new pair of shoes for a long time.

- The city (want) has wanted a park on King Abdulaziz Road for years.
- Overpopulation and pollution (affect) have affected global warming.
- My family (live) has lived in the same town for fifteen years.
- We (lose) have lost touch with many of our cousins.

H Complete the paragraph. Use the simple past or the present perfect.

My brother and I (1) (go) went to the zoo yesterday. We (2) (see) saw a lot of beautiful animals there. Some of the animals (3) (be) have been on the endangered species list for a long time. I (4) (love) loved the giant pandas. They (5) (be) were beautiful, and they (6) (be) were hungry, too! One of the pandas (7) (sit) sat under a tree and (8) (eat) ate a lot of leaves. Yesterday I (9) (learn) learnt that the giant panda (10) (be) has been on the endangered species list since at least 1980.

I READING

Read about Ellis Island in New York.

Between 1892 and 1954, most people who came to live in the United States passed through Ellis Island. During that time, more than 12 million immigrants had this experience. Sometimes more than 10,000 people would go through Ellis Island in a single day. Most of these newcomers came from Europe and almost all of them came across the Atlantic Ocean by steamship. The trip was very difficult. The food was terrible, the ships were usually crowded and dirty, and the weather was usually bad so a lot of people got sick.

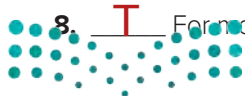
After the immigrants got off the ship at Ellis Island, they first had to pass a medical test. Sometimes they would wait for hours to see a doctor. If they were sick, they were usually sent back home. Over 250,000 people were sent home between the years 1892 and 1954. Some of those refused entry were young children, so one or both parents would have to go back with them. For these people, it meant their dream of living in the United States was over.

Today Ellis Island is a museum. You can see pictures of what the immigrants and the ships looked like. You can also listen to recorded interviews of some of the immigrants as they tell stories about what it was like to come to this country. In spring 2001, *The Statue of Liberty-Ellis Island Foundation* started offering a new service. You can now trace your ancestors' records. Among other things, you can find out the name of the ship they came on, how old they were, and what nationality they were. Of course there is a fee for this service, but for many people it is worth it to find out more about their family members' first days in the New World.



Read the sentences about Ellis Island. Write **T** for **True** or **F** for **False**.

1. F Ellis Island is in California.
2. T Immigrants came to Ellis Island and then had to pass a medical test.
3. T Today Ellis Island is a museum.
4. T Ellis Island was used between the years 1892 and 1954.
5. T Many people came to Ellis Island from Europe.
6. F The ships were clean and didn't have many people on them.
7. F The food on the ships was great.
8. T For most immigrants, the trip across the Atlantic was difficult.



1 Big Changes

J Hameed just returned to Saudi Arabia from a business trip. How did he answer the immigration officer's questions? Write your ideas.



Q: What is your nationality?

A: *I am Saudi.*

1. Q: What city do you live in?

A: *riyadh*

2. Q: Are you bringing back any fruit or vegetables?

A: *NO, i'm not*

3. Q: What countries have you visited?

A: *i visited lebanon*

4. Q: Why have you been out of the country?

A: *i've been on business*

5. Q: How long have you been out of the country?

A: *i've been out of country for a month*



K The introduction of personal computers and computer networks has changed the way people do things at work, at home, and at school. Write sentences about changes at:

Work:	<i>people can do their job while they are at home</i>
Home:	<i>people can communicate with their friends and family</i>
School:	<i>students can get any information via the internet.</i>

- L** Look at the picture. Have you been to this place? If you haven't, imagine that you went there and answer the questions below.



1. When did you go there?

i went last summer

2. How long did you stay there?

i stayed for 2 weeks

3. Where did you go?

i went to some malls for shopping

4. What did you do?

i visited a museum and theme park

5. What did you see?

i saw many beautiful buildings

6. What words describe the place?



fantastic, great, interesting, fascinating

1 Big Changes

M WRITING

Get a picture of a place you like. Imagine that you went there. Complete the chart below and use it to write about your visit.

QUESTIONS	Your answers
Where did you go?	i went to paris
When did you go there?	i went last summer
How long did you stay there?	i stayed for two weeks
What happened there?	i visited the louvre museum
What did you see there?	i saw fantastic buildings
What did you do there?	i went shopping
What words describe the place?	fantastic, great

Adventure to paris

Last summer I went to Paris, France on vacation. It was a great trip. I stayed there for two weeks. I visited many places like the Louvre Museum and the champs-Elysees Street.

N Complete the information. Use the simple past.

Yesterday, Saeed (1) didn't go (not go) out because he (2) wanted (want) to write a report about natural disasters. He (3) waited (wait) for his friends to come to discuss some ideas. His friends, Ali and Samir, (4) lived (live) in the same town, but last week there (5) was (be) an earthquake. It (6) damaged (damage) part of the road. This (7) caused (cause) a traffic problem, so the buses (8) didn't arrive (not arrive) on time. The boys (9) decided (decide) to ride to Saeed's house on their bicycles instead. Saeed (10) didn't think (not think) they would come, so he (11) tried (try) to start writing the report. His friends (12) reached (reach) his house at lunch time. They (13) watched (watch) a documentary about natural disasters around the world and then they (14) talk (talk) about their effects. Saeed (15) made (make) notes of everything they (16) discussed (discuss). Last night, Saeed (17) sat (sit) down and (18) completed (complete) his report on his computer. He (19) wanted (want) to move to another country because he (20) didn't want (not want) to live somewhere far away from natural disasters like earthquakes.



O Answer these questions.



Did Saeed go out yesterday?

No, he didn't. He stayed at home.

1. What did he want to write?

he wanted to write a report

2. Where did his friends live?

they lived in the same town

3. What did the earthquake do?

it damaged part of the road

4. Did Saeed's friends go to his house by bus?

no, they didn't. they rode on their bicycles

no, they didn't they watched a documentary

5. Did the boys read books about global warming?

6. When did Saeed complete his report?

he completed it last night

7. Did Saeed want to leave his country?

yes, he did



1 Big Changes



P Match the questions and answers.

- | | |
|--|---------------------|
| 1. <u>f</u> Were you watching the football match on your smartphone? | a. No they weren't. |
| 2. <u>d</u> Was Neil Armstrong traveling in space in June 1963? | b. Yes, it was. |
| 3. <u>e</u> Was King Abdulaziz ruling the KSA in 1932? | c. Yes, you were. |
| 4. <u>c</u> Were we getting behind schedule with our work? | d. No, he wasn't. |
| 5. <u>b</u> Was the Space Shuttle Discovery flying around the Earth in 1985? | e. Yes, he was. |
| 6. <u>a</u> Were people using computers in 1900? | f. Yes, I was. |

Q Complete the sentences with the correct simple past or past progressive form of the verb.

The Romans were becoming (become) a powerful nation when they built (build) the Coliseum.

- Noura was sleeping (sleep) when the tsunami flooded (flood) the village.
- We heard (hear) the news about the Space Shuttle when it was (be) launched.
- The officials were, t rationing (not ration) food when the war first started (start).
- When Edmund Halley located (locate) the comet, he was studying (study) the movement of the planets.
- was Al-Battani travelling (travel) in Syria when he made (make) his astronomical observations?
- Sultan bin Salman bin Abdulaziz Al Saud was representing (represent) ARABSAT when he flew (fly) in Discovery in 1985.

R Make sentences using **when**.

- Ahmed Zewail / teach in California / / win / the Nobel Prize
ahmed zewail was teaching in california when he won the nobel prize
- they / cross the border from Iraq / / the earthquake happen
they were crossing the border from iraq when the earthquake happen
- the water supply / run out / / the rescue team arrive
the water supply was running out when the rescue team arrived
- Sabah / do medical research / / the Internet go down?
sabah was doing a medical reserch when the internet went down

2 Careers

A Write the word that describes each person.

initiative

teamwork skills

honesty

work ethic

integrity

1. Faisal works in a clothing store. He helps customers choose clothes, and he answers their questions. Faisal thinks that the store needs to sell hip and cool clothes. He has asked some customers about this, and they are interested in buying that style of clothes. He talked to his manager, and his manager was very happy with Faisal and his idea. In fact, the manager gave Faisal a promotion!

Faisal has initiative.



2. Fahd is a doctor and works at a hospital. He has worked there for three years. He has never been late for work. Fahd has always done his job well, and he has never missed a day of work. He loves his job and always helps others. He often stays late to see his patients. Fahd has a strong work ethic.



3. Adel works in a bank. Yesterday morning he had a new customer. He lost his wallet at the bank. After lunch, Adel saw the wallet on the floor by his desk. He immediately called him. He returned to the bank, and Adel gave him the wallet. All his money was still in the wallet, and he was very happy. He gave Adel \$20 as a reward. Adel received the reward because of his honesty and integrity.



4. Saeed has always liked to work with people. He's a manager in an advertising agency. Saeed is always interested in working with new clients. He is good at getting people to work together. That is an important part of his job. And he has always been successful because of this. Saeed has a lot of success at work because of his teamwork skills.



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2 Careers

B Read Tom's job application. Answer the questions about him. Use the present perfect progressive.

Job Application Form

Your Name:	Tom Chen
Address:	810 Piney Lane Paulding, MI 39348
Name of High School:	Robert Morris High School
Important Courses:	Computer Science, 3 years Math, 4 years
Languages:	Spanish, 3 years (reading, writing, speaking) French, 2 years (reading, writing)
Activities:	Basketball team, 4 years
Employer:	Ciao Italian Restaurant
Experience:	Answering phones, serving food
Length of Time at This Job:	2 years



Can Tom use a computer?

(use) Yes. He's been using a computer for three years.

- Has he ever had a computer science class?
(take) Yes, he has been taking a computer science class for three years
- Does he know more than one language?
(speak) Yes, he has been speaking for three years
- Can he read French?
(study) Yes, he has been studying french for two years
- Does he play basketball?
(play) Yes, he has been playing basketball for four years
- Has he ever worked in a restaurant?
(work) Yes, he has been working in a restaurant for two years
- Does he know how to answer phones?
(answer) Yes, he has been answering phones for two years

C Now tell us about your skills. Use the present perfect progressive.

- I have been playing football for five years
- I have been using a computer for three years
- I have been painting for six years

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228 Unit 2

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D

Read what the people **have been doing** and what they **have done**. Complete each story. Use the present perfect progressive or the present perfect. Sometimes either one is correct.

1. I'm a professional football player. I love to play football, and I (do) **have been doing** it since I was a kid. I also like to win. My team (win) **has won** 15 games so far this season. We practice a lot, and we (work) **have been working** all season on our teamwork skills. The team wins a match, not just one person. Our coach (tell) **has told** us that a hundred times. It really is important to remember.
2. I'm a nurse. I (work) **have been working** in the same job since I was 22 years old. I (do) **have been doing** the same thing for ten years. My job is never boring, and I really like to help people get well again. It's great to get a thank you card from a patient. In fact, lots of patients (send) **have sent** me cards, and I (keep) **have kept** all of them!
3. I'm a flight attendant, and I love my job. Sometimes we get some noisy people on a flight, and once in a while I have to work with an unpleasant passenger. But I have great communications skills, and passengers usually like me. I (do) **have been doing** this for five years, and I (meet) **have met** so many wonderful people. The hours are long, but after I (work) **have been working** for five days I get two days off. I (travel) **have travelled** to five continents. It's a great job.



2 Careers

E Omar is at a job interview. Mr. Al Zahrani is asking him some questions. Complete the conversation. Use **good at** + gerund or **interested in** + gerund.

Mr. Al Zahrani: What job are you interested in?

Omar: I'm **(1)** (work) interested in working for you as an accountant.

Mr. Al Zahrani: How are your computer skills? Have you taken any computer science classes?

Omar: Yes. I got all A's in my computer science classes, and I'm **(2)** (use) good at using computers and different computer programs.

Mr. Al Zahrani: How are your communication skills?

Omar: I'm not very **(3)** (speak) good at speaking in public, but I am very **(4)** (write) good at writing reports and emails.

Mr. Al Zahrani: Why do you want to be an accountant?

Omar: I'm **(5)** (use) good at using my analytical skills.

Mr. Al Zahrani: That's good. Tell me about your analytical skills.

Omar: I'm **(6)** (study) good at studying a problem, and I'm **(7)** (find) good at finding any mistakes, and then I'm very **(8)** (find) good at finding a solution to a problem.

Mr. Al Zahrani: We want employees with a strong work ethic. We are **(9)** (have) interested in having employees with lots of honesty and integrity.

Omar: I agree with you. Those are important qualities, and I have a very strong work ethic.

Mr. Al Zahrani: Very good. Thank you, Omar.



Omar:

Thank you, Mr. Al Zahrani.



F READING

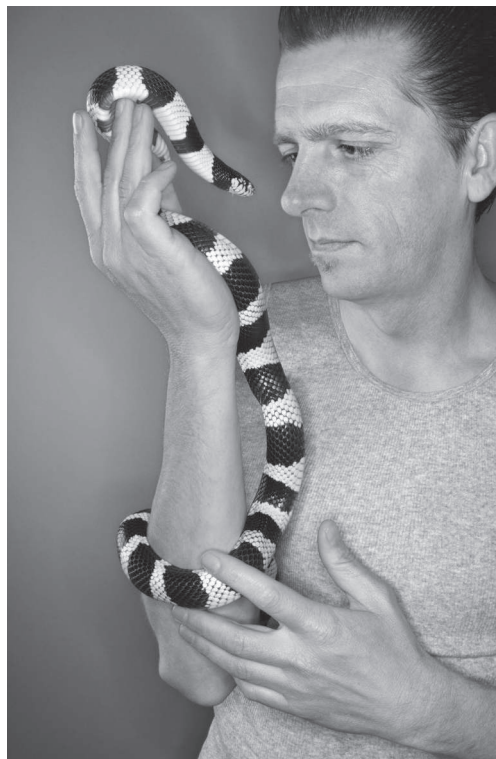
Read the story, and answer the questions.

How many times have you been near a dangerous animal? How close have you been to a poisonous snake? Well Tony Kepler raises killer snakes for a living, and he loves his job. He has been working with them since he was a little boy, and he's not afraid of them at all.

Tony's father has been handling snakes for twenty years, and he has taught his son a lot about them. Now Tony is able to make money from snakes. He collects the venom from rattlesnakes found in the western part of the U.S. Venom is the liquid that comes out of the snake's fangs when it bites. Tony sends the venom to a lab, and the lab makes it into antivenin. When a poisonous snake bites a person, a doctor gives that person antivenin. This antivenin keeps the venom from killing the person. Tony has been earning his living this way for five years.

Tony's father has handled nearly 1,000 snakes in his lifetime. He has taught hundreds of people how to hold snakes. He has also shown them how to feed snakes and how to get venom from them. Not everyone can get used to the idea of picking up a snake. Many people heard scary stories about snakes when they were children and have been afraid of them ever since. Tony has been trying to educate people about the positive things snakes do. For one thing, they help control the rat and mouse population. Snakes are also very clean and quiet, and they rarely disturb humans.

Tony's job is very different from a lot of jobs, but it is a really important one. Without venom collectors, many people would be in real danger and some would die.



1. How long has Tony been working with snakes?

He has been working with snakes since he was a little boy

2. How long has Tony's father been handling snakes?

He has been handling snakes for twenty years

3. How many snakes has Tony's father handled?

He has handled nearly 1000 snakes

4. How long has Tony been earning his living from snakes?

He has been earning his living from snakes for five years

5. Why is Tony so comfortable around snakes?

Because he has working with snakes for a long time

G Look at the pictures. Write sentences about each person. Use the present perfect simple and the present perfect progressive. Also use **interested in** + gerund and **good at** + gerund.



Hameed

! *Hameed has been working in the company for five years.*

1. **He has signed many contracts**
2. **He is interested in** trading
3. **He is good at using computers**



Ali

! *Ali is interested in becoming a surgeon.*

4. **He has been studying medicine**
5. **He is good at operating surgeries**
6. **He has practiced** surgeries

H You have applied for a teaching position. You are preparing for the interview. Write some of the questions that the interviewer might ask you.

1. **What qualifies do you have?**
2. **Why do you want to be a teacher?**
3. **What experience do you have in schools?**
4. **What are the skills that make you a good teacher?**
5. **How will you manage challenges at work?**



I Look at the two pictures and answer the questions below.



1. What do these people do?

The man on the right is an architect

The man on the left is a businessman

2. What are the different things they need to do every day?

An architect needs to check the blueprints

A businessman needs to make deals

3. Are there any dangers in their jobs? What?

There are some dangers
construction area.

like being in a

4. What are the good things about having each kind of job?

An architect satisfied to be an effective member in his society

The job of a businessman is

fairly lucrative

5. What are some words that describe each kind of job?



Interesting,

profitable

J WRITING

Get a picture of a job you like. Imagine that you are applying for this job. Complete the chart below and use it to write a letter of application.

QUESTIONS	Your answers
What is the job?	teacher
What are the good things about this job?	it's satisfying and creative
What are the things that you need to do every day in this job?	prepare lessons, communicate ideas use the computer and the internet for information.
What are some words that describe this job?	Satisfying, humanitarian, tiring and noble
Why are you interested in this job?	Because I like dealing with children and young people
What qualities do you have that are the right qualities for this job?	Patience, creative, sociable able to communicate ideas,
How are you preparing for this kind of job?	I followed some courses and practiced teaching in some school

Type your text

Dear Sir,

I'm writing to apply for this job and hope to be a teacher in your school. I know it's a tiring job, but it's a humanitarian, creative and noble job.

I believe that I have good qualities that makes me a competitive candidate for this position. I'm patient, creative, and very good at dealing with young people and communicating ideas. I'm also good at using the computer and the internet.

I followed some courses and practiced teaching in some schools.

Thank you for your time and consideration. I look forward to hearing from you.
Sincerely,

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294 Unit 2

K Complete a question and an answer for each prompt.



Hashim / do / journalist What does Hashim do? He's a journalist.

where / work / newspaper Where does he work? He works for a newspaper.

1. Rana / do / nurse What does Rana do? She's a nurse.

where / work / hospital Where does she work? She works in a hospital.

2. you / do / chef What do you do? I'm a chef.

where / work / hotel restaurant Where do you work? I work in a hotel restaurant.

3. your uncles / do / lawyers What do your uncles do? They are layers.

where / work / office Where do they work? They work in an office.

4. Aisha's father / do / sales manager What dose Aiaha's father do? He's a sales manager.

where / work / shopping mall Where does he work? He works in a shopping mall.

5. Faisal / do / car mechanic What does faisal do? He's a car mechanic.

where / work / garage Where does he work? He works in a garage.



L Complete the conversation. Circle the correct answers.



Yahya: Hi. I'm Yahya Abdullah. I'm a photographer. I ¹ (work / works) for a sports magazine in Riyadh.

Gregory: That's a great job. I'm Gregory Hunter.

Yousef: What ² (do you do / you are doing)

Gregory: I'm a football coach. I coach the players in a club here. And my wife is a teacher. She isn't at the school now. ³ (On / In) weekends, she ⁴ (doesn't work / don't work). She's at home.

Yahya: Do you ⁵ (have / has) any friends here?

Gregory: Yes, ⁶ (I do / I has). My friends are Ali and Samir. They are standing over there.

Yahya: What ⁷ (they do / do they do)?

Gregory: They're football players. They ⁸ (play / playing) for a team in Jeddah.

Yahya: That's interesting. ⁹ (When / What) do they train?

Gregory: They train ¹⁰ (at / on) weekdays, from seven ¹¹ (at / to) ten every evening.

Yahya: My brother plays football ¹² (in / on) the evenings, too. He's in a team in Dubai. They're playing ¹³ (at / to) nine o'clock tonight. Do you want to watch the match?

Gregory: Thanks, but no, I ¹⁴ (don't watch / don't). My plane leaves at ten.

2 Careers

M Complete the sentences with **who** or **which**.

1. What's the name of the girl Who sits next to Amal in school?
2. This is the stadium Which our team plays in.
3. That's the new restaurant Which is really expensive
4. Is that the helpful taxi driver Who brought us to the hotel yesterday?
5. The web designers Who made the company website are excellent at their job.
6. A journalist Who works for a newspaper in Riyadh was at the airport.



N Make sentences using **while**. Use the past progressive.



journalists / wait to ask questions / / team / leave stadium

The journalists were waiting to ask questions while the team was leaving the stadium

1. some passengers / sleep / / pilot / land plane

Some passengers were sleeping while the pilot was landing the plane

2. baby / cry / / Nawal / talk on the phone

The baby was crying while Nawal was talking on the phone

3. it / rain / / we / play tennis

It was raining while we were playing tennis

4. Faisal / work on the weekends / / he / study at university

Faisal was working on the weekends while he was studying at university

5. I / do my science homework / / my sisters / watch a film

I was doing my science homework while my sisters were watching a film

6. Dan / organize the conference / / you / prepare your speech

Dan was organizing the conference while you were preparing your speech

O Complete the text. Write one word in each gap.

Last year, Asma (1) was studying for her medical degree (2) while she and her sister (3) were staying with their aunt and uncle in Edinburgh. Her aunt, (4) who worked in a hospital there, (5) was helping her with her studies.

Asma applied for a job in a hospital (6) which is in her town. Now she's a trainee nurse there. She really enjoys helping people (7) who are sick.



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3 What Will Be, Will Be

A Dr. Ali has written a novel about the future. Mr. Saleh is interviewing him for a television show. Complete the conversation with **will** and the words in parentheses. Use **Of course** or **I hope not** where needed.

Mr. Saleh: Your new novel is very interesting. You did a lot of research. **(1)** (tell) Will you tell our viewers about life in the future?

Dr. Ali: **(2)** Of course. I **(3)** (be) will be happy to answer your questions.

Mr. Saleh: **(4)** (work) Will people work longer hours in the future than they do now?

Dr. Ali: **(5)** I hope not! In the future we probably **(6)** (not / work) won't work as much. We **(7)** (have) will have much more leisure time.

Mr. Saleh: I've heard about smart cars—cars that do all the driving. **(8)** (spend) Will we spend a lot of our leisure time going places in these cars?

Dr. Ali: **(9)** I hope not. We **(10)** (not / need) won't need our smart cars to go places. We **(11)** (live) will live in smart houses. And thanks to virtual reality we **(12)** (be able to) will be able talk to people anywhere in the world, and it **(13)** (feel) will feel like they're in the room with us.



B Now Mr. Saleh asks Dr. Ali about robots in the future. Complete the interview with **be going to** and the words in parentheses. Use **I think so** or **I don't think so** where needed.

Mr. Saleh: In your novel, your main character is a robot. **(1)** (become) Are robots going to become part of our lives anytime soon?

Dr. Ali: **(2)** I think so. In a few years, stores **(3)** (sell) are going to sell robots to clean your rugs and cut your grass.

Mr. Saleh: **(4)** (be) Are robots going to be smart enough to be companions to people?

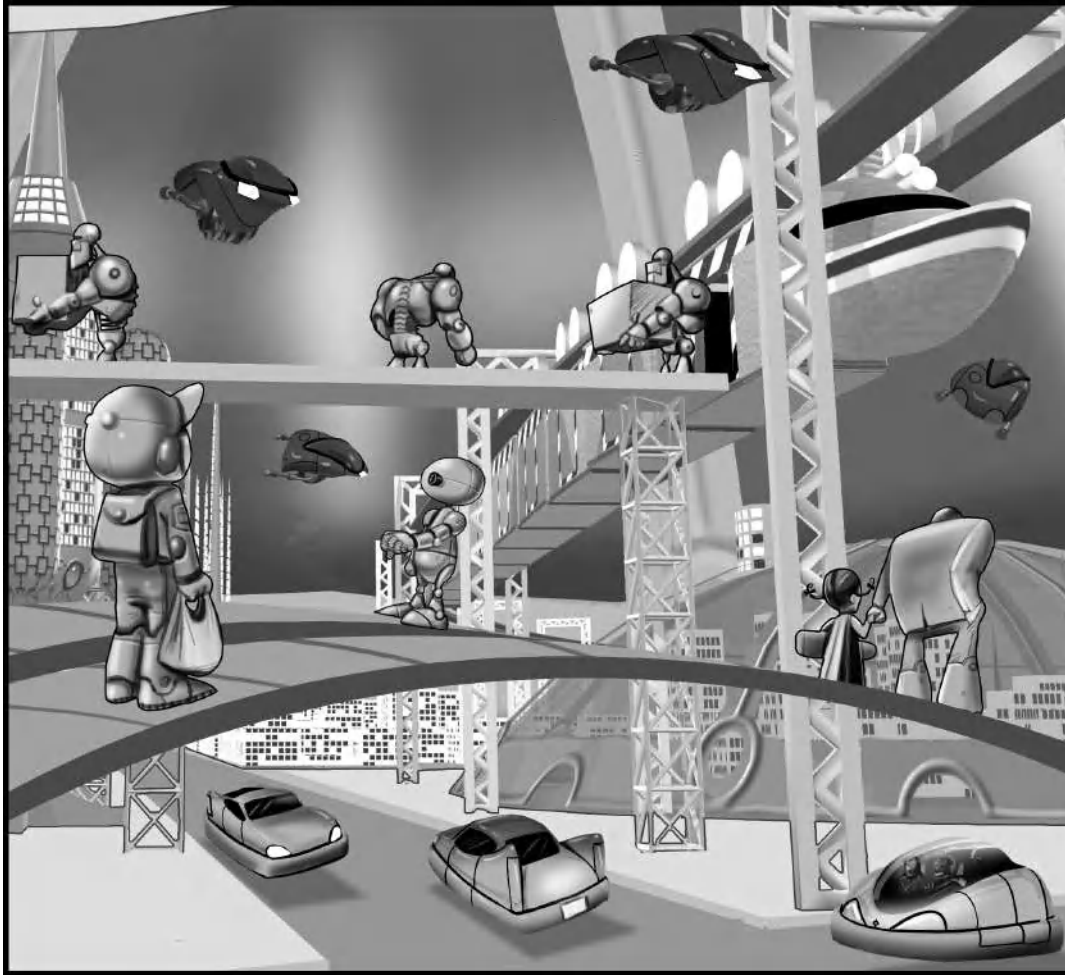
Dr. Ali: Actually, in this century, robots **(5)** (pass) are going to pass humans in intelligence. And people **(6)** (have) are going to have robots as co-workers.

Mr. Saleh: I **(7)** (go) am going to go back to school then! If I don't, **(8)** (not / know) am not going to know what to say to them!



3 What Will Be, Will Be

- C** Look at the picture. Write six sentences with **will**, **won't**, or **be going to** to make predictions about cities of the future.



 *Cities of the future won't have parks.*

1. **They will have flying cars**
2. **We are going to have many robots**
3. **Robots will do many things**
4. **There will be fast trains**
5. **Houses and schools will be different**
6. **Cars are not going to have wheels**

D Read the conversation. Choose **will** or **be going to**. Use **will** for predictions and **going to** for plans. Sometimes either one is correct.

Mr. Huston: Tell me, Adnan, what are your plans for next year, after you graduate.

Adnan: Well, I (1) will travel / am going to travel in the summer. Probably, I (2) will visit / am going to visit India and China.

Mr. Huston: That's exciting. (3) Will you go / Are you going to go with friends?

Adnan: I am not sure. Probably I (4) will spend / am going to spend some time traveling. If my friends want to come along, that'll be great!

Mr. Huston: (5) Are you going to stay / Will you stay with friends?

Adnan: I hope so.



E Fadwa is writing an email to her friend Nawal, and Nawal sends an email back. Complete their emails using **will** or **be going to**. Use **will** for predictions and **be going to** for plans. Sometimes either one is correct.

Reply Reply to all Forward Delete Print

To: nawal@megagoal.com
Subject: vacation

Hi Nawal,

I have awesome news to tell you. Next week I (1) fly **am going to fly** to Abha. I (2) go **am going to go** with my family, and we (3) spend **are going to spend** the whole month of June there! Probably it (4) take **will take** 20 hours to travel there. Not fun! Oh, no! I don't have anything to read on the plane. Maybe I (5) buy **will buy** a big novel at the airport. Have fun at work next week!

Fadwa

Reply Reply to all Forward Delete Print

To: fadwa@megagoal.com
Subject: Re: vacation

Hi Fadwa,

You are so lucky! I think work (6) be **will be** busy next week and during all of June. Maybe I (7) go **will go** with you to Abha. Have fun!

Nawal

3 What Will Be, Will Be

F What about you? Answer the questions using the future progressive.

1. What will you be doing next week?

I'll be studying

2. What will you be doing this summer?

I'll be travelling to Egypt

3. What are you going to be doing in five years?

I'm going to be at university

4. What are you going to be doing in 10 years?

I'm going to be working

G Look at the photos. Answer the questions. Use the future progressive and short answers.



Is your little brother going to be playing video games with us?

No, he isn't. He's going to be getting a haircut.

1. Will Dana still be reading that novel next week?

Yes, she will

2. Will they be seeing any whales on their vacation?

Yes, they will

3. Are we going to be diving in a submarine?

No, I'm not. I'm going to be flying in a plane

4. Are Khaled and his wife going to be taking the high-speed train to Paris?

Yes, they are

5. Will you be playing video games tomorrow?

No, I won't. I will be launching a rocket



H READING

Read the article. Answer the questions.

Looking Ahead

The future is hard to see and plan—even for experts.
Read the quotations below:

- “It will be years—not in my [life] time—before a woman will become prime minister [of the United Kingdom].” Baroness Margaret Thatcher said this in 1974, just five years before she became the first female British Prime Minister.
- “There is no reason anyone would want a computer in their home.” Ken Olsen, who started Digital Equipment Corporation, said this in 1977.
- “It will take at least 200 years to put a man on the moon.” Experts at the magazine *Science Digest* wrote this in 1948.

Yet some predictions are amazingly accurate. At about the same time that *Science Digest* made its prediction, British writer Arthur C. Clarke predicted a moon landing and missed the date by just one year. What are some of Clarke’s more recent predictions?

- Space travel will soon become common.
- Within the next 1,000 years, we will be plugged into an Internet that lets us download the libraries of distant planets.

Will these predictions come true? No one knows right now. But there is one thing we can be quite certain about: Science and technology has become more and more important and it will affect our future in very powerful ways.

Will the end result be positive, helping people live longer, happier lives? Or will it be negative, perhaps destroying the environment through pollution and global warming?

The answer will probably depend on how we decide to use science and technology. For this reason, it is important to think carefully about the future. Maybe we can’t predict it accurately, but we need to think about what could happen and how our lives will be in the future.

1. Find one prediction that did not come true.

There is no reason that anyone want a computer their home

2. What did Arthur C. Clarke accurately predict?

He predicted a moon landing

3. What is another prediction that Clarke has made?

He predicted that space travel will soon become common

4. What is one thing about the future that we can be sure of?

Science and technology will affect our future in very powerful

5. Will science and technology have a positive or negative effect on the future?

It may have a positive or negative effect, it depends on how we decide to use technology.



3 What Will Be, Will Be

I Predict your best friend's future. Use the words in the box or your own ideas.

move	be	get	fall	find
work	go	have	travel	live

! *Pat will be a big success. He will finish first in his class in school.*
He won't get married until he's 30 years old.
He'll be living in a fabulous apartment in New York City.

1. **He will travel to EGYPT to live with his parents**
2. **He will move to a new house**
3. **He won't go on vacation this summer. he will English**
4. **He will get high marks in English. HE like english**
5. **He will find new friendes. He is sociable**

J What are your plans for the weekend? Think about things that you have planned are sure about and some things you are thinking of doing but are not certain. Write about Friday and Saturday.

On Friday, **i'm going to the mall with my family**
we're going to buy some items. After that
we'ge going visit my grandparents. probably
we will have dinner in a resturant

On Saturday, **i'm going to play football with my friendes.**
in the afternoon we're going to play computer
games. probably we will hang out in the evening.



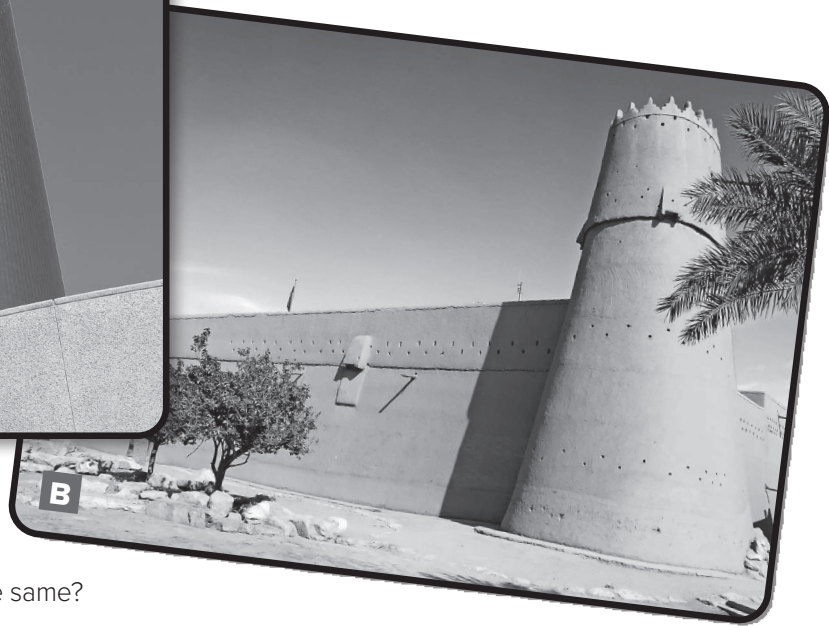
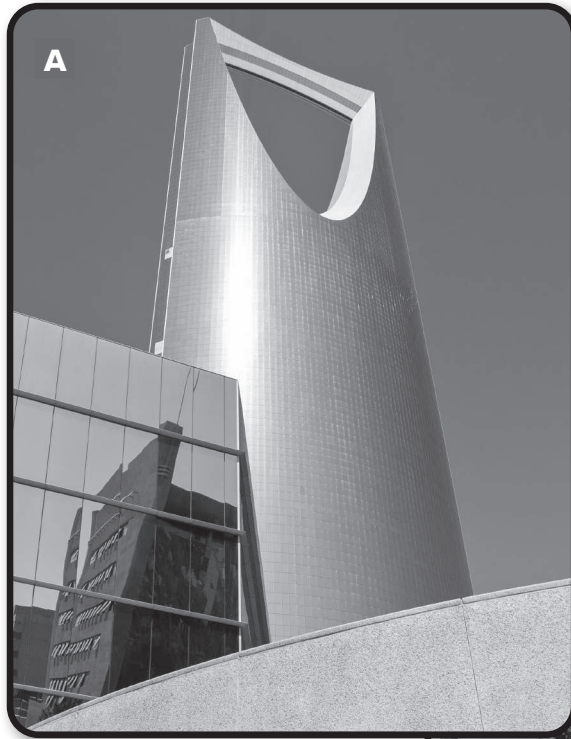
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K Look at the two pictures A and B. Answer the questions below.



1. How are these two buildings the same?

both of them are towers

2. How are these buildings different?

the building in picture A is modern it's made of cement and glass. while the building in picture B is ancient. it's mad of brick

3. How will the buildings change in 50 years?

the ancient tower will probably be restored by archeologists. the modern one will be much more modern

3 What Will Be, Will Be

L WRITING

Get a picture of your town or city in Saudi Arabia. Complete the chart below and use it to write what your town or city will be like in the future.

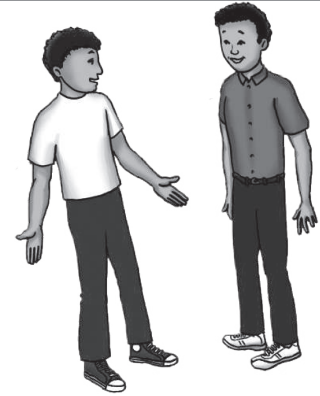
Tasks	Your notes	Your notes on how you think it will change in the future
Write a list of things that you see in the picture	skyscrapers, a hotel the kingdom tower many cars light	it will be much more modern more bridges
Write a list of words that describe what you can see in the picture	amazing, fascinating, impressive	up-to-date high-tech
Write a list of words to describe what you can see happening in the picture	cars are moving	

The Future As I See It

This is my city Riyadh. It's a modern city which has many skyscrapers, nice hotels and beautiful streets. I can see the Kingdom Tower in the picture. As I see in the future my city will be much modern. There will be projects, and building will increase. There will be more schools, universities, entertainment places. There will be more bridges to get rid of the traffic jam. It will be more high-tech and up-to-date. I love my city.

M Choose the correct verb for each sentence.

1. _____ to the exhibition with me tomorrow?
 a. Do you come b. You come **c. Are you coming**
2. Ned is from New York. He _____ English in Riyadh at the moment.
 a. teaches **b. is teaching** c. teach
3. When _____ his new books coming out?
a. are b. do c. is
4. Researchers _____ the cause of the illness.
 a. aren't understanding b. not understand **c. don't understand**
5. Press this switch. It _____ the robot.
 a. activate b. is activating **c. activates**
6. Hussain is a pilot, but he _____ today.
a. isn't flying b. flies not c. aren't flying
7. _____ his car to college every day?
a. Does Ali drive b. Ali drives c. Is Ali driving
8. Nice car! _____ on clean fuel?
a. Does it run b. Runs c. Is it running



N Read the statements and questions. Match the responses.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. f Let's design a class website. | a. Yes, I am. |
| 2. c What are you going to do tomorrow? | b. Yes, why not? We might win a prize. |
| 3. a Are you going to the school Science Fair next week? | c. I'm going to find a technician to repair my computer. |
| 4. d How about making a science fiction film? | d. Great idea! Let's work out the plot. |
| 5. e Will your father help us with the school project? | e. Yes, he will. |
| 6. b Why don't we enter the school technology competition? | f. We can't. Our Internet connection is not good enough. |



3 What Will Be, Will Be

O Answer the questions. Use **probably** or **maybe** and a future tense

1. What are you going to do on your next vacation?

I'm going to play football

2. Where will you go?

probably I will go to the park

3. How will you get there?

Maybe I will go by bus

P Complete the tag questions. Then complete the responses.



A: The oceans won't cover the Earth in 100 years, will they?

B: No, they won't. They will probably cover some islands.

1. **A: Your parents don't speak English, do they ?**

B: No, they don't. They speak Arabic

2. **A: The school will close for the vacations soon, won't it ?**

B: Yes, they will.

3. **A: It doesn't rain often in Saudi Arabia, does it ?**

B: No, it doesn't. it rarely rains

4. **A: Your friends are not all scientists, are they ?**

B: No, they aren't. some are doctors

5. **A: The weather usually gets extremely hot here in the summer, doesn't it ?**

B: Yes, it does.

6. **A: We won't drive the same kind of cars in the future, will we? ?**

B: No, we won't. We will drive different kinds of cars

7. **A: Your mother isn't from Jeddah, is she? ?**

B: No, isn't. she's from Riyadh

8. **A: You're going to study in the United States next year, are you ?**

B: No, I'm not. I'm going to study in England



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4 The Art of Advertising

A Complete the story. Use the words in the box.

smooth

compact

options

customize

classic

Imad wanted to buy a car. He went for a walk last week, and he saw a small, (1) classic car that he liked. It was parked on the street. He went to a car dealership to look at new cars. With a new car, you can (2) customize it to have exactly what you want. But a new car would be too expensive for Imad. A friend told him to call his neighbor Abdullah. He was trying to sell his old car because he had just bought a new one. Imad went to his neighbor's house and looked at the car. Abdullah showed him the ad that he had written. It listed all the (3) options that came with the car. It was not as small as a compact car, but it was not too big. His neighbor said that the car was called a (4) compact and that it would never go out of style. The interior was clean and simple. And it would provide a very (5) smooth ride. Imad thought it was a great deal. He paid for the car and Abdullah gave him the keys. It was a great day for Imad!



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4 The Art of Advertising

- B** Complete the paragraphs with the verbs in parentheses. Use the correct form of the passive (simple present, simple past, present perfect, or future).

Before the 20th century, advertising was not very important, since most things (1) (make) were made at home or (2) (buy) were bought from small, local stores. But by 1900, many things (3) (produce) were produced in factories and (4) (sell) were sold to people who lived far from the factories. Through advertising, people (5) (tell) are told about these products.

Advertising has become an art and a science. Today a lot of money (6) (spend) is spent on research for advertising.

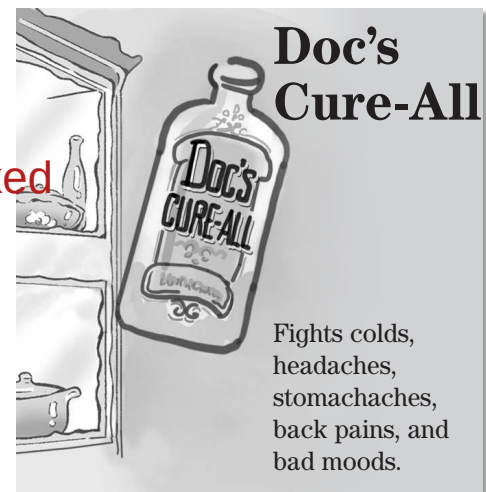
Before a company launches its ads, the ads (7) (show) will be shown to many people. If people don't like the ad, it (8) (not / launch) won't be launched

For some time now, many questions (9) (ask) have been asked about the effects of advertising. (10) (affect) Will people's attitudes and values be affected by advertising, and if so, how?

In the future, even more time and money (11) (spend) will be spent on advertising. Even more questions about the effects of advertising (12) (ask) will be asked, and it will be important to find some answers.

DRINK
FIZZ

...And add some sparkle to your life.



- C** Read the descriptions of people and objects that are in the *Guinness World Records*. Write a headline for each description. Use the superlative form of the adjective.

 The heaviest beef burger

A beef burger weighing 2.5 tons was made at the Outagamie County Fair in Seymour, Wisconsin, on August 5, 1989.

- The longest marriage Octavio Guillen and Adriana Martinez had a very long marriage. They were married for 67 years!
- The tallest man Robert Wadlow, who died in 1940, was 2.71 meters tall.
- The most expensive movie *Titanic* (1997) was an expensive movie to make. Different problems made it more expensive than any other movie.
- The most valuable slice of cake How valuable can a slice of cake be? Very valuable! In 1998, a slice of cake left over from the wedding of the Duke of Windsor and Wallis Simpson more than 60 years before was sold for \$29,900!

* Source: *Guinness World Records 2000: Millennium Edition* (Bantam, 2000)

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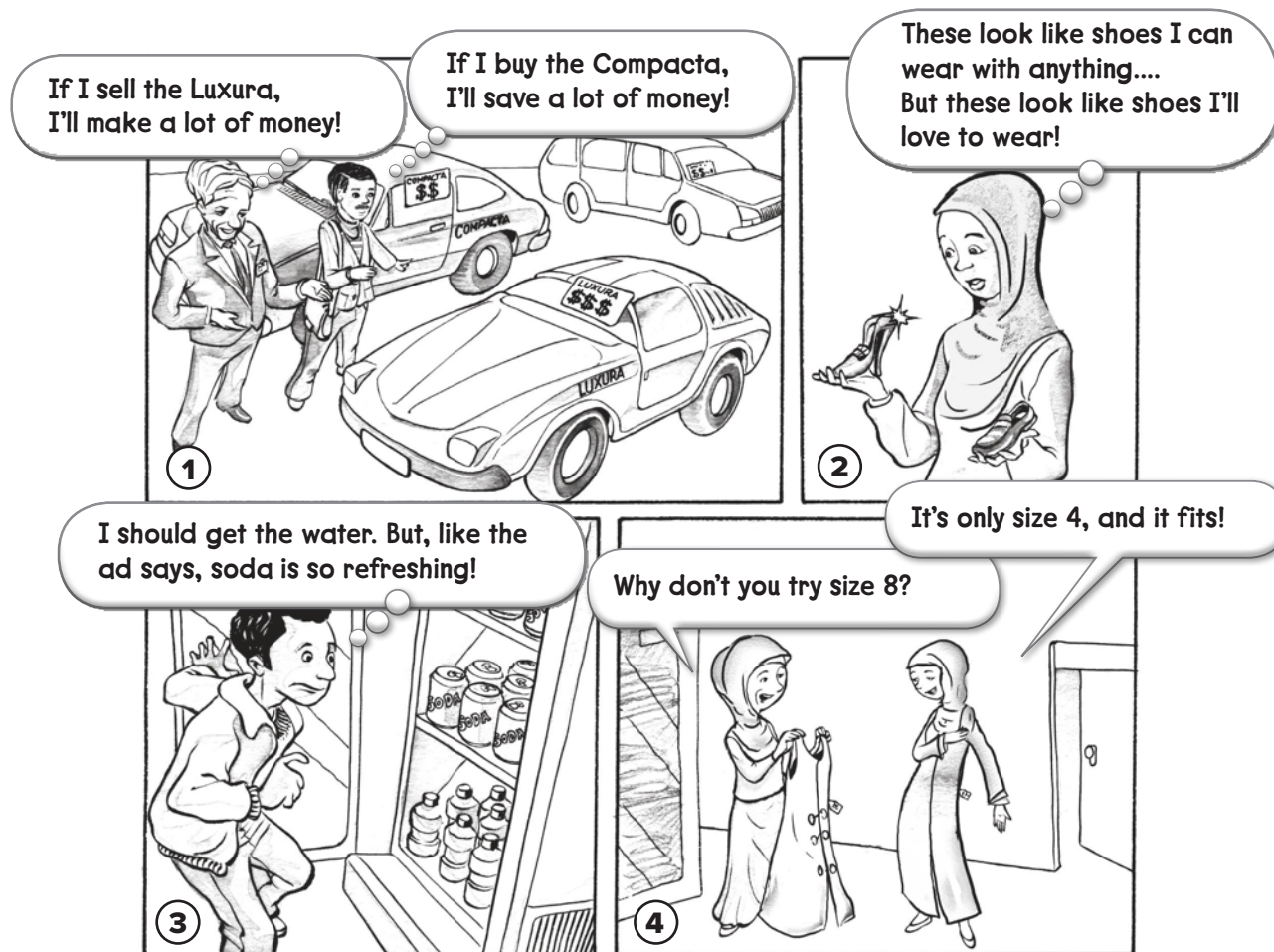
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D Complete the descriptions. Use the comparative form of the adjectives in the box.

cheap	expensive	healthy	large
refreshing	small	special	comfortable



1. He wants to sell him the car that's more expensive but he wants to buy the car that's cheaper.
2. The shoes with the low heels are more comfortable than the shoes with the high heels, but the shoes with the high heels are more special.
3. Mohammed knows that water is healthier than soda, but he thinks that soda is more refreshing than water.
4. Maha likes the dress in the smaller size, but her mother wants her to try the dress in the larger size.

4 The Art of Advertising

E Write descriptions for the photos. Use **as...as** and the adjectives in parentheses.



The black cat is as big as the brown cat. (big)



1. The mountains are not as warm as the beach. (not / warm)



2. The compact car is not as expensive as the sports car. (not / expensive)



3. Apple juice is as healthy as orange juice. (healthy).



4. Sometimes Thai food is as hot as Mexican food. (hot)

F Complete the advertising slogans. Use the correct verb: **look**, **smell**, **sound**, or **taste**.

1. Smell like a rose with our new Spring Flower perfume.

2. Eat at Antonio's Italian Restaurant. Our food is cooked in a restaurant, but it tastes like it is cooked at home!

3. Are you learning English? Listen to our English-language CDs, and soon you will sound like a native speaker.



4. Look like a professional. Wear a Valenziani suit.

G READING

Read the article. Answer the questions.

The Psychology of Advertising

Instead of making claims about products, advertisements today often try to give people reasons to buy the products. This is where psychology—the study of how people think and behave—comes in.

Psychology is important to the way ads look. Advertisers use stories (e.g., the woman who made her family happy by buying the right soup, the man who was well-rested for his meeting after flying on the right airline) because people like to put themselves in stories. They use pictures more than words because we fantasize and daydream in pictures.

Psychology is important to the stories that ads tell. According to psychologists, people in our society have certain needs. Ads try to show people that they can meet these needs by buying products. Here are some of these needs and ads that appeal to them:

Friendship. We like to be part of a group of friends. Ads show us that if we drink a certain juice, we will belong to a group of friends who drink it too.

Success. A car goes up a driveway to an obviously expensive house. The person driving this car has had a lot of success in life. If we buy the car, we will too.

Escape. Sometimes our lives seem boring and we'd like to escape for a while. Car ads that show people driving a car to the top of a mountain do this. So do the McDonald's ads that tell us that we "deserve a break today."

Psychology even helps advertisers know who to advertise to. For example, children today have more and more influence on buying decisions. One mother says that her 6-year-old son kept asking her to buy a certain vacuum cleaner. He had seen the vacuum cleaner advertised during a children's TV show.

1. What are two things advertisers use in their ads?

They use stories and pictures

2. Generally, what do ads try to show people?

They try to show people that they can meet their needs by buying products

3. What are three of the needs that ads appeal to?

Friendship, success and escape

4. How are companies today getting children to influence their parents on what to buy?

They advertise products during children's TV shows



4 The Art of Advertising

H Use the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- The electric iron (invent) was invented in 1882 by Henry W. Seeley in New York. His iron was heavy and took a long time to warm up. Other electric irons (also/ invent) were also invented including one from France, but it used a dangerous heating method.
- The safety pin (invent) was invented and (patent) was patented by Walter Hunt. It (make) was made by twisting a length of wire. The right to the patent (sell) was sold for \$400.
- In ancient Egypt, the papyrus plant (process) was processed and (use) was used as paper. It (make) was made from thin sheets of papyrus that (soak) were soaked in water, pressed together and then dried.
- Smart classrooms (equip) are equipped with interactive boards, a computer console, digital projector, sound system, and video system. In many countries, a number of classrooms and seminar rooms (update) are updated in this manner. State of the art technology (install) is installed and teachers (train) are trained to use it, replacing traditional boards and pen and paper materials.

I Which products or brand names do you associate with these slogans?

1. Think fast.	A car
2. Think crunchy.	chips
3. Style outside. Power inside.	A fan
4. We sell more cars than any other maker.	A car
5. There is no comparison.	washing powder
7. Time is nothing.	A watch
8. Live your life.	Insurance company
9. Smooth and reliable.	A watch



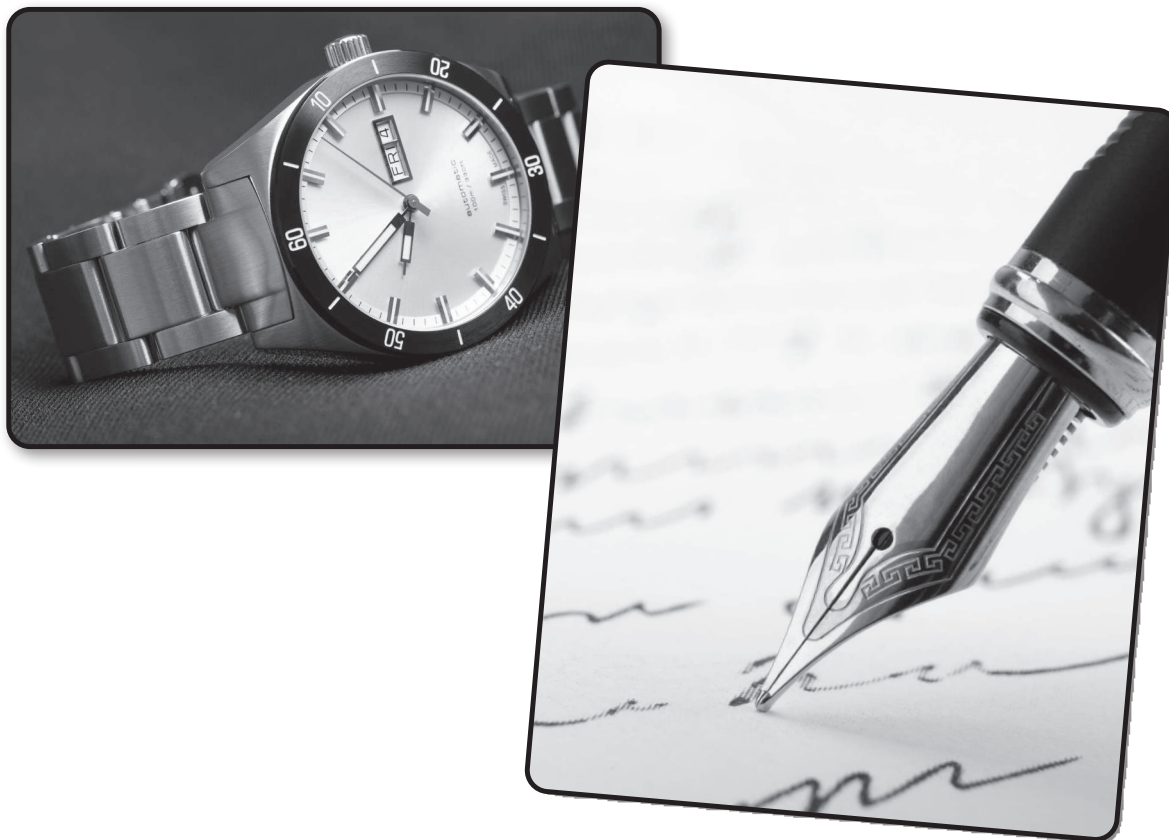
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J Look at the two ads for a watch and a pen. Answer the questions below.



1. What are four words that can describe each item?

watch Accurate, elegant, modern, reliable

pen traditional, elegant, practical, smooth

2. Name two places where you can use each item.

watch At work , in a party

pen At , at school

3. How is a person likely to feel if he has each item?

watch In-fashion , elegant

pen Special, elegant



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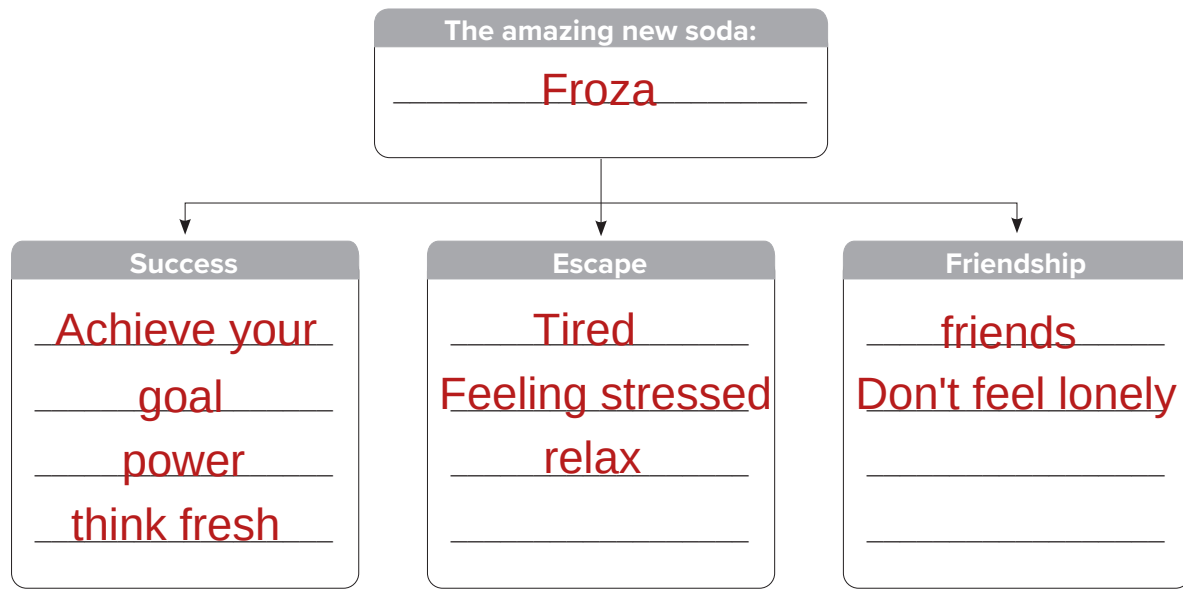
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4 The Art of Advertising

K WRITING

You are going to launch a new soda for young people. Think about a catchy name. Think about features of the product and words that would make it appealing in an advertisement. List words that can be associated with: *success*, *escape*, and *friendship* in the boxes.



Now use some of the words to write an advertisement for the new soda.

Psychology in Advertising with: The Amazing New Soda **Froza**

Get the power...Achieve your goals. Froza soda....

Think fresh...

Tired of life? Feeling stressed? Relax with Froza
Soda

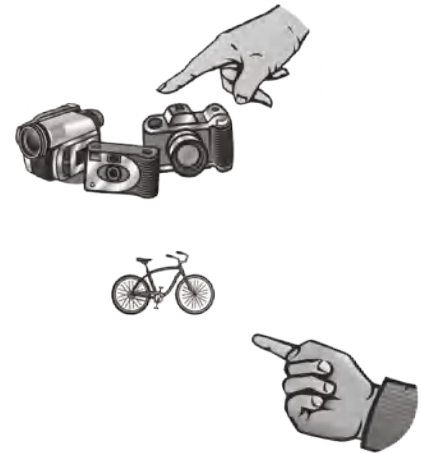
Felling lonely? Get Froza Soda and have fun with
your frinds



L Circle the right word.

Look at (those / these) cameras. They're the best on the market.

- (That / Those) tablet is very light, and (this / these) laptops are heavy.
- (These / That) is (a / an) old-fashioned bicycle.
- (This / These) is Hashim. He's (a / an) engineer.
- (This / These) are my car keys, and (that / those) are my house keys.
- (A / An) famous artist painted (that / those) painting.
- Look at (that / those) cars! They're (an / -) American cars.



M Ask and answer about items in the shop. Use **this/these** or **that/those**.

calculator What's that? OR What's this? It's a calculator.

- sculptures
What are these? They're sculpture
- airplane
What's that? It's an airplane
- electric car
What's this It's an electric car
- smartphones
What are those? They're smartphones
- computer users' magazine
What's that? It's a computer users' magazine

N Write advertising slogans for the items in **M**. Turn the sentences into imperatives. Use your own ideas.

You must buy one to make your math homework easier.

Buy a Sun-Power calculator, and make math simple!

- You should visit the museum to admire their beauty.
Visit the museum ,and see the ancient sculptures. you will be amazed!
- If you want to travel first class, you must book your seat early.
Enjoy a first class travel , book your seat now!
- You should take it for a test drive. You'll feel its power.
Take the electric car for a test drive , feel the power!
- Everyone needs them to get in touch quickly wherever you are.
Get in touch quickly. Use smartphones everywhere you are
- This will help you keep up to date with the latest advice for computer users.
Keep up to date with the latest advice



4 The Art of Advertising

O Complete the conversations with the correct possessive pronouns.

1. **A:** Whose trousers are these? Are they yours, Ali?

B: Yes, they're mine.

2. **A:** Don't buy that dress, Sabah! It isn't your color.

B: Oh, yes it is. It's my favorite.

3. **A:** Is that Mom's wallet?

B: No, that isn't hers. Mom's wallet is in her coat pocket.

4. **A:** Is this yours family's house, Mr. Morris?

B: Yes, it's ours. My wife and I bought it last year.



P Circle the correct word.

Omar: ¹(Who's / Whose) blue bicycle is this? Is it ²(yours / your), Greg?

Greg: No, it isn't ³(my / mine). It's ⁴(too / enough) small for me. It belongs to ⁵(my / mine) younger brother.

Omar: So ⁶(who / which) bike is yours?

Greg: That big black ⁷(one / ones) near the wall.

Omar: Hey! That looks sporty ⁸(too / enough) to be a racing bike.

Greg: Yes, it is. When I lived in the US, my friends rode ⁹(their / theirs) bikes in races.

Omar: Great! Why didn't you race, too?

Greg: I didn't have a fast bike like ¹⁰(their / theirs), but my uncle won a race on ¹¹(his / hers).

Omar: Perhaps you'll win a race one day if you train hard ¹²(too / enough).



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EXPANSION Units 1–4

A Complete the sentences. Use the words in the box.

natural disaster	motivation	traffic	rockets	microscope
satellites	global warming	qualifications	steel	

- Hotter summers are an effect of global warming
- Traffic in Los Angeles is a big problem because there are so many cars.
- Rakan has a real motivation to work. He wants to buy a car.
- A lot of steel is used in the construction of tall buildings.
- A hurricane is a natural disaster that affects cities near the ocean.
- A biologist uses a microscope to see very small things.
- Yahya's qualifications for the job include accounting and language skills.
- Scientists launch rockets to send satellites into space.

B Put each word in the correct group. Then add one or two more words to each group.

satellite	pollution	flexibility	rocket
adaptability	poverty	microscope	honesty
submarine	integrity	disease	overpopulation

Global Issues	Personal Qualities	Scientific Tools
<u>pollution</u>	<u>adaptability</u>	<u>satellite</u>
<u>poverty</u>	<u>integrity</u>	<u>submarine</u>
<u>disease</u>	<u>flexibility</u>	<u>microscope</u>
<u>overpopulation</u>	<u>honesty</u>	<u>rocket</u>
<u>traffic</u>	<u>work ethic</u>	
<u>Endangered species</u>	<u>Teamwork skills</u>	

EXPANSION Units 1–4

C Faisal is talking to his friend Ali about a job. Ali works in a doctor's office. Complete the conversation. Use the present progressive.

- Ali:** Where **(1)** (live) are you living now?
- Faisal:** I **(2)** (live) am living in Al Ulayya. My address is 18 Al Al Khawarizmi Street, Al Ulayya, Al Riyadh.
- Ali:** What courses **(3)** (take) are you taking right now?
- Faisal:** I **(4)** (take) am taking computer science, math, English, Arabic, geography, and PE.
- Ali:** **(5)** (work) Are you working?
- Faisal:** No. I **(6)** (negative: work) 'm not working yet. But I **(7)** (look) am looking for a job.
- Ali:** Dr. Ibrahim **(8)** (look) is looking for someone to work in this office. Can you use a computer?
- Faisal:** Yes, I can.
- Ali:** Can you bring a copy of your résumé?
- Faisal:** I **(9)** (go) am going home right now. I can bring it back this afternoon.
- Ali:** Great! I'll see you this afternoon.

D Majid and Ali are shopping at the mall. Complete their conversation. Use the present perfect or the present perfect progressive.

- Majid:** How long **(1)** (work) have you been working at the restaurant?
- Ali:** I **(2)** (work) have been working there for three months.
- Majid:** How do you like it?
- Ali:** The job is fun. I **(3)** (meet) have met a lot of people. But I **(4)** (negative: make) haven't made a lot of money!
- Majid:** Are you still thinking of buying a new computer?
- Ali:** Yes. But I still don't have enough money.
- Majid:** How long **(5)** (save) have you been saving your money?
- Ali:** I **(6)** (save) have been saving since September.
- Majid:** **(7)** (try) Have you tried to work a lot of hours?
- Ali:** Yes! That's why I **(8)** (be) have been so tired! I **(9)** (go) have gone to school, then to work, then home. That's all I **(10)** (do) have done for the past three months!
- Majid:** Well, at least you **(11)** (negative: spend) haven't spent any money!

EXPANSION Units 1–4

E Complete the conversation. Use **will** to make predictions and **be going to** to describe a plan.

Adel: What do you think your little brother (1) (do) will do when he grows up?

Hussain: I think he (2) (be) will be a writer.

Adel: Why?

Hussain: He is always writing stories in English, and he probably hopes that someone (3) (publish) will publish them. I (4) (give) 'm going to give him computer lessons next year.

Adel: (5) (buy) Are you going to buy him a computer?

Hussain: No. My parents (6) (get) going to get him one at the end of the school year.

Adel: Do you think he (7) (be) will be a good writer?

Hussain: I hope so. He (8) (take) is going to take lessons from the best teacher I know! Wait... Let me show you one of his stories. It's here in my phone somewhere.



EXPANSION Units 1–4



F Use the words in parentheses to write sentences to describe continuous actions in the future.

1. (my brother / will / attend)

This time next year, my brother will be attending college.

2. (you / will / attend)

Will you be attending college then, too?

3. (I / going to be / work)

No. I'm going to be working to save money for college.

4. (you / going to be / live)

Are you going to be living at home?

5. (I / will / save)

Yes. I will be saving even more money that way.

6. (you / not going to be / work)

Well, I hope you're not going to be working too hard.

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EXPANSION Units 1–4

G Change these sentences from active to passive. Use **by** only if it is given.

1. Scientists have discovered cures for many diseases.
cures have been discovered, for many diseases
2. They will probably find many more cures.
many more cures will probably be found
3. Most young people in Brazil play football.
football is played _____ **by** _____ **most young people in brazil**
4. His letter surprised me.
i was surprised _____ **by** _____ **his letter**
5. I will mail the package this afternoon.
the package will be mailed this afternoon
6. My sister has washed all the windows.
All the the windows have been washed (by my sister)

H Complete the conversation with the correct regular form, comparative form, or superlative form of the adjective in parentheses.

Faris: Have you seen Khalid since school started back? He has the (1) (cool) **coolest** _____ bag I've ever seen.

Nasser: Oh really? Is it (2) (small) **smaller** _____ than the one he used to have? His bag was huge. Don't you remember?

Faris: Well, it's (3) (compact) **more compact** _____ and a lot (4) (light) **lighter** _____. It's really great! And do you know what is even (5) (unbelievable) **more unbelievable**

Nasser: What?

Faris: He has a smartphone and a new laptop!

Nasser: That's (6) (amazing) **amazing** _____ ! He never had a laptop before.

Faris: And he has designed a science program. Can you believe it?

Nasser: Now this sounds even (7) (unbelievable) **more unbelievable** _____ I never knew he could do that.

Faris: Well, it looks as if Khalid has (8) (good) **better** _____ computer skills than we thought!



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EXPANSION Units 1–4

- I** Look at the photo of Laura and Edson. Make four predictions about each of them. What will they do next week? What will they do this summer? What are they going to study at college? What jobs are they going to have after college?

Laura

1. I think she will be studying for her exams next week
2. I think she will be going on vacation at the beach
3. She's going to study maths at college
4. She's going to be a teacher




Edson

1. I think he will be working out next week
2. I think he will be preparing for a basketball competition
3. He's going to study English at college
4. He's going to be a basketball player



- J** Sometimes personal dreams come true, and sometimes they don't. It's interesting to see what can happen. Interview your mother or father or another relative. Take notes in a chart.

 <u>my mother's personal dream</u>	What happened?	What's next?
1. go to college	She went to college in Jeddah. She got a degree in biology.	She wants her children to finish college. She wants them to study in the United States for one year.
2. My father be a doctor	He became a physician	He wants his son to be a doctor
3. My brother be a footballer	He became a teacher	He still wants to play football for a famous league
4. My aunt Travel around the world	She went to many countries	She wants to visit more countries

EXPANSION Units 1–4

K Look at the two pictures A and B. Answer the questions below.



1. List two things that each person does.

He's an engineer.

He's an pharmacist.

2. List the qualities that each person must have.

The engineer must be efficient, creative and hardworking

The pharmacist must be friendly, reliable and particular

3. Write what they needed to study in order to do the job.

The engineer should study engineering

The pharmacist should study pharmacy

EXPANSION Units 1–4

L WRITING

Find a picture of a job that you would like to do in the future. Complete the chart below and use it to write an essay on your dream job.

My Dream Job		
doctor		
What I need to be able to do	What my qualifications should be	What I should study at school and university
Examine patients	accurate	Chemistry
Study the symptoms	Reliable	Physics
Prescribe medicine	Helpful	Maths
		English

My Dream Job

I dream of becoming a doctor. It's a noble career. I need to be able to examine my patients, study the symptoms to determine the illness and prescribe the right medicine to the patient. A doctor should be reliable, accurate and helpful. At high school, a doctor should study sciences like physics, chemistry, maths, and even English.



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