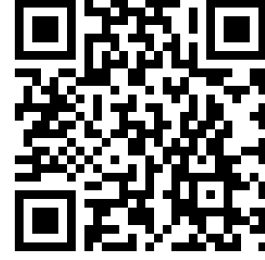


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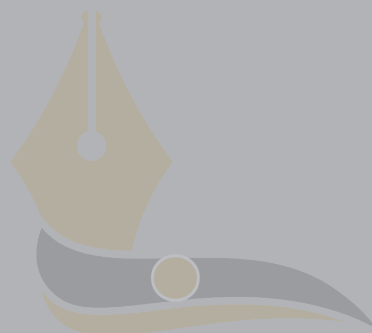
MEGA

# GOAL<sup>3</sup>

WORKBOOK

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

**Mc  
Graw  
Hill**

## MegaGoal 3 Workbook

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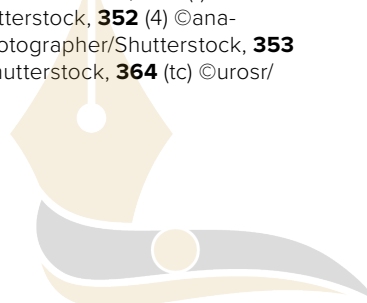
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# 1 Two Is Better Than One

Term 1

**A** Unscramble the words.



a i e r b l e l

reliable

1. d e e r a g l y n

legendary

2. v e d d e t o

devoted

3. e r e n p i o

pioneer

4. t a i i o v n a

aviation

5. t e n e v i x e s

extensive

6. y l o t r a b a r o

laboratory

7. y t r a v i o i d a t c i

radioactivity

**B** Complete the sentences with the words from exercise A.



He is devoted to his research. He spends all of his time working on it.

1. Khalid is learning how to design airplanes. He wants to become a leading figure in the field of aviation.
2. Majed Ahmed Abdullah is legendary. Even children today have heard his name.
3. Scientists usually do extensive research on a topic before they publish a paper to let other scientists know about the results.
4. Imad and Hussein spent hours in their laboratory doing experiments.
5. radioactivity can harm people in many ways, but skin burns are the most common injury.
6. When you buy a car, make sure it's a reliable brand so that you won't need to spend a lot of money having it repaired.
7. Suliman Olayan was a Saudi Arabian pioneer who contributed to the Kingdom's development.

# 1 Two Is Better Than One

**C** Read each sentence. Tick (✓) whether the underlined word is an adjective or a pronoun.

	adjective	pronoun
! <b>Would you like <u>another</u> piece of pizza?</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1. Sure. I'd love <u>another</u> .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2. I have <u>another</u> computer. Would you like to use it?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Some documentaries are interesting. <u>Others</u> aren't.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
4. We need to get <u>another</u> car. This one is so old!	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Is there any <u>other</u> food? I don't eat steak.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. Many of the teachers are leaving. <u>Others</u> aren't.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
7. I'm going to sit at the table with the <u>other</u> kids.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. I can't find my math book anywhere. I might just buy <u>another</u> .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

**D** Circle the correct words to finish the conversations.

! **A: Mom! Have you seen my black shoes?**  
**B: No, and we have to go. You'll just have to wear (other / others).**

1. **A:** Would you like (another / other) cup of tea?  
**B:** Sure. I would love (another / others). Thanks!
2. **A:** Do you have (another / others) pen?  
**B:** I'm sorry. I have (others / other) but I left them in my locker.
3. **A:** It's cold outside! You might want to wear (another / other) clothes!  
**B:** I'll be fine. I'll just wear (another / other) sweater.
4. **A:** I finished the reading. Did the teacher give us (other / others) homework for tonight?  
**B:** No, that was all of it.
5. **A:** These are great cookies!  
**B:** I'm glad you like them! Would you like (another / others)?
6. **A:** Hey, I thought you were going to buy chocolate cookies!  
**B:** I was, but then I found (another / others) that I liked more.

**E** Rewrite each sentence, adding the emphatic **do**, **does**, or **did**.

! I called you last night. *I did call you last night.*

1. He eats shrimp. **He does eat shrimp**
2. It rained in New York yesterday. **It did rain in New York yesterday**
3. I feel sick. **I do feel sick**
4. They came to school last week. **They did come to school last week**
5. Susan lives in Los Angeles. **Susan does live in Los Angeles**
6. You need to come with me. **You do need to come with me**
7. The little bird followed us home. **The little bird did follow us home**
8. We have that game. **We do have that game**
9. They like to take expensive vacations. **They do like to take expensive vacations**
10. Fahd works very hard. **Fahd does work very hard**

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

! beadaya.com *another* | موقع بداية التعليمي  
I'm cold. Do you have ~~other~~ hat?

1. I ~~do~~ go to school yesterday. **did**
2. These shoes are uncomfortable. I think I'll wear ~~other~~. **others**
3. Faisal is going to the game with ~~others~~ people. **other**
4. Bob does ~~wants~~ to eat dinner with us. **want**
5. I think I'll buy another ~~books~~. This one is boring. **book**
6. This ball is too small. Do you have ~~another~~? **another**
7. She ~~do~~ have a class right now. **does**
8. Some people agree with me. ~~Other~~ don't. **others**
9. They did ~~went~~ to the game last night. **go**
10. Did Asma get another ~~computers~~? She already had two! **computer**



# 1 Two Is Better Than One

**G** Write a short dialogue for each picture. Use **another, other, others**, or the emphatic **do** in each.



1. **A: Would you like another hot chocolate?**  
**B: No, thanks**  
**A: Don't you like it?**  
**B: I do like it. but I'm full**



2. **A: I can't believe you didn't do the homework for class today**  
**B: I did do it. but I couldn't find it**  
**A: Where do you think you left it**  
**B: Probably in my other bag?**



3. **A: OK, guys you must not want to win**  
**B: We do want to win, Coach**  
**A: Well then. you had better aet another touchdown**

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

divide up	No sweat	on the same wavelength
I think it would be fair	not my cup of tea	Would you be willing to

**Jenny:** This science project is going to be a lot of work.

**Sarah:** I know. Maybe we should (1) **divide up** the work between us so that we work faster.

**Jenny:** That's a good idea. (2) **I think it would be fair** if one of us prepared the research notes and the other wrote the results paper.

**Sarah:** (3) **Would you be willing to** write the results paper? Typing is (4) **not my cup of tea**. I'm terrible at it!

**Jenny:** (5) **No sweat**. I love typing!

**Sarah:** And I like writing up research notes!

**Jenny:** Great! I'm glad we're (6) **on the same wavelength**. I think we're going to work well together!

**Sarah:** Me, too!

## I READING

Read the article and interviews. Then answer **true** or **false** for each statement below.

### Forming Business Partners in the Information Age

In the past, people used to meet their business partners in person at schools, universities, or work. Today, more and more people are turning to technology to find a good partner. We interviewed Adnan who met his partner Greg online.

**Interviewer:** So, exactly how did you go about finding Greg, your partner?

**Adnan:** We found each other's résumé on ePartner.

**Interviewer:** Can you tell us a little about ePartner. How does it work?

**Adnan:** It is based on the principle that people should be matched on key personality characteristics.

**Interviewer:** So how do you know if your personality has the same key characteristics as someone else's?

**Adnan:** Well, everyone who signs up for ePartner has to take an online personality and aptitude test. After you finish the questionnaire, you get a list of likely matches.

**Interviewer:** And did you match? I mean did you hit it off with your partner right away?

**Adnan:** Actually, he didn't respond until a month later. But we've been partners for two years now, and we haven't had a single argument. We don't agree on everything, but we talk about things and always work out a solution that satisfies both of us.

### Getting Funding for a New Business

In the past people used to save and start a business when they had enough cash. These days, people can put together a business plan, copyright it, and search for sponsors through the Internet.

**Interviewer:** So can you explain to us exactly what sponsoring is?

**Greg:** Sure. There are networks that accept proposals for new businesses and include them in their data bank. Your proposal can then be seen by potential sponsors or investors.

**Interviewer:** So, is it similar to social networking online.

**Greg:** I suppose you could say that. But this one is business networking, and the concept is closer to ePartnering in the sense that you eventually get to meet sponsors in person.

**Interviewer:** I see...and about how many sponsors can you meet and how quickly?

**Greg:** If you want, you can meet up to five or six potential sponsors a day.

**Interviewer:** Wow! Five sponsors a day! That's a lot. Interesting. Thanks for sharing with us, Greg, and good luck to you with your new business!



true  In the past, people often met their business partners through common organizations.

1.  F  Adnan and Greg share some common personality characteristics.
2.  F  Adnan and his partner never disagree.
3.  F  When you try to get funding online you don't get to meet sponsors.
4.  T  You can meet up to six sponsors a day.

# 1 Two Is Better Than One

- J** Read the text and answer the questions. Then complete the questionnaire at the end of the text with your own ideas.

## Partnering with Friends and Relatives

Some people avoid setting up business partnerships with friends or family members. They feel that there cannot be clear boundaries between friendship and work, and things can go very wrong if you disagree with your friend and business partner.

Others feel that friends make the best business partners because there is a real relationship, as well as a sense of loyalty and willingness to share. According to yet another view, friends are great potential partners but not relatives.

I think it comes down to who the people are and what their qualities are. I also feel that self-confidence is invariably a determining factor. People who are aware of their strengths and weaknesses and are confident about their abilities and potential make good business partners. On the other hand, people who are meek and always take a back seat sometimes tend to be unpredictable and might take advantage of their partner when given a chance. But even then, you cannot really say that this is always the case. So it all depends on the individual.

An aspect of friendship that might affect a working relationship has to do with the fact that friends tend to do what they like rather than what they can do best; they feel that they have license to indulge and do exactly that, because they are working with friends. This can lead to bad and destructive business decisions. So it's advisable to discuss responsibilities beforehand, agree on details, and put everything down on paper.

One thing is certain; if you plan to be the leader of the business, what you need to find out is if your friends respect you as much as you respect them.

Here are some questions you could ask yourself before setting up a partnership:

- A. Does my friend really listen to me when I talk?
- B. When I have a good idea, does my friend reject it or does he/she contribute to its development?
- C. Can I confide in my friend and trust him/her not to tell others our business ideas.
- D. Does my friend come to me for advice?
- E. Has my friend been by my side when I've needed help or support?
- F. Has my friend accepted my help and support when it was offered?
- G. **How much my friend respect me?** \_\_\_\_\_
- H. **How is the friend that I could trust?** \_\_\_\_\_
- I. **Why should I trust my friend?** \_\_\_\_\_
- J. **What law should I set between us?** \_\_\_\_\_

- 1. Why are some people again: **1 Because they feel that there cannot be clear boundaries between friendship and work, and things can go wrong if there is disagreement**
- 2. Why are friends considered | **2 Because there is a real relationship and sense of loyalty and willingness to share**
- 3. What qualities are important **3 Self-confidence, an awareness of one's strengths and weaknesses as well as feeling of confidence about abilities**
- 4. What should you do if you ar **4 You should discuss responsibilities beforehand, agree on details and put everything on paper. Also you need to find out if your friends respect you as much as respect them**
- 5. Now, read the text again and **5 Student's answer**

# 1 Two Is Better Than One

**K** Study the picture and imagine what it might be like to live in a place like this compared with other places. Make some notes under each of the headings below. Then write sentences about the picture using **other**, **others**, **another**, or **each other**.



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other	others	another	each other
<b>cities</b> <b>factories</b> <b>industrial</b> <b>cities</b> <b>job</b>	<b>people</b> <b>factories</b> <b>shops</b> <b>workers</b> <b>offices</b>	<b>house</b> <b>building</b> <b>street</b> <b>smoke</b>	<b>people</b> <b>population</b> <b>live</b> <b>towns</b>

1. **That factory is bigger than the other one**
2. **There are another factory in the city**
3. **The smoke on the sky spread to others towns**

# 1 Two Is Better Than One

## L WRITING

Write about how, where, and when you met your best friend. What was your life like before you met? What is your life like now?

1. Before you write, take notes in the chart below.

My life before we met	I felt very vulnerable as I knew no one in the class because my dad had been transferred from another town and I had to start at new school
My friend's life before we met	My friend was very shy and hadn't made many friends
How/where/when we met	I met my best friend at school when we were just 14
Our life together	We seemed to have a lot in common. We respect each and we both know our boundaries. We have been friends for long and now I see him more like my brother

2. Now use your notes from the chart to write your essay.

**My best friend**  
I met my best friend at school when we were 14. My dad had been transferred from another town (he was a teacher) and I had to start at a new school. I felt very vulnerable as I knew no one and all the other students in my year had already got to know each other. I can't remember how we started talking. My friend was very shy and hadn't made many friends. We seemed to have a lot in common. The good thing with us and that's what kept us up to this time together is the respect between us and we both know our boundaries. He's always there for me especially when I need some kind of advice from him. We've been friends for long and now I see him more like my brother. Many times we argue over pretty things but we at least we do get over it soon. I just realized, a best friend is that person who put himself in your disposal of any circumstances and will always stick beside you no matter what

**M** Read the interview with two company partners. Circle the correct form.

**Presenter:** As more and more people (1. ~~set up~~ / ~~are setting up~~) businesses together these days, we interviewed two friends who (2. ~~are trying~~ / ~~try~~) to make a go of it. We (3. ~~are waiting~~ / ~~wait~~) for our first pair to arrive now. Ah! There (4. ~~are they~~ / ~~they are~~)! Let's welcome Ali and Faisal... So tell us about your experience of working together. You (5. ~~are~~ / ~~are being~~) web designers, aren't you? How (6. ~~things go~~ / ~~are things going~~)? (7. ~~Is the business~~ / ~~The business is~~) working out as planned?

**Ali:** Well, it (8. ~~is~~ / ~~is being~~) actually easier than we thought it might be. First of all, let me explain, we (9. ~~have~~ / ~~are having~~) a software program that (10. ~~assists~~ / ~~is assisting~~) our customers to build their own websites. Let me show you an example on the screen... Here (11. ~~you go~~ / ~~are going~~)! This (12. ~~is~~ / ~~is being~~) our website.



**Presenter:** Wow! The site certainly (13. ~~seems~~ / ~~is seeming~~) fantastic! (14. ~~Are you believing~~ / ~~Do you believe~~) that's all due to your partnership?

**Faisal:** Oh, yes. It really (15. ~~helps~~ / ~~is helping~~) to have two pairs of eyes on the screen, and two pairs of hands to share the load.

**Presenter:** What about the downsides? Any problems, so far?

**Ali:** To be frank, nothing serious. Naturally, we (16. ~~have~~ / ~~are having~~) our differences of opinion occasionally. That's normal when two people (17. ~~spend~~ / ~~spending~~) so much time together.

**Presenter:** Anything specific?

**Faisal:** The only thing that bugs me is that Ali (18. ~~is constantly interrupting~~ / ~~constantly interrupts~~) me while I (19. ~~am speaking~~ / ~~speak~~) with clients online.

**Ali:** And our chatline (20. ~~opens~~ / ~~is opening~~) at 8 a.m., but Faisal never (21. ~~arrives~~ / ~~is arriving~~) at work on time.

**Presenter:** So in general, (22. ~~do you have~~ / ~~are you having~~) any advice for others who (23. ~~are thinking~~ / ~~think~~) about starting a joint venture?

**Faisal:** Sure. It (24. ~~appears~~ / ~~is appearing~~) to be an easy solution, but it (25. ~~requires~~ / ~~is requiring~~) a great deal of trust and understanding.

**Ali:** Right! But if you've got that, it (26. ~~is~~ / ~~is being~~) definitely better than going it alone.

# 1 Two Is Better Than One

**N** Put the words into the correct categories. Some words may go in more than one category.

antiques culture documents educational books exhibitions history informative exhibits	interactive displays jewelry manuscripts pottery robots ruins science	seminars space state-of-the-art 3-D digital cinema for scientific documentaries
---	---	---



## Words Connected with Museums and Galleries

Archaeological	Technological	National
<b>histor</b> - jewelry <b>culture</b> - exhibitions <b>antiques</b> - ruins <b>pottery</b>	<b>space</b> - science <b>robots</b> - seminars <b>3D digital cinema for</b> <b>scientific documentaries</b> <b>educational books</b>	<b>antiques</b> <b>manuscripts</b> <b>documents</b> <b>state of the art</b> <b>informative exhibit</b> <b>interactive displays</b>

**O** Circle the correct word(s). In some cases, both words are correct.

The new gallery is (1. extremely / completely) popular with visitors. It's a (2. really / very) amazing place to go when you are in the center of the city. The works of art on display are (3. pretty / absolutely) stunning. The paintings are in (4. totally / extremely) bright colors, though there are some (5. quite / very) terrifying illustrations. There are also a number of sculptures which are (6. quite / extremely) beautiful, and some of them are (7. very / absolutely) priceless. There's a (8. quite / really) massive selection of exhibits, and the admission prices are (9. very / quite) reasonable. Among those often exhibited there, are many (10. absolutely / really) important local and foreign artists. So, don't miss it. It's (11. absolutely / very) fascinating!

**P** Rewrite the sentences with different intensifiers and adjectives.

- The exhibition was very good. We had a really good time.  
The exhibition was very impressive
- The exhibition was very bad. We had a very bad time.  
The exhibition wasn't well organized
- The museum was very bad, and the staff were very bad.  
The museum and the staff were absolutely terrible
- The art gallery was very good, and the things were very nice.  
The art gallery and things were fantastic
- That's a very good picture. It's very nice.  
That's a fantastic picture

# 2 Influential People

**A** Match the words to their definitions.

- 💡   i   charity
1.   d   excelled
2.   g   founded
3.   a   impoverished
4.   h   philanthropist
5.   b   prominent
6.   c   reasonable
7.   e   reputation
8.   f   influential
- a. very poor
- b. well-known and respected
- c. not too expensive
- d. did very well
- e. the opinion others have about someone
- f. having influence on something or someone
- g. started and supported an organization
- h. a person that gives a lot of money to good causes
- i. an organization that helps those in need

**B** Answer the questions.

1. What are the names of some famous philanthropists in your country? In your town?  
Are there any buildings or schools named after them?

**Yes, there are schools named after them**

2. Which football player in your country has an excellent reputation?

**Majid Abdullah has an excellent reputation**

3. What's a store in your town that has reasonable prices?

**The store that has reasonable price is Abo Hisham store**

4. What do you excel at?

**I excel at playing chess and football**

5. What is the name of a charity that you support?

**The charity I support is The World Food Programme**

6. What's the name of a prominent author in your country?


**The name of a prominent author in my country is Ahmed Al-Rabie**



## 2 Influential People

**C** Complete the conversation, using the correct form of **used to**, **be used to**, or **would**.

**Jenny:** Did your father grow up around here?

**Emily:** No. He  used to live on the east side.

**Jenny:** He did? That's a bad area!

**Emily:** I know. It **(1) used to** be even worse! My father **(2) would / used to** have to walk home from school with a group of friends in order to stay safe.

**Jenny:** Wow. That's terrible.

**Emily:** Yeah. His family **(3) used to** be really poor, so he **(4) was used to** it.

**Jenny:** He's lucky that he was able to become a doctor and move out of there.

**Emily:** I know. He **(5) would / used to** study a lot every day. He **(6) would / used to** read the dictionary at night to learn more vocabulary!

**Jenny:** So I guess he **(7) is used to** working hard.

**Emily:** That's true. The long hours at the hospital don't bother him. When he first became a doctor, he **(8) would / used to** get any days off. He **(9) would / used to** offer to work extra hours on weekends and when other people took vacations.

**Jenny:** I couldn't do it. I **(10) am used to** sleeping all weekend long!

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**D** Complete the sentences about yourself.

1. I used to live in London.
2. I'm not used to waking up early.
3. One hundred years ago, people would buy everything at the market.
4. My friend is used to walking to work.
5. My country didn't use to have paved roads 60 years ago.
6. People in my city are used to sandstorm.
7. My first teacher would give us candy as prizes.
8. The students at my school are used to long classes.
9. When I was a child, I wouldn't an to sleep without a nightlight.
10. My grandparents didn't use to drive a car.

**E** Write a short dialogue for each picture. Use **was/were going to** in each.



1. **A: What did you buy at the store?**  
**B: Bread and cheese**  
**A: I thought we were going to have chicken for dinner**  
**B: We were, but I changed my mind**



2. **A: Where are you?**  
**B: Still at home**  
**A: I thought you were going to come over**  
**B: I was going to call you. I don't feel well**



3. **A: What did you get on the pizza?**  
**B: vegetables**  
**A: I thought we were going to have pepperoni**  
**B: Sorry. The vegetables taste better**



4. **A: How did you get here?**  
**I was going to walk. but then it started raining. so I took the bus**  
**I was going to give you a ride. but you didn't answer your phone**  
**B: You called me? I didn't hear my phone**

## 2 Influential People

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

*use*  
💡 We didn't ~~used~~ to have a computer.

1. I ~~would~~ know her name, but now I can't remember it. **used to**
2. They are used to ~~live~~ in a small place. **living**
3. I ~~were~~ going to call my sister, but she called me first. **was**
4. They aren't ~~use~~ to the cold weather, because they come from a warm climate. **used**
5. When he was a child, he would ~~studies~~ very hard. **study**
6. Bill has lost a lot of weight. He didn't ~~used~~ to be thin. **use**
7. I knew the radio wasn't going <sup>to</sup> work.

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

cash	drives me crazy	go around in circles
don't mind	got cold feet	put it aside for a rainy day

**Ahmed:** This computer (1) **drives me crazy**! It always freezes up. It's so annoying!

**Ibrahim:** Maybe you should get a new one.

**Ahmed:** Everyone says that, but I just can't decide. I (2) **go around in circles**. Sometimes I think it's a good idea to buy one, and other times I think I should just use this one and save some (3) **cash**.

**Ibrahim:** I guess you should save your money, but only if you (4) **don't mind** using an old computer.

**Ahmed:** Sometimes I do mind it. Last week I was so frustrated that I decided I would buy a new one. I went to the computer store and picked one out. I was ready to buy it, but then at the last minute, I (5) **got cold feet** and left.

**Ibrahim:** Wow. It sounds like you want to save your money instead. Maybe you should (6) **put it aside for a rainy day**. Your computer isn't so bad. Maybe we can fix it.

### H READING

Three students from different parts of the world were asked about their goals and dreams. Read about each student. Then complete the chart below.

#### Ali, 17, Saudi Arabia

My goal is to go to the United States to study to become a doctor. I am in my third year of high school in Jeddah right now. I study very hard so that I can get excellent grades in school. If I want to study in the U.S., I will need to speak English. I study English at school, and while I'm at home I read books and watch documentaries in English, too. I am going to apply for a scholarship program so that I can go to a university in the U.S. for a bachelor's degree. While I'm studying in the U.S., I will visit different medical schools to meet some of the professors. I will need to get top grades so that I can get accepted into a program. After I get my degree, I can become a medical doctor in orthopedics.

#### Yusef, 15, Somalia

My dream is to play on the Somali National Basketball Team. Right now I am the best basketball player in my school. We don't have a lot of money, so the court is just made of dirt. I'm used to playing on the dirt court with no shoes. I have a job watching a man's sheep for him. I save all the money I make. When I have enough, I will buy a pair of basketball shoes. Then I will travel to Mogadishu, the capital of Somalia. I will try out for a traveling team called the Somali Youth Basketball League. If I play well on that team, I can get a scholarship to play basketball at a university. This will hopefully lead to a position on the national basketball team.

#### Eun, 13, Korea

My goal is to become a world-famous football player. I have been playing football since I was three years old. I used to watch my older brothers play in the street with their friends, and then I would try to imitate them with my small plastic ball. Now I have training sessions three times a week. I am fortunate to have one of the best football coaches in Seoul as my instructor. I practice and run for at least three hours every day. My friends think I'm crazy, but I tell them this is the only way to become world-famous. I also play basketball with my cousin. When I am 14, I will try to join the Seoul Junior Football League. This will help me improve my skills and get a scholarship to the National Sports Academy. After that, I will try out for the national football team and participate in international championship games.

Write each student's goal and the steps the student will take to achieve that goal.

	Ali	Yusef	Eun
Goal	to become a doctor in the U.S	to play on the Somali National Basketball team	To become a football player
Step 1	study hard	save money to buy shoes	practice everyday
Step 2	learn English	play on Somali Youth Basketball League.	try to join the Seoul Junior Football League
Step 3	get a scholarship to study in the U.S	get a scholarship to play on a university team	get a scholarship to the National Sports Academy

## 2 Influential People

- I** Read the text and complete the blanks with the right words or phrases from the list. Then answer the questions.

<b>put out</b>	<b>explicable</b>	<b>win me over</b>	<b>change of heart</b>
<b>blazing</b>	<b>lay my hands on</b>	<b>industrial design</b>	<b>come to this decision</b>
<b>acclaim</b>	<b>firefighter</b>	<b>obsessed</b>	<b>amazing</b>

When I was five, I wanted to be a (1) **firefighter**. I had watched the fire department put out a (2) **blazing** fire in a store, and I was very impressed; I wanted nothing else for about a year or so. That was when I was given my red fire engine and a firefighter's costume and tools. Fortunately, all the fires I (3) **put out** were make-believe!

Between the ages of six and eight, I kept changing my dream for the future from becoming a firefighter, to becoming a farmer, then a pilot, then a firefighter again, and so on. But when I was nine, I became really (4) **obsessed** with the idea of becoming an astronaut and a space scientist. I had seen some (5) **amazing** photos of stars and astronauts in a capsule in a colorful children's encyclopedia and could think of nothing else. For the next few years, I collected newspaper and magazine clippings, photos, spaceship replicas, and all kinds of other mementos and souvenirs that I could (6) **lay my hands on**

So, when I finally decided to study (7) **industrial design** at the age of 17, my family and friends were really surprised. They had all thought that if not space, at least the sky would (8) **win me over** and I would probably become a pilot or flight mechanic, or some other related profession. This change was quite unexpected and not altogether (9) **explicable**. They tried to find out if my (10) **change of heart** had been prompted by discouraging or unkind comments, if I had lost my confidence, or if anyone had scared me off. It took some time to convince them that I had actually (11) **come to this decision** on my own, and that industrial design was what I had been researching and finding out about for at least two years.

I am now a successful designer, and I have managed to earn some (12) **acclaim** for innovative ideas and designs. I am committed to my work and get a lot of satisfaction out of it. One of the reasons I like it so much is that I can keep on learning, observing, developing new ideas, and discovering new materials. This, naturally, means that I can keep on setting new goals and challenges for the rest of my life; my most recent goal!

1. List the stages that the writer went through before making his final career decision.

a. **. When he was five, he wanted to be a firefighter**

b. **Between the age of six and eight, he kept changing his mind and going from wanting to become a farmer to wanting to become a pilot and then back to becoming a firefighter**

c. **When he was nine, his mind was set on becoming an astronaut and a space scientist**

d. **At the age of 17, he chose to become an industrial designer**

2. Why do you think the writer's final decision was met with surprise and concern?

**Because he had spent years, up to that point being obsessed by space and everyone expected him to pursue a related career. So they were worried that someone might have discouraged him from pursuing his life's dream**

- J** Write as many words as you can about the actions (verbs) you see in the pictures. Write sentences about the pictures using **used to**, **would**, and **was/were going to**.



### Action words (verbs)

**standing, reading aloud, laughing, smiling, studying, texting, watching, concentrating, comparing, holding, typing, abbreviating**

- 1 The two young men were going to call some of their friends when they decided that it would be better to text them**
- 2 One of them used to write long emails but avoided texting while the other one is quite used to texting people, so he can abbreviate very quickly and effectively**
- 3 When they were boys, they didn't have smartphones and they would write their friends letters instead**

## 2 Influential People

### K WRITING

Write about your goals and dreams.

1. Before you write, take notes in the chart below.

My Goal	<b>Be Scientist Space</b>
Step 1	<b>Enhance my knowledge in Physics, Mathematics, Astronomy, and other such courses</b>
Step 2	<b>Apply for a BA scholarship to study in the UK</b>
Step 3	<b>Apply for studying at NASA</b>

2. Now use your notes from the chart to write your essay.

#### **My Hope in life**

**Each and everybody has ambition in life. Having a specific aim in life is very important. We cannot succeed unless we have a focused target. Such a target in my life is Space Science. My goal is to go to the UK to study to become an astronaut. Many of my seniors and teachers told me that becoming a Space Scientist requires a lot of motivation and dedicated hard work for years. I also learnt that to be a Space Scientist I need to enhance my knowledge in Physics, Mathematics, Astronomy, and other such courses Right from that day, I started showing special interest on these subjects. If I go to the UK, I will study very hard in specialized institutions to enhance my capacity in Physics, Mathematics, and Astronomy. I am going to apply for a scholarship program so that I can go to a university in the UK for a bachelor's degree. After i get my Bachelor degree, I will apply to complete my higher studies at NASA. I like to study about NASA to achieve my future dream. I think I must fully allocate my time for studies to achieve my dream**

**L** Write complete sentences. Use the present perfect.

**I / be / Dubai** *I've been to Dubai.*

1. my cousin / buy a house / in Riyadh

**My cousin has bought a house in Riyadh**

2. Samir / begin / to study economics at college

**Samir has begun to study economics at college**

3. we / go shopping / in the mall

**We have been shopping at the mall**

4. my parents / live / in Makkah for all their lives

**My parents have lived in Makkah for all their lives**

**M** Write two sentences for each situation. Use the present perfect plus **since** and **for**.

**Sultan started to exercise on September 5. Today is December 5.**

*He has exercised since September.*

*He has exercised for three months.*

1. Faisal used his new laptop on Monday for the first time. Today is Friday.

**He has used his new laptop since Monday. / He has used his new laptop for four days**

2. Sabah and Amal studied English in sixth grade for the first time. They're now in ninth grade.

**They have studied English since sixth grade. / They have studied English for three years**

3. My parents bought their restaurant when I was three years old. I'm sixteen years old now.

**They have had / owned their restaurant since I was three years old. / They have had / owned their restaurant for thirteen years**

**N** Write questions. Use **How long**.

**you / work / at the hotel**  
*How long have you worked at the hotel?*

1. they / live / in Jeddah

**How long have they lived in Jeddah?**

2. she / work / in this school

**How long has she worked in this school?**

3. Omar / own / supermarket

**How long has Omar owned the supermarket?**

4. Tariq / be / taxi driver

**How long has Tariq been a taxi driver?**

5. you / study / English

**How long have you studied English?**





## 2 Influential People

**O** Circle the correct words.

1. Have you (**once** / **ever**) flown in a helicopter?
2. Noura has made five phone calls (**so far** / **yet**) this evening.
3. We have seen this film (**twice** / **never**) this year.
4. I haven't finished my project (**yet** / **recently**).
5. Have they (**already** / **lately**) closed the shop?
6. The company hasn't been very successful (**recently** / **already**).

**P** Use each group of words to write two sentences. Use the present perfect for one sentence and the simple past for the other sentence.

**Badr / meet / a millionaire // last year**

*Badr has met a millionaire.*

*He met a millionaire last year.*

1. we / make a donation / to charity // last Friday morning

**We have made a donation to charity**

**We made a donation to charity last Friday morning**

2. Frank and James / go sightseeing / in China // during their vacation in 2012

**Frank and James have gone sightseeing in China**

**They went sightseeing during their vacation in 2012**

3. I / buy / many books online // this past year

**I have bought my books online**

**I bought my books online this past year**

4. Our teacher, Mr. Simpson, / study Arabic / at evening classes // five years ago

**Our teacher, Mr. Simpson, has studied Arabic at evening classes**

**He studied Arabic at evening classes five years ago**

**Q** Write questions for the statements in **P**.

*Has Badr ever met a millionaire?*

*When did Badr meet a millionaire?*

1. **Have you ever made a donation to charity**

**When did you make a donation to charity**

2. **Have Frank and James ever gone sightseeing in China**

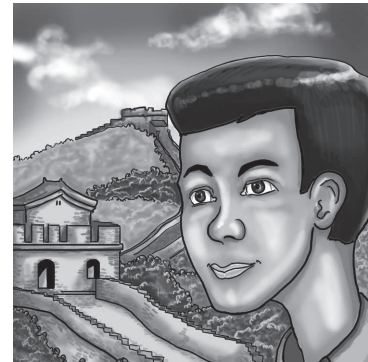
**When did they go sightseeing in China**

3. **When did you buy books online**

**Have you ever bought books online**

4. **Has your teacher, Mr. Simpson, ever studied Arabic?**

**When did he studied Arabic?**



# 3 What Will They Think of Next?

**A** Write the missing letters of the words.

! e \_ x \_ t \_ e \_ n \_ s \_ i \_ v \_ e \_ l \_ y \_

1. c **i** \_ r \_ **c** u i \_ **t** s
2. **s** \_ p \_ **a** n
3. c **o** \_ n \_ **d** e n s \_ **e** \_ d
4. r a \_ **n** **k** \_
5. **d** \_ e \_ **t** \_ e \_ r m i \_ **n** \_ e d
6. e x \_ **p** \_ **e** \_ c \_ **t** \_ a \_ **n** c y
7. **s** \_ a n \_ **i** \_ t a \_ **t** \_ i o \_ **n** \_

**B** Complete the sentences with the words from exercise **A**.

! The new bridge will span the Mississippi River and allow traffic to move quickly across.

1. We don't have any electricity because the circuits are down.
2. Restaurants follow strict rules about sanitation to keep their kitchens clean and make sure that their food does not make anyone sick.
3. Our baseball team wins a lot of games, so they usually have a good rank in the league.
4. His speech was over an hour long, but he only had 30 minutes to talk. So he gave a condensed version of it.
5. They have not yet determined who they are going to hire, so I don't know if I got the job.
6. People's life expectancy has gotten longer and longer as medicine improves.
7. Cell phones are used more extensively across the world now than they were ten years ago.



### 3 What Will They Think of Next?

**E** Complete the sentences with the correct time phrase. Use **when, before, after, while, until, or as soon as**. Sometimes more than one answer is possible.

1. They will stop charging so much money to use the beach \_\_\_\_\_ **when/after/as soon as** the summer is over.
2. **when /as soon as** they come out with a new cell phone, I will buy one.
3. Khalid is going to play football \_\_\_\_\_ **when/after/as soon as** he finishes his homework.
4. The child will fall asleep \_\_\_\_\_ **while/ after** her mother reads to her.
5. Medicine will continue advancing \_\_\_\_\_ **until** they've found cures for everything.
6. **Before /When** I buy a new computer, I will do research to be sure I'm getting the best one.

**F** Write a sentence about each picture. Use the future perfect, future perfect progressive, or the future with dependent time clauses in each sentence.



1. **By the time Space travel becomes affordable. I will have coffin too old to go**
2. **He will turn off his computer after he's done working**
3. **By 2030. they will have replaced smartphones with something even better**
4. **They have just started building the new city rail network. By 2030. it'll have been in use for at least 5 years**
5. **The Olympics will have acne all around the world by the end of the century**
6. **Bv 2030, newspapers will have all none online and stopped being printed**

### 3 What Will They Think of Next?

**G** Complete the sentences. Use the future with dependent time clauses, the future perfect, or the future perfect progressive.

1. By next month, **we will have finished unit 4** \_\_\_\_\_ .
2. While I'm on the plane, I **am going to read a book** \_\_\_\_\_ .
3. As soon as we arrive at the hotel, we **are going to eat dinner** \_\_\_\_\_ .
4. I will use this book until **I move to the next level** \_\_\_\_\_ .
5. By this time next year, **I will have started my studies** \_\_\_\_\_ .
6. By next year, **my parents will have bought me a new computer** \_\_\_\_\_ .
7. I will have gone to bed **by 11 p.m** \_\_\_\_\_ .
8. By tomorrow, **I will have gone home** \_\_\_\_\_ .
9. When we graduate from high school, **I will be very happy** \_\_\_\_\_ .
10. I will have become old **by the time I have grandchildren** \_\_\_\_\_ .

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

check out   go with the flow   lugging   ditch   hoopla   trust me on this

1. Hey! You should **check out** \_\_\_\_\_ the new cell phones they are selling at IT Wireless!  
It's really worth going to see them.
2. Will there be a computer there that I can use? I don't feel like **lugging** \_\_\_\_\_ my laptop there with me.
3. **A:** What are you doing today?  
**B:** I don't have any plans. I think I'll just **go with the flow** \_\_\_\_\_ today.
4. This is the best Internet service provider out there. You should just **trust me on this** \_\_\_\_\_ .  
I have tried all of them, so I would know.
5. I have decided to **ditch** \_\_\_\_\_ the group. We don't have any common interests.
6. I don't think this phone is very good at all. I'm not sure what all the **hoopla** \_\_\_\_\_ is about.

**I READING**

Read the essay. Then answer **true** or **false** for each statement below.

**Extraordinary Visions of the Future**

One of the famous people in history who had a great vision of the future was Leonardo da Vinci. Leonardo described and sketched ideas for many modern inventions hundreds of years ahead of their time. Very few of these were ever built and tested during his lifetime. Several of his notes suggest that he wished to organize and publish his ideas; unfortunately, he died before he could achieve this important goal. After his death, many of his notebooks were hidden or lost, although there are still records of some of his most extraordinary inventions. Here are four examples:

**Parachutes for skydiving**

The first reported successful parachute jump was made from the top of a tower in France in 1783. Leonardo da Vinci had sketched a design for a parachute in 1485. He included notes around his sketch about the size requirements of a parachute that would allow a person to fall safely from a great height.

**Helicopter**

The first helicopter that could carry a person was designed and flown by Paul Cornu in 1907. Leonardo da Vinci was fascinated by flying machines. One of the sketches of his flying machines resembles a helicopter in its operating principles. It has a rotating airscrew. According to Leonardo's notes, this helicopter was meant to fly rapidly by unwinding a wound-up string attached to the airscrew.

**Aircraft landing gear**

The first airplane with retractable landing gear was built in 1933. Landing gear enables the plane to move faster, avoiding resistance from the flow of air around the plane. Leonardo da Vinci had imagined the need for retractable landing gear more than five hundred years ago. A couple of his sketches of flying machines show this equipment.

**Scuba diving equipment**

Jacques-Yves Cousteau and Émile Gagnan invented the compressed air tank in 1943. Centuries before, Leonardo had made some sketches which show men in diving suits with long hoses coming out of them and leading to the surface. There is also one sketch that looks as if one of the divers has something like a gas tank attached to his chest.



true **Leonardo da Vinci lived about 500 years ago.**

1. F Leonardo published a book with his ideas for inventions.
2. T Some of Leonardo's notebooks were lost.
3. F The first parachute was used in Italy.
4. F Leonardo flew the first helicopter.
5. F The first airplane landing gear was used in 1907.
6. T The compressed air tank is used in scuba diving.

### 3 What Will They Think of Next?

**J** Complete the sentences with the verb in parentheses in an appropriate future form. Sometimes more than one answer is possible.

According to a market forecast, in five years from now, eLearning **(1) will have reached/ will reach** (reach) a volume of nearly 5 billion dollars in the highest buying markets. This amount **(2) will be spent / will have been spent** (spend) on packaged content, development services, learning platforms, tool hosting services, authoring software, and platform installation. Higher education **(3) will have become / will become** (become) the largest buyer by the end of the forecast period. More than 3 million students in the U.S. **(4) will be attending** (attend) virtual schools, and more corporations **(5) will be using** (use) e-Learning platforms for meetings and training sessions.

**K** Read the information about the young man and write sentences using the future perfect or future perfect progressive.

Philip was very seriously injured in a car accident when he was six. Despite numerous attempts to help him regain the use of his legs, he has been unable to walk and is totally dependent on his electric wheelchair. He continued his schooling online and graduated from high school last year. He was determined to attend college, but the ones in his area did not have ramps for wheelchair access. So he registered for courses in Cyber College. He is now 19, and has completed his first year of studies in Computer Science.

**By the time he is 22...**

**(study online / for 16 years)**

*He will have been studying online for 16 years.*

1. (take college exams online / for four years)

**He will have been taking college exams online for four years**

2. (access libraries online / for all his assignments)

**He will have been accession libraries online for all his assinnments**

3. (order books online / for all his subjects)

**He will have ordered books online for all his subiects**

4. (graduate from college)

**He will have araduated from college**

5. (complete four years of college)

**He will have completed four years of college**

6. (spend 16 years wheelchair-bound)

**He will have spent 16 years wheelchair-bound**

7. (learn a lot about Computer Science)

**He will have learned a lot about Computer Science**

8. (receive his Bachelor's degree in Computer Science)

**He will have received his Bachelor's degree in Computer Science**

### 3 What Will They Think of Next?

- L** Look at the picture and imagine it is the year 2040. Write words in the box below to describe what is happening. Then write sentences about the future using the future perfect and future perfect progressive.



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#### Action words (verbs)

**invent new forms of transport, fly a car, achieve high speeds, save space, avoid traffic jams**

1. **~~By 2040, we will have invented new forms of transport~~** \_\_\_\_\_
2. **~~By 2040, we will have been flying cars for a decade or more~~** \_\_\_\_\_
3. **~~By 2040, we will have solved the problem of traffic congestion on the roads~~** \_\_\_\_\_



### 3 What Will They Think of Next?

#### M WRITING

Choose a modern invention, such as trains, airplanes, or cell phones. Explain the origins of the invention, how it is used now, and how you think it will change and develop in the future.

1. Before you write, write notes about the past, present, and future of the invention.

Modern Invention: _____		
Past	Present	Future
wagonsways horses wooden rails slow	fast steam high-speed trains cheap fast	faster cleaner greener multimodal hubs

2. Now use your notes from the chart to write your essay.

Train invention represent one of the most important times in the history of human expansion and development. First, train appeared in the year 1804. It managed to pull 25 tonnes of iron material and 70 people over the distance of 10 miles. Over the course of history trains were powered by steam, electricity and diesel fuel (although one of the earliest trains in USA was powered by horses that walked on treadmills). Today, trains are used in variety of ways-from small city trams, sub way electric trains, distance trains equipped with dining cars and sleeping quarters for longer journeys), freight trains, to ) high-speed bullet trains that can reach speeds of 300-500 km/h. However their history started with much simpler and slower designs, First commercial steam train managed to reach speed of 96 km/h. Today's trains can go above 200 km/h, and specialized bullet trains to over 500. Faster, cleaner, greener and packed with advanced technology; rail is the only transport mode currently well placed to provide the backbone of our future mobility needs

By 2050, passenger and freight rail will form the backbone of our transport networks, with inter-city routes between multimodal lushes feeding into local networks. There's no reason to doubt that this will continue to the define future of rail travel in coming decades just as it has done for almost 200 years



**N** Make each statement a yes/no question. Then give a short answer.



**Ali doesn't use his cell phone often.**

Q: Does Ali use his cell phone often?

A: No, he doesn't.

1. My parents both speak English.

Q: Do your parents both speak English

A: Yes, they do

2. The hotel doesn't have its own website.

Q: Does the hotel have its own website?

A: No, it doesn't

3. My brother and I don't go to the same school.

Q: Do you and your brother go to the same school?

A: No, we don't

4. The restaurant offers a free Wi-Fi connection.

Q: Does the restaurant offer free a Wi-Fi connection?

A: Yes, it does

5. I usually communicate with my friends by email.

Q: Do you usually communicate with your friends by email?

A: Yes, I do

**O** Match the questions and answers.

1. How's it going?

d

a. It's Abboud.

2. When's your graduation?

f

b. He's here for the online conference.

3. What's your last name?

a

c. We're from Dubai.

4. Why's Mr. Jones here?

b

d. Fine, thanks.

5. Where's your family from?

c

e. That's my aunt.

6. Who's that woman over there?

e

f. It's in June.

**P** Answer the questions.

1. Where were you born?

I was born in Jeddah

2. Where did you grow up?

I grew up in Riyadh

3. Why did you take the decision to study English?

I need it to get a better job

4. When did you meet your best friend?

five years ago

5. Did you spend time on the Internet yesterday?

yes, I did

6. What did you eat for breakfast this morning?

qahwa, dates, eggs, and juice

7. How did you feel on your first day at English school?

it was really pleasant. I got excited

### 3 What Will They Think of Next?

Complete the crossword puzzle.



#### Across

1. A piece of rock falling from outer space.
3. Thick clouds of it formed the Earth.
5. Send a spacecraft up into space.
6. What airplanes do when they reach the ground.
7. A place where research is done in space.
8. Scientific knowledge for building new machines.
12. The mixture of gases around a planet.
13. A vessel that travels to other planets.
14. A person working on a spacecraft.

#### Down

2. When the moon is between the Earth and the sun, and you can't see part of the sun for a while.
3. A force that causes things drop to the ground on Earth.
4. The sun and all the planets.
9. What the planets do around the sun.
10. We see them in the sky at night.
11. A mountain with a hole in its top where hot gases and lava come out.



## 4 The World of TV

**C** Combine the sentences. Use a paired conjunction (**both...and**, **not only...but also**, **either...or**, or **neither...nor**).



**The game show host is talented. The game show host is funny.**

*The game show host is not only talented, but also funny.*

1. That film wasn't interesting. That film wasn't funny.

**The film neither interesting nor funny**

2. We can watch a documentary tonight. We can watch the news tonight.

**Either we'll watch a documentary or we'll watch the news tonight**

3. Marlin is a character in the animated film. Dory is a character in the animated film.

**Both Marlin and Dory are characters in the animated film**

4. I wasn't tired. I wasn't hungry.

**I wasn't niether tired nor hunary**

5. The detective is brave. The detective is intelligent.

**The detective is not only brave but also intelligent**

6. It is my favorite biographical film. It is my favorite book.

**It's not only my favorite biographical film but also my favorite book**

7. The hero will win in the end. The villain will win in the end.

**Either the hero or the villian will win in the end**

8. The football game was boring. The football game was disappointing.

**The football game was both boring and disappointing**

**D** Complete each sentence with **and**, **but**, **or**, **so**, or **yet**.



**I wanted a sandwich, yet they only had burgers.**

1. The sun was out, **but** it was still cold.

2. We can study for our English test, **or** we can play video games.

3. I read the detective books, **and** I saw the TV series, too.

4. I like dramas, **but** I like comedy shows more.

5. She was bored, **so** she called her friend.

6. I thought the game was great, **but** the referee annoyed me.

7. You can watch TV, **or** you can just read a book.

8. I wanted to eat dessert, **yet** I was full from dinner.

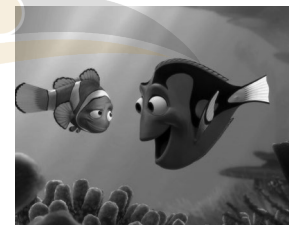
9. One form of media is TV **and** another is the Internet.

10. I don't like documentaries **so** I'm not going to watch TV with you.

**E** Correct the errors in the sentences.

1. I think the most interesting sci-fi film is either *Star Wars* ~~nor~~ *E.T.* **or**
2. Both my brother and my father ~~likes~~ adventure films. **like**
3. He loved the exhibition, ~~so~~ went to see it again. **so he**
4. Not only ~~are~~ my grandparents going, but also my aunt ~~are~~ going. **is**
5. In the end the hero saved the city, ~~but~~ he got the money. **and**
6. Neither John nor his parents ~~plans~~ to go to graduation. **plan**
7. The documentary was not only popular, ~~and~~ also it won an award. **but**

**F** Write five sentences about some of the pictures. Use paired conjunctions (**both...and**, **not only...but also**, **either...or**, or **neither...nor**) or independent clauses with **and**, **but**, **or**, **so**, or **yet**.



1. **They were sailing last night to the west but bad weather prevented them from sailing**
2. **Jurassic park is far from the city yet, it's a nice park**
3. **Sonic video game is not only a fantastic game but also a popular game**
4. **The lion sleeps during the day and hunts at night**
5. **Superman has been portrayed in many video games and is the most powerful hero in comics**

## 4 The World of TV

**G** Finish the sentences with your own ideas.

- I** I tried to borrow the book from the library, but all the copies had been checked out.
1. She finished her homework early, so she went with her Mom to shopping.
  2. One of my friends is planning to be a scriptwriter, and another friend wants to be an actor.
  3. Most of my friends like horror films, but I really dislike them.
  4. Bob studied a lot, yet he couldn't pass the exam.
  5. The remote control was broken, so I bought another one.
  6. I was feeling sick, but I went to work.
  7. We could go out to eat or could stay at home.
  8. All of my friends loved the meal, yet I didn't like it.

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

a dime a dozen    hard to swallow    terrible    dozed off    just    You must be joking

**Susie:** What was the name of that excellent film we saw last week? I want to tell Tara about it. I think she would really like it!

**Aisha:** Do you mean *Other Worlds*? You liked it? I thought it was (1) terrible!

**Susie:** (2) You must be joking. It was one of the best films I've seen all year!

**Aisha:** It was just so boring. I even (3) dozed off a few times.

**Susie:** That's probably because you didn't get enough sleep the night before!

**Aisha:** No, I don't think so. It just wasn't a good film.

**Susie:** I thought Tony Patterson's performance was (4) just wonderful.

**Aisha:** Really? I think he's (5) a dime dozen. Anyone could have played that part.

**Susie:** But it was so exciting!

**Aisha:** I didn't think so. I thought the plot in general was (6) hard to swallow. It wasn't realistic at all.

**Susie:** Well, I guess we have different tastes in films!

**I READING**

Read the article. Then choose the best answer to each question below.

**The World of Manga**

Manga are comics that were created in Japan in the late 19th century. Japanese people use the word to refer to cartoons, comics, or animation. Among English speakers, however, it is used to refer to Japanese comics along with the word anime, for animated cartoons. The comics cover a wide range of genres such as action, adventure, science fiction, mystery, thrillers, drama, sports and games, and so on. They are normally printed in black and white, although some are printed in full color. Many manga stories are translated into other languages, mainly English.

The stories are often published in large manga magazines. Each story is presented in a single episode that continues in the next issue. Successful stories may also be republished in hardback or paperback books. Popular manga series are sometimes animated after the story has been completed or as it develops in single episodes. Some manga comics are based on animated or live-action films.

Modern manga follows two broad trends. One trend focuses on events between 1945 and 1952 and incorporates cultural influences from American cartoons, TV films, images, and themes. The other trend stresses Japanese culture and art. Manga artists such as Osamu Tezuka created heroes that became popular in Japan and elsewhere in the world around the same period. Tezuka created Astro Boy, who is still a very popular, well-known character. The science fiction series is set in a futuristic world where robots co-exist with humans. Tezuka's visually dynamic style simulated slow and fast motion as well as details along the lines of cinematography.

The influence of manga on international comics has grown considerably over the last three decades. Manga has become an important part of the Japanese publishing industry and gained a significant readership in the U.S., Canada, Europe, and the Middle East. Artistic styles and characters of both genders have evolved to satisfy a wider range of genres, including realistic representations of life or fiction.

- When English speakers refer to manga, they're referring to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - animated cartoons
  - Japanese comics
  - cartoons, comics, or animation
- If a story is popular, it might also be sold in \_\_\_\_\_.
  - hardback
  - issues
  - magazines
- Manga comics are sometimes inspired by \_\_\_\_\_.
  - live-action films
  - single episodes
  - books
- Osamu Tezuka's character Astro Boy achieved \_\_\_\_\_ popularity.
  - limited
  - local
  - global
- Manga has had \_\_\_\_\_ effect on international comics in the last 30 years.
  - no
  - an increasing
  - a very small
- Visually dynamic probably means \_\_\_\_\_.
  - very colorful
  - animated
  - bold and full of energy and movement





## 4 The World of TV

**J** Think about filming a documentary and order the stages below. Then write a sentence explaining what each stage involves or provide an example.

1 Decide on the topic.

*Choose a topic such as a historical person, a place, nature, a scientific discovery, etc.*

4 Find a location.

**Decide which locations that will be appropriate to film the movie**

3 Write the script.

**Determine your core story points, compelling elements, primary chrecters, and storytelling structure and general storyline**

8 Film your scenes.

**Film the scences according to the schedual and the plan**

2 Decide on a situation or plot.

**Think of the movie's purpose, target audience, where will be shown, and filming location**

7 Decide on the time to shoot the documentary.

**Prepare a timetable to decide when the documentary will be broadcast**

6 Make a storyboard and a scene list.

**Create a shot list laid out, locations, interview questions, and proposed plan for the opening or closing billboard**

5 Check your equipment.

**You'll need to assemble your camera equipment and standards of camera**

9 Edit your documentary on your computer.

**Start editing video and other digital materials on the documentary if it needs**

**K** Answer the questions.

1. What genres of TV films do you like best? Why?

**I like documentary TV movies because they have real information**

2. Which TV films do you remember more vividly?

**Wildlife TV films in National Geographic**

3. What exactly do you remember and why?

**I remember predators film in Serengeti park because I love wildlife adventures**

- L** Write as many words as you can about the picture. Write sentences about the picture using **both... and, not only...but also, either...or, or neither...nor.**



Words about the picture

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**library - notebook - study**  
**books - chair - papers**  
**hall - desk - research**

1. **. Both students are reading and researching in the library** \_\_\_\_\_
2. **. They are not only hard working but also very creative** \_\_\_\_\_
3. **They are either researchers or students studying in the library** \_\_\_\_\_

## M WRITING

Using the Internet for research, write a report on the making of a film you particularly like. Include information about the cast, the director, the location, and the set.

1. Before you write, take notes in the chart below.

Film Title	<b>Titanic 1997</b>
Cast	<b>Leonardo DiCaprio as Jack , Kate Winslet as Rose, Billy Zane as Cal, Kathy Bates as Molly, Bill Paxton as Brock Lovett</b>
Director	<b>James Cameron</b>
Location	<b>Dartmouth, Nova Scotia, and Fox Baja Studio in California, US</b>
Set	<b>Romantic Film</b>

2. Now use your notes from the chart to write your report.

### **titanic film**

**Titanic is an American romance film that was published in 1997. The film was directed and written by James Cameron. It relies on how could the RMS Titanic sinks, and the film has amous stars such as Leonardo DiCaprio, and Kate Winslow as an organ of rich women who fall in love with a man who is low in the social class aboard the ship. Titanic accomplished owerful demand and economic success. . It was the first film to get the billion-dollar mark**

**he film won fourteen Academy Awards and best picture and best director and best film editing and the best original dramatic score. The first thing I admired about the story of Titanic is that the relationship between Jack and Rose. It shows true love and how strong their love is. Every time I watched the movie, it makes me excited more and more despite the fact that I have seen it before. However, the end wasn't expected that jack died and a strong ship such as the Titanic sank and rose stayed her life hoping that jack will be back. The second thing that I love was the decoration of the ship and the fashion of the actors**

**When it talks about the decoration, they show the real decor of the rich and poor people and how the rich life. Last but not least, Titanic has many great and charming things such as the equence of events and the loving relationship. Me, I didn't imagine that by is surprised the end of the story Jack died, I thought he would stay with Rosergptijpf when he died**

**N** Write sentences with **as...as**.

- Detective stories are easy to follow. Science fiction is just as easy.  
**Science fiction stories are just as easy to follow as detective stories**
- Ahmed is talented at writing, and so is his friend Oscar.  
**Ahmed is as talented at writing as his friend Oscar**
- A TV antenna is difficult to tune in. A satellite dish is more difficult.  
**ATV antenna isn't as difficult to turn in as a satellite dish**
- The Ritz is a prestigious restaurant, and so is the Lime Tree.  
**The Ritz restaurant is just as prestigious as the Lime Tree**
- The original film's plot is intriguing. The plot of the sequel is less intriguing.  
**The plot of the sequel is not as intriguing as the original film's plot**

**O** Complete the conversation. Use comparative and superlative structures.

- Amal:** In your opinion, what is the (1.) **best** (good) series on TV right now?
- Sandra:** Well, I've started watching that new series on Tuesday evenings. You know, the comedy about the people working in a company office. I really enjoyed it. It's the (2.) **funniest** (funny) thing I've seen this year.
- Amal:** Do you mean *It's The IT Mob*? I can't believe you like it? I watched one episode of it, and I think it has the (3.) **stupidest** (stupid) plot on TV!
- Sandra:** Oh, come on. It's not as (4.) **bad** (bad) as that. In fact, it's definitely (5.) **better** (good) than any other series.
- Amal:** I disagree. It was the (6.) **most boring** (boring) program I've ever seen. I almost dozed off a few times.
- Sandra:** Maybe that's because you didn't understand the IT jokes!
- Amal:** No, I don't think so. I thought the plot in general wasn't as (7.) **realistic** (realistic) as it should be.
- Sandra:** Not realistic? But it's a comedy, not a documentary! I thought Kevin O'Connor's performance was by far the (8.) **most hilarious** (hilarious) he's ever given.
- Amal:** Really? I think he's considerably (9.) **less talented** (talented) than you give him credit for. Anyone could have read those lines.
- Sandra:** So how come it's much (10.) **more popular** (popular) than anything else on TV at the moment? Everyone's watching it.
- Amal:** Ah! That's just the power of advertising. The (11.) **more frequent** (frequent) the ads, the (12.) **stronger** (strong) the attraction to watch. *Larry's Laugh-In* is a lot (13.) **cleverer** (clever) than your silly *IT Mob*. That's my favorite comedy series.
- Sandra:** Well, I guess we have slightly (14.) **less similar** (similar) tastes in comedy than we thought!

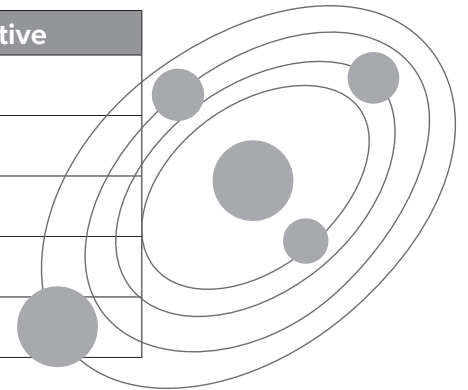
**P** Which genres of films do you prefer? Write three sentences about why you prefer them. Use comparatives or superlatives.

- Documentary movies are much better than drama movies**
- Romantic movies are the worst to watch when you are sad**
- Animation shows are the best TV to show**

## 4 The World of TV

**Q** Complete the chart with the comparative and superlative forms.

Irregular Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
good	<b>better</b>	<b>best</b>
bad	<b>worse</b>	<b>worst</b>
well	<b>better</b>	<b>best</b>
far	<b>further</b>	<b>furthest</b>
old	<b>older</b>	<b>oldest</b>

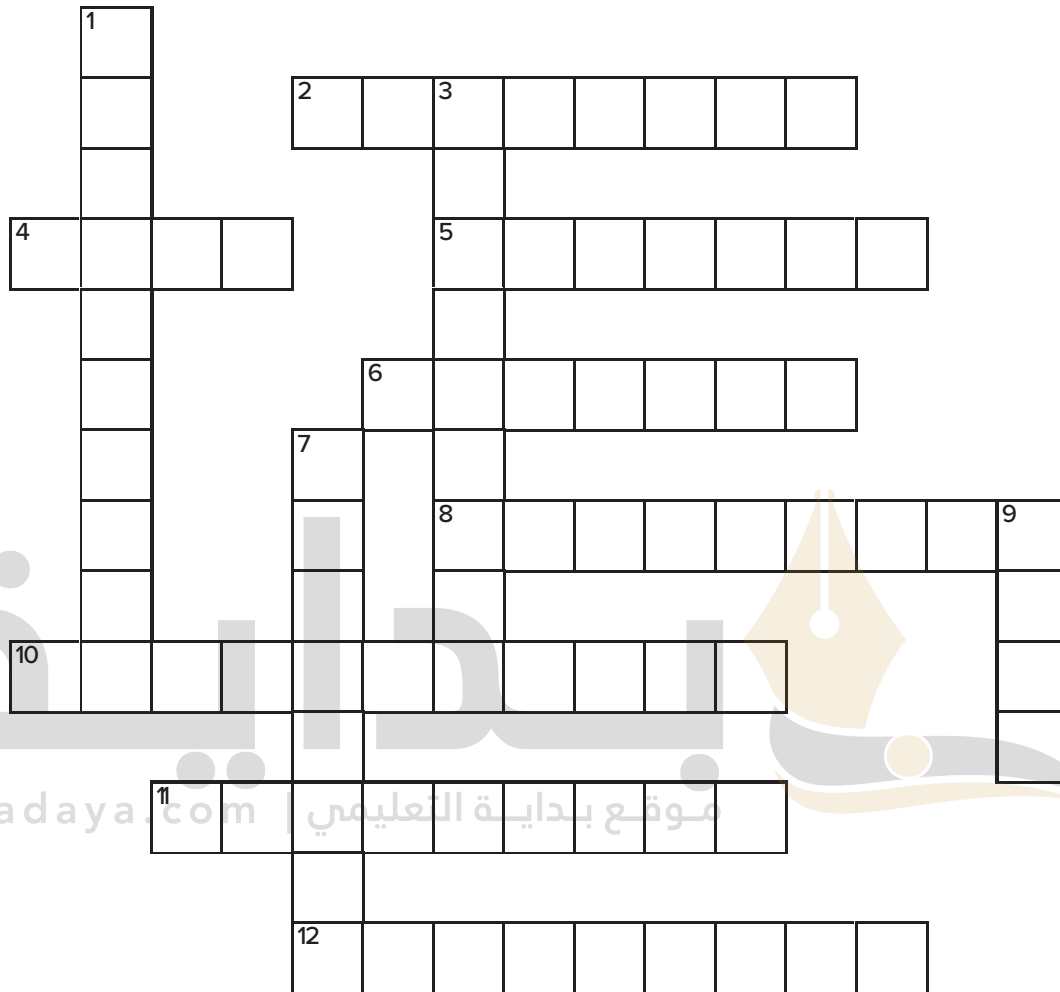


**R** Complete the sentences with the correct form of the adjectives in parentheses. Use the for the superlative form.

- Mercury is **closer** (close) to the sun than any other planet.
- The planet that is **the furthest** (far) from the Earth is Neptune.
- Pluto has been called a dwarf planet because it's considerably **smaller** (small) than any of the planets in our Solar System.
- Brad has three brothers, and **the oldest** (old) one is an astrophysicist.
- Being in the anti-gravity simulator made Faisal feel dizzy, but he's much **better** (well) now.
- Mars is **hotter** (hot) than Jupiter and Saturn, but it is **icier** (icy) than Earth.
- Flying in the Space Shuttle was **the most thrilling** (thrilling) experience of his career, but the time he nearly crashed was by far **the worst** (bad).
- Jupiter has a **greater** (great) number of moons, but Saturn has **the most impressive** (impressive) ring system.
- Earth is the only planet that is inhabited by humans as it has a far **better** (good) atmosphere for us and **the most favorable** (favorable) temperatures.
- Earth is slightly **bigger** (big) than Venus, whose air is **more poisonous** (poisonous) than the atmosphere of Mars.
- Galileo discovered Jupiter's four **largest** (large) moons since he was one of **the greatest** (great) scientists of his time.
- Prince Sultan bin Salman's **most celebrated** (celebrated) space flight made young Saudis **more eager** (eager) to find out about space.

# EXPANSION Units 1 – 4

**A** Complete the crossword puzzle.



**excelled  
cash  
no sweat  
devoted  
symbiosis  
get cold feet  
prominent  
struggles**

**Across**

- 2. did well at
- 4. money
- 5. no problem (2 words)
- 6. dedicated
- 8. a close, beneficial relationship
- 10. decide not to do something because you are scared (3 words)
- 11. important and respected
- 12. battles; fights

**Down**

- 1. very valuable
- 3. shortened
- 7. extremely difficult
- 9. extend across

**invaluable  
condensed  
regorous  
span**

# EXPANSION Units 1 – 4

**B** Complete the conversations. Use **other**, **others**, or **another**.

1. **A:** I'm almost done with my book. I need to find another one to read.  
**B:** Have you checked the list from the library book club? Maybe that will help you find another.  
**A:** That's a good idea. I have found many others from that list in the past.
2. **A:** I need to get another camera. Mine isn't very good.  
**B:** Let's go to the Electronic Superstore to buy another.  
**A:** Actually, it's too big and confusing there. I would rather go to other stores.
3. **A:** Did you see that Elle got another pair of shoes?  
**B:** She did? What is she going to do with the other ones?  
**A:** She has lots of them. She will probably put them with her others.

**C** Rewrite each sentence. Add the emphatic **do**.

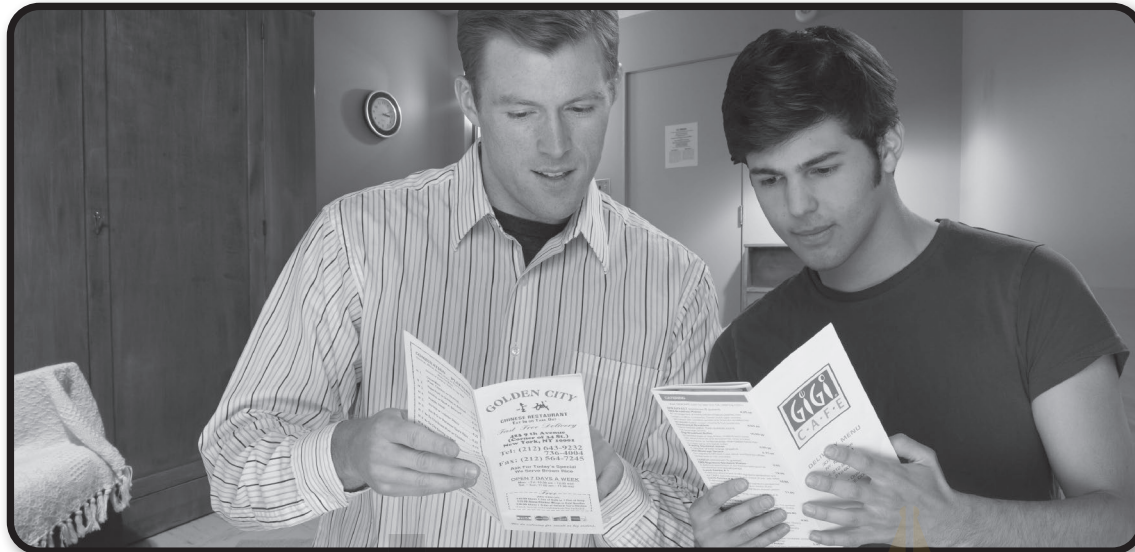
- Neil Armstrong walked on the moon. Neil Armstrong did walk on the moon.
1. Nina has a smartphone. Nina does have a smartphone  
I do like surfing the internet
2. I like surfing the Internet. I do like surfing the internet
3. My brother got a new TV. My brother did get a new TV  
We do have a digital camera
4. We have a digital camera. We do have a digital camera
5. I felt sick yesterday. I did feel sick yesterday
6. Oliver works for the government. Oliver does work for the government

**D** Complete the sentences with **used to**, **be + used to**, or **would** and the verbs in parentheses.

- My father used to go (go) to work by bus, but now he has a car.
1. In the 21<sup>st</sup> century we are used to dealing (deal) with new technology.
2. Over 50 years ago, people in some countries didn't use to have (have / not) their own telephones. They would share telephone lines with others.
3. I am used to working (work) long hours. I've worked like this for years.
4. In the past, people used to type/would type (type) important papers on a typewriter.
5. I would get/used to get (get) sick a lot when I was a child, but now I never get sick.
6. I grew up in Egypt, but I live in the U.S. now. I am not used to speaking (speak / not) English every day.

# EXPANSION Units 1 – 4

**E** Use the prompts to write sentences using **was/were going to**.



**Ibrahim / go to the store / be too tired**

*Ibrahim was going to go to the store, but he was too tired.*

1. Amina / call her friend / get sick

**Amina was going to call you but she got sick**

2. I / buy my friend a present / not have enough money

**I was going to buy her a present, but I didn't have money**

3. Hussain / visit his grandparents / have to work

**Hussain was going to visit his grandparents, but he had to work**

4. They / take the class / not have time

**They were going to take the class, but they didn't have time**

5. We / cook dinner / order from a restaurant instead

**We were going to cook dinner, but we ordered from a restaurant**

6. Farah / buy a new computer / get her old one fixed

**Farah was going to buy a new computer, but she got her old one fixed**

7. Sean / find a new apartment / buy a house

**Sean was going to find a new apartment, but he bought a house**

8. Hannah / study Spanish / study Japanese

**Hannah was going to study Spanish, but she studied Japanese**



# EXPANSION Units 1 – 4

- F** Use the future perfect or the future perfect progressive to complete each sentence. In some cases, both forms are possible.



**Abdullah and Faisal joined the football team three years ago. By next year, they will have been on the team for four years.**

1. We have already driven 150 kilometers. If we drive another 50 kilometers, **we will have driven 200 miles**.
2. Ahmed moved to Riyadh in 2020. By 2033, he **will have lived there for fifteen years**.
3. Bill has been working at the same company for nine years. By next year, **he will have been working there for ten years**.
4. Fahd has been studying for three hours. It's 9:00 P.M. By 11:00 P.M., **he will have been studying for five hours**.
5. I have known my neighbor for nine months. In three months, **I will have known her for a year**.
6. Saeed has played chess since 2018. By 2028, **he will have been playing chess for ten years**.
7. She has been cooking dinner since 6:00 P.M. By 7:30 P.M., **she will have been cooking dinner for an hour and a half**.
8. They have been waiting since 2:00 P.M. By 2:30 P.M., **they will have been waiting for 30 minutes**.

# EXPANSION Units 1 – 4

**G** Combine each pair of sentences using a paired conjunction.

**Tom doesn't lie. Tom doesn't yell.**

*Tom neither lies nor yells.*

1. He worries a lot. He tries to avoid conflict.

**He is not only worry a lot, but he also tries to avoid conflict**

2. Ben doesn't like to play football. Scott doesn't like to play football.

**Neither Ben nor Scott like to play football**

3. Betty likes to talk about her feelings. Tara likes to talk about her feelings.

**Both Betty and Tara like to talk about their feelings**

4. They will have pizza. They will have pasta. They don't know yet.

**They will either have pizza or pasta. They don't know yet**

5. Madison likes to speak in formal situations. Madison likes to speak in informal situations.

**Madison likes to speak in both formal and informal situations**

6. Sea turtles can swim underwater. Sea turtles can live to be very old.

**Sea turtles not only can swim underwater, but they can also live to be very old**

7. The twins don't do chores. The twins don't clean their room.

**The twin neither do chores nor clean their room**

8. The meal can be served with rice. The meal can be served with salad.

**The meal can be either served with rice or salad**

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# EXPANSION Units 1 – 4

**H** Read the text below and put the paragraphs in the right order. Highlight the parts that helped you decide.

## Homework – What is it for?

5

Then again, there were students who obviously had lots of help from parents or teachers at home and always brought their immaculately written homework but could not perform in class. They often had similar grades to the student I mentioned earlier.

2

Thinking back, I realize that it all had to do with the amount of homework, and the way it was set by the teacher. When the teacher took the time to explain what we had to do and even allowed us to produce examples and ask questions, I was more willing to do it when I went home. When, on the other hand, homework was set in a hurry, I went home feeling confused, not certain about what was required, dreaming up a number of excuses to avoid doing it.

6

Finally, homework does not need to be tedious. It can be interesting and challenging and foster learning as much or as little as any activity in and out of class. It is the learning and content that needs to be focused on over and beyond the amount and presentation. At least that's what I think...

3

I can appreciate the fact that homework needs to be set to help learners consolidate what they have done in class, but is it more important than anything else that someone does as a student? I quickly realized that if I wanted to be on good terms with teachers, I had to do my homework and stuck to that throughout my school years. However, I couldn't help thinking about the difference it made when homework was set in a way that encouraged us to think, search and find information, or express ourselves in a creative manner. I also remembered how appreciative we all were when homework did not require endless pages of writing for no obvious reason.

1

I have often wondered about the purpose of homework while I was at school. I sometimes felt that homework was set to keep us busy or keep us in line. I also thought it was a kind of test or form of punishment. Then again, there were times that I enjoyed it!

4

A lot of people think that students who do their homework learn and the rest don't. I remember a classmate of mine who was a really fast learner and was always interested in finding out about things, but she was dismal with homework. She would do part of it, or none at all, or do the wrong thing. As a result, her marks did not reflect her real abilities, but instead showed her inability to do homework.

# EXPANSION Units 1 – 4

- I** Write as many words as you can about what you see in the picture. Write your words under each heading below. Then write sentences to describe the picture using the following order: noun, verb, a second noun, place, and time.



Noun	Verb	Place	Time
Men Pen leaguesCof Chairs Office Table pappers	Discuss Agree Speak Propose Laugh Sit Point to	Company Office School Collage Center Meeting room Research center	Afternoon Night Evening Morning

- The men discuss the company's work plan in the morning**
- They provide their proposals and notes during the meeting**
- They finished the meeting in the afternoon**

# EXPANSION Units 1 – 4

## J WRITING

Write an expository essay about some kind of controversial social issue, such as health care, minimum wage, or children's rights. Write about the history of the social issue, how it affects people today, and how you think it will change in the future.

1. Before you write, take notes in the chart below.

Social Issue: _____		
Past	Present	Future
<b>bad health care lack of education lack of clean water lack necessity needs of life</b>	<b>exploitation physical abused ldlabourchf forced recruitment sexually abused</b>	<b>provide health care save from violence save from exploitation provide good food provide education awareness raising</b>

2. Now use your notes from the chart to write your essay.

### **Violence against Children**

**Every child deserves to have a full childhood, where they are cared for by their families and communities. They need an environment safe from violence, that gives them the chance to grow and do well like other kids**

**In 1959, the "United Nations Declaration on the Rights of the Child" tried for the first time to make sure that children were safe from abuse- It came up with 10 principles. The conflicts in most of the countries have led to an increase in several forms of violence against children, including exploitation, physical abuse, child labour, forced recruitment and sexual abuse. Also, in many places there is a lack of education, bad health care, lack of safe water and housing. Because of all these things, children are left on the streets and don't have a good place to live. They are the most vulnerable resource in the world. They can reach their fullest potential in a safe environment where children's rights are respected. Therefore, they should have the right to a good education, good health and good food. Every child has a right to live on this Earth. Government has to make sure that children can use the rights they have**