

English Language اللغة الإنجليزية
Credits System نظام المقررات
Compulsory Program البرنامج المشترك
Level One المستوى الأول

Secondary Stage المرحلة الثانوية
The Semester System النظام الفصلي
Preparation Course الإعداد العام
Level One المستوى الأول

MEGA GOAL 1

KSA Edition



تطوير

مشروع تطوير التعليم العام
King Abdullah bin Abdulaziz Public Education Development Project

كتاب التمارين
WORKBOOK

Mc
Graw
Hill
Education

طبعة ١٤٣٦/١٤٣٥ هـ
Edition 2014/2015


MEGA

GOAL 1

WORKBOOK

MANUEL DOS SANTOS
ELI GHAZEL - DANAE KOZANOGLU

**Mc
Graw
Hill**
Education

ELT



MegaGoal 1 Workbook

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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



unemployment

1. overpopulation 2. global warming 3. fresh water



4. security

5. traffic

6. pollution



7. natural disaster

8. endangered species

9. economy

Big Changes

1. is
2. Live
3. Am
4. Have
5. Watch
6. Do
7. Is
8. Am
9. Affects
10. Wants
11. Is
12. Take
13. Makes
14. cut down
15. Burn
16. Means
17. Is
18. Affects
19. talk
20. want
21. know
22. is
23. needs

B Complete the information. Use the present tense.

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

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

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



C Answer the questions.

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

1. is
2. is
3. think
4. is finishing
5. are / doing
6. am making
7. Are
8. am
9. are meeting
10. don't know
11. Is
12. Lives
13. is visiting
14. Is
15. are / going
16. is
17. Want
18. Want
19. Love
20. don't / come
21. Is
22. have

Conversation. Use the simple present or present progressive.

Hi, Mrs. Lewis. Where **(1)** (be) _____ Grace?

She **(2)** (be) _____ still upstairs. I **(3)** (think) _____ she **(4)** (finish) _____ her project.

What **(5)** (do) _____ you _____?

I **(6)** (make) _____ a pizza. **(7)** (be) _____ you hungry?

Yes, I **(8)** (be) _____. Thanks.

Grace and I **(9)** (meet) _____ Mona and Sierra in a little while.

Really? I **(10)** (negative: know) _____ Sierra. Who **(11)** (be) _____ she?

She **(12)** (live) _____ in Madrid. She **(13)** (visit) _____ Mona.

She **(14)** (be) _____ her cousin.

Where **(15)** (go) _____ you _____?

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

I **(19)** (love) _____ Indian food!

Why **(20)** (negative: come) _____ you _____ with us to the restaurant?

That **(21)** (be) _____ a great idea!

Awesome! We **(22)** (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 _____?

A: They're meeting Mona and Sierra.

2. Q: Who _____?

A: She is Mona's cousin.

3. Q: Where _____?

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

4. Q: Where _____ after the talk?

A: They're going to an Indian restaurant.

E-1. are they meeting
2. is Sierra
3. do they want to go
4. are they going

F:1. used 2. had 3. launched 4. increased

**H:1. went
 2. saw
 3. have been
 4. loved
 5. Were
 6. Were
 7. sat
 8. Ate
 9. Learned
 10. has been**

andra is a biologist.
 1. In 1980, her grandfather _____ was _____ a biologist, too.
 2. France uses the euro today.
 In 1995, France _____ the franc for its currency.
 3. Today my parents have three children.
 In 2009, they _____ two children.
 4. My country launches a lot of satellites each year.
 Last year, it _____ 23 satellites.
 5. Traffic increases all the time in my city.
 It _____ 50 percent last year.

Complete the sentences. Use the present perfect.

1. I (need) _____ have needed _____ a new pair of shoes for a long time.
- The city (want) _____ a park on King Abdul Aziz Road for years.
 - Overpopulation and pollution (affect) _____ global warming.
 - My family (live) _____ in the same town for fifteen years.
 - We (lose) _____ touch with many of our cousins.

**G:1. has wanted
 2. have affected
 3. has lived
 4. have lost**

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

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



1 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.

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 Arabian.

1. Q: What city do you live in?

A: I live in Jeddah/ In Jeddah

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

A: No, I'm not.

3. Q: What countries have you visited?

A: Germany and France/ I have visited Germany and France.

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

A: On business. /I have been out of the country on business.

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

A: For 20 days/ I've been out of the country for 20 days.



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:	People can access files without having to move. They can communicate through email and have meetings through video conferencing
Home:	People have access to information on the internet. Online television has gained ground.
School:	Students can take computer-based tests Interactive boards have been introduced in a lot of schools.

L Look at the picture. Pretend that you went there and answer the questions below.



1. When did you go there?

I went about a month ago.

2. How long did you stay there?

I stayed for about two weeks.

3. Where did you go?

I visited the Jumeirah Mosque and Sheikh Saeed's House.

4. What did you do?

I went shopping and driving in the desert.

5. What did you see?

I saw new skyscrapers, and interesting artwork.

6. What words describe the places?

Fascinating, exciting, fabulous, fun, interesting, adventurous, unique, luxurious

M WRITING

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

QUESTIONS	Your answers
Where did you go?	_____ _____
When did you go there?	_____ _____
How long did you stay there?	_____ _____
What happened there?	_____ _____
What did you see there?	_____ _____
What did you do there?	_____ _____
What words describe the places?	_____ _____

Adventure to _____

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. Joe is a doctor and works at a hospital. He has worked there for three years. He has never been late for work. Joe 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. Joe 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**.



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 Pawling, 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

T 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 computer science for three years.**
- Does he know more than one language?
(speak) **Yes. He has been speaking Spanish 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 about your skills. Use the present perfect progressive.

- I have been studying English for four years** _____
- I have been working at a café for one year.** _____
- I have been playing football for ten years.** _____

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.

- I'm a professional football player. I love to play football, and I (do) _____ it since I was a kid. I also like to win. My team (win) _____ 15 games so far this season. We practice a lot, and we (work) _____ all season on our teamwork skills. The team wins a match, not just one person. Our coach (tell) _____ us that a hundred times. It really is important to remember.
- I'm a nurse. I (work) _____ in the same job since I was 22 years old. I (do) _____ 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) _____ me cards, and I (keep) _____ all of them!
- 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) _____ this for five years, and I (meet) _____ so many wonderful people. The hours are long, but after I (work) _____ for five days I get two days off. I (travel) _____ to five continents. It's a great job.



- have been doing / has won / have been working / has told
- have been working / have been doing / have sent / have kept
- have been doing / have met / have been working / have traveled

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) _____
 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) _____
 computers and different computer programs.

Mr. Al Zahrani: How are your communication skills?

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

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

Omar: I'm **(5)** (use) _____ my analytical skills.

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

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

Mr. Al Zahrani: We want employees with a strong work ethic. We are **(9)** (have) _____
 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.



1. interested in working
2. good at using
3. good at speaking
4. good at writing
5. interested in using
6. good at studying
7. good at finding
8. good at finding
9. interested in having

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?

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

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

2. Tony's father has been handling snakes for twenty years.

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

3. He's handled nearly 1,000 snakes

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

4. He's been earning his living from snakes for five years.

5. Why is Tony so comfortable around snakes?

5. Tony is so comfortable around snakes because he has been working with them since he was a little boy.

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

T Hameed has been working in the company for five years.

1. **Hameed has written more than 150 reports and**
2. **countless emails.**
3. **2. He has been working as a sales manager.**
3. **He has managed many major contracts.**



Mike

T Mike is interested in becoming a surgeon.

1. **Mike has been studying for the last ten years.**
2. **He has been doing his internship in a hospital in Dubai.**
3. **He has spent more than 12 years of his adult life**
studying and specializing.

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. _____
1. **Where did you find out about the job?**
2. _____
2. **Why are you applying for it?**
3. _____
3. **What are some of your strengths?**
4. _____
4. **How do you feel about working with the rest of the team?**
5. _____
5. **Have you worked in this area of business before?**

1. The man on the left is an architect/ engineer/ contractor. The man on the right is a researcher/ X-ray specialist.

2. The architect needs to check the blueprints and supervise work at the construction site.

The researcher needs to make appointments for interviews and search for information on the web.

3. There are some dangers in the first man's job because he needs to spend time in and around buildings under constructions and construction sites. The X-ray specialist needs to protect himself from harmful radiation.

4. An architect works in and out of the office. He has a creative and challenging job.

The X-ray specialist works in comfortable surroundings with other medical specialists. He is also specializing in other types of medical equipment and technology.

5. **demanding, creative, challenging, interesting, rewarding**
exact, methodical, systematic, detailed, crucial



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

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

J WRITING

Get a picture of a job you like. Pretend 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?	_____ _____
What are the good things about this job?	_____ _____
What are the things that you need to do every day in this job?	_____ _____
What are some words that describe this job?	_____ _____
Why are you interested in this job?	_____ _____
What qualities do you have that are the right qualities for this job?	_____ _____
How are you preparing for this kind of job?	_____ _____

Dear Sir,

What Will Be, Will Be

A Dr. Gray has written a novel about the future. Mr. Ruiz 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. Ruiz: Your new novel is very interesting. You did a lot of research. **(1)** (tell) _____ you _____ our viewers about life in the future?

Dr. Gray: **(2)** _____. I **(3)** (be) _____ happy to answer your questions.

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

Dr. Gray: **(5)** _____. In the future we probably **(6)** (not / work) _____ as much. We **(7)** (have) _____ much more leisure time.

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

Dr. Gray: **(9)** _____. We **(10)** (not / need) _____ our smart cars to go places. We **(11)** (live) _____ in smart houses. And thanks to virtual reality we **(12)** (be able to) _____ talk to people anywhere. It **(13)** (feel) _____ like they're in the room with us.

B Now Mr. Ruiz asks Dr. Gray 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. Ruiz: In your novel, your main character is a robot. **(1)** (become) _____ part of our lives anytime soon?

Dr. Gray: **(2)** _____. In a few years, stores **(3)** (sell) _____ robots to clean your rugs and cut your grass.

Mr. Ruiz: **(4)** (be) _____ robots _____ smart enough to be companions to people?

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

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

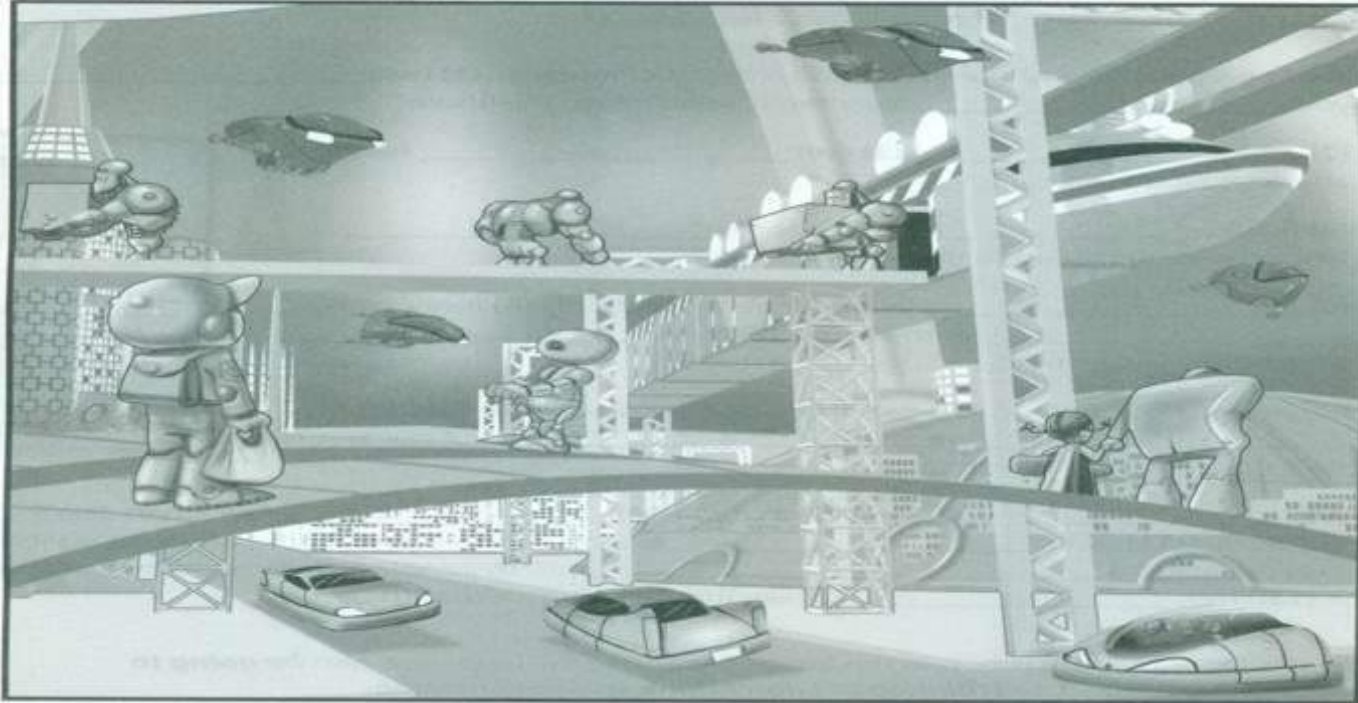
1. Will / tell
2. Of course
3. will be
4. Will / work
5. I hope not
6. will not work
7. will have
8. Will / spend
9. I hope not
10. will not need
11. will live
12. will be able to
13. will feel

1. Are / going to become
2. I think so.
3. are going to sell
4. Are / going to be

5. are going to pass
6. are going to have
7. am going to go
8. am not going to know



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



I Cities of the future won't have parks.

1. Cars won't have wheels.
2. Cars are going to fly.
3. Robots will carry things.
4. Cities in the future won't have trees.
5. There will be steel sidewalks.
6. Cities won't have bus stops.

1. am going to travel
2. will visit
3. Are you going to go
4. will spend
5. Are you going to stay

1. am going to fly
2. am going to go
3. are going to spend
4. is going to take
5. will buy
6. is going to be
7. will go

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 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. Use **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) _____ to Turkey. I (2) (go) _____ with my family, and we (3) (spend) _____ the whole month of June there! Probably it (4) (take) _____ 20 hours to travel there. Not fun! Oh, no! I don't have anything to read on the plane. Maybe I (5) (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) _____ busy next week and during all of June. Maybe I (7) (go) _____ with you to Turkey. Have fun!
Nawal

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

1. What will you be doing next week?

1. I will be writing a report for class next week.

2. What will you be doing this summer?

2. I will be working in a restaurant this summer.

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

3. I am going to be studying in college in five years.

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

4. I am going to be working as a biologist in 10 years.

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



1 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 Diana still be reading that novel next week?

1. Yes, she will.

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

2. Yes, they will.

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

3. No, we aren't. We're going to be flying in a plane.

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

4. Yes, they are.

5. Will you be playing video games tomorrow?

5. No, I won't. I'll be launching my rocket tomorrow.





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 England]." 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.

1. ~~There is no reason anyone would want a computer in their home.~~_____

2. What did Arthur C. Clarke accurately predict?

2. ~~He accurately predicted the moon landing.~~_____

3. What is another prediction that Clarke has made?

3. ~~He predicted that space travel would soon become common.~~_____

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

4. ~~Science and technology will be affecting our future in very powerful ways.~~_____

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

5. ~~The effects are going to depend on how we decide to use science and technology.~~_____



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

I *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 move to a large house.**
2. **He will be travelling all over the world.**
3. **He will have two cars, one for the city and an SUV for the country**
4. _____
5. _____

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

On Friday, _____

I am going to visit my aunt and uncle. We are going to drive to their house which is about 50 km from the center of town.
 Maybe we will spend the night there and return on Saturday morning.

On Saturday, _____

I am going to study and do all my homework.
 Then I'm going to meet my friends at the mall.
 We'll go shopping and then have a burger at the fast food restaurant.
 Then maybe we'll go to a friend's house to watch a DVD.

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



They show two towers. One is a modern skyscraper and the other one is a traditional tower built with bricks. Both photos show the towers alongside the castle wall in B and surrounded by smaller buildings in A. The sky is used as the background in both photos.

2. How are these buildings different?

In picture A there are clouds in the sky whereas in picture B the sky is clear. Picture A shows part of a city. Picture B shows a remote town.

3. How will the buildings change in 50 years?

In 50 years the brick tower will be replaced by a modern building, possibly a skyscraper. There will be more modern buildings around it. The road will be paved. It will not be a dirt road..



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	_____ _____ _____	_____ _____ _____
Write a list of words that describe what you can see in the picture	_____ _____ _____	_____ _____ _____
Write a list of words to describe what you can see happening in the picture	_____ _____ _____	_____ _____ _____

The Future As I See It

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

natural disaster satellites	motivation global warming	traffic qualifications	rockets steel	microscope
--------------------------------	------------------------------	---------------------------	------------------	------------

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

Personal Qualities:
Scientific Tools:

- global warming
- Traffic
- motivation
- steel / sculpture
- natural disaster
- microscope
- qualifications
- rockets / satellites

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

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

Global Issues

pollution,
poverty,
disease,
terrorism

Personal Qualities

flexibility,
adaptability,
integrity,
honesty

Scientific Tools

rocket,
satellite,
submarine,
microscope

1. are / living
2. am living
3. are / taking
4. am taking

5. Are / working
6. am not working
7. am looking
8. is looking
9. am going

- D: 1. have / been working
2. have been working
3. have met
4. haven't made
5. have / been saving
6. have been saving

Ali about a job. Ali works in a doctor's office.
Use the present progressive.

- Ali:** Where **(1)** (live) _____ you _____ now?
- Faisal:** I **(2)** (live) _____ in Al Ulayya. My address is 18 Al Al Kh. Al Ulayya, Al Riyadh.
- Ali:** What courses **(3)** (take) _____ you _____ right now?
- Faisal:** I **(4)** (take) _____ computer science, math, English, Arabic, geography, and PE.
- Ali:** **(5)** (work) _____ you _____?
- Faisal:** No, I **(6)** (negative: work) _____, yet. But I **(7)** (look) _____ for a job.
- Ali:** Dr. Ibrahim **(8)** (look) _____ 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) _____ home right now. I can bring it back this afternoon.
- Ali:** Great! I'll see you this afternoon.

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

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

7. Have / tried
8. have been
9. have gone
10. have been doing
11. haven't spent

- E :**
1. will do
 2. will be
 3. will think
 4. am going to give
 5. Will / buy
 6. are going to get
 7. will be
 8. is going to take

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) _____ when he grows up?

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

Adel: Why?

Hussain: He is always writing stories in English, and he probably hopes that someone **(3)** (publish) _____ them. I **(4)** (give) _____ him English lessons next year.

Adel: **(5)** (buy) _____ you _____ him a computer?

Hussain: No. My parents **(6)** (get) _____ him one at the end of the year.

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

Hussain: I hope so. He **(8)** (take) _____ lessons from the best teacher.

F:

1. Donna will be attending
2. Will you be attending
3. I am going to be working
4. Are you going to be living
5. will be saving
6. you are not going to be working

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, _____ college.

2. (you / will / attend)

_____ college then, too?

3. (I / going to be / work)

No, _____ to save money for college.

4. (you / going to be / live)

_____ at home?

5. (I / will / save)

Yes, I _____ even more money that way.

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

Well, I hope _____ too hard.

- G** 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. She'll take her final examination next week.
2. This summer she is going to travel to Singapore to visit relatives.
3. After college she's going to work as a teacher in high school.



Edson

1. Next week, Edson is going to play basketball with his team.
2. This summer, he is going to have a vacation and then start training for the season.
3. He is going to work as a physiotherapist with athletes.



- H** 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.

Personal Dream of my mother	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. buy a house	He saved money	He wants to move into the new house
3. do an MA	He got a scholarship	He wants to study in another country
4. teach at university	She applied for a job	She got the job.

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



1. List two things that each person does.

1. **A. The construction engineer reads blueprints**

B. The pharmacist deals with customers.

2. List the qualities that each person must have.

2. **A. creative, good at math, good at design**

B. organized, polite

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

3. **A. needed to study construction engineering.**

B. needed to study pharmacology.

J **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

Lined writing area for an essay on the dream job.

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

smooth

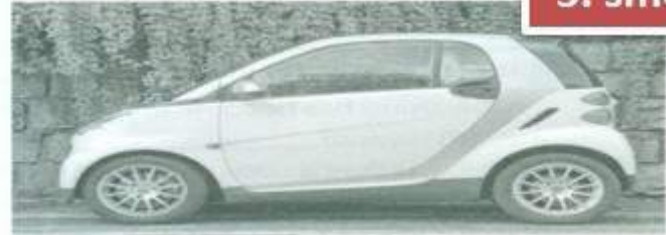
compact

options

customize

classic

Imad wanted to buy a car. He went for a walk last week, and he saw a small, (1) _____ 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) _____ 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) _____ 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) _____ and that it would never go out of style. The interior was clean and simple. And it would provide a very (5) _____ 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!



1. compact
2. customize
3. options
4. Classic
5. smooth

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) _____ at home or **(2)** (buy) _____ from small, local stores. But by 1900, many things **(3)** (produce) _____ in factories and **(4)** (sell) _____ to people who lived far from the factories. Through advertising, people **(5)** (tell) _____ about these products.

Advertising has become an art and a science. Today a lot of money **(6)** (spend) _____ on research for advertising. Before a company launches its ads, the ads **(7)** (show) _____ to many people. If people don't like the ad, it **(8)** (not / launch) _____.

For some time now, many questions **(9)** (ask) _____ about the effects of advertising. **(10)** (affect) _____ people's attitudes and values _____ by advertising, and if so, how?

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

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.

Octavio Guillen and Adriana Martinez had a very long marriage. They were married for 67 years!

Robert Wadlow, who died in 1940, was 2.71 meters tall.

Titanic (1997) was an expensive movie to make. Different problems made it more expensive than any other movie.

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)

- B:**
1. were made
 2. were bought
 3. were produced
 4. were sold
 5. were told
 6. is spent
 7. are shown
 8. is not launched
 9. have been asked
 10. Have / been affected
 11. will be spent
 12. will be asked



bad moods.

1. The Longest Engagement
2. The Tallest Man
3. The Most Expensive Movie
4. The Most Valuable Slice of Cake

1. more expensive / cheaper
2. more comfortable / more special
3. healthier / more refreshing
4. smaller / larger

D Complete the descriptions. Use the comparative form of the adjective.

cheap	expensive	healthy	large
refreshing	small	special	comfortable



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

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

T 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. Juice is as healthy as water. (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. _____ 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 _____ like it is cooked at home!
3. Are you learning English? Listen to our English-language CDs, and soon you will _____ like a native speaker.
4. _____ like a professional. Wear a Valenziani suit.

1. Smell
2. tastes
3. sound
4. Look



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?

1. **They use stories and pictures.**

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

2. **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?

3. **Three of the needs are friendship, success, and escape.**

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

4. **Companies are advertising during children's TV shows.**

1. was invented / were also invented
2. was invented/ patented / was made / was sold
3. was processed / used / was made / were soaked
4. are equipped / have been updated- were updated /was installed / were trained

H Use the correct form of the verb in brackets.

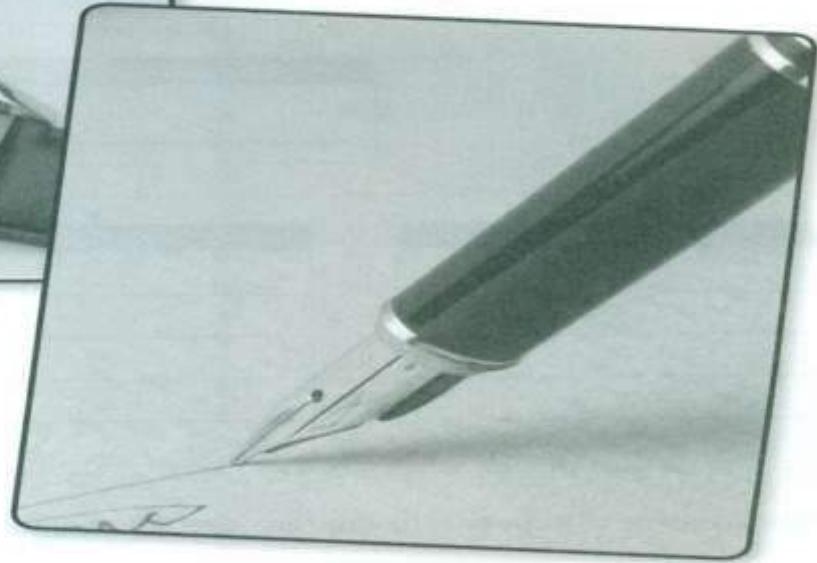
1. The electric iron (invent) _____ in 1882 by Henry W. Seeley in New York. His iron was heavy and took a long time to warm up. Other electric irons (also/ invent) _____, including one from France, but it used a dangerous heating method.
2. The safety pin (invent) _____ and (patent) _____ by Walter Hunt. It (make) _____ by twisting a length of wire. The right to the patent (sell) _____ for \$400.
3. In ancient Egypt, the papyrus plant (process) _____ and (use) _____ as paper. It (make) _____ from thin sheets of papyrus that (soak) _____ in water, pressed together and then dried.
4. Smart classrooms (equip) _____ with interactive boards, a computer console, digital projector, sound system, and video system. In many countries, a number of classrooms and seminar rooms (updated) _____ in this manner. State of the art technology (install) _____ and teachers (train) _____ 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.
2. Think crunchy.
3. Style outside. Power inside.
4. We sell more cars than any other maker.
5. There is no comparison.
7. Time is nothing.
8. Live your life.
9. Smooth and reliable.

1. a smart phone or laptop
2. biscuits or crisps
3. a car or motorcycle
4. a car dealer / a model car company
5. a soft drink / a gadget/ shoes
7. watches, cell phones, travel, airline
8. soft drink / vacation / hotel
9. a printer / a car

1 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: **reliable/ reliability, precision, quality, style**

pen: **smooth, elegant, prestigious, traditional**

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

watch: **scuba diving/in the water, at work**

pen: **at work, at home**

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

watch: **important, successful, professional, casual**

pen: **knowledgeable, respectful, accomplished**

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 _____

Did You Hurt Yourself?

مجلس اللغة العربية

1. D 3. e 5. b 7. c
2. A 4. f 6. g 8. h

A Complete the sentences. Write the correct letter in the blank.

1. I swerved the car ____.
 2. Sue cut ____.
 3. Robert got a shock ____.
 4. Larry wasn't injured ____.
 5. The drowsy driver ____.
 6. Aggressive drivers ____.
 7. Distracted drivers ____.
 8. Skateboarders should ____.
- a. her finger with a knife.
 - b. fell asleep at the wheel.
 - c. don't pay attention to the road.
 - d. to avoid a crash.
 - e. from the toaster.
 - f. because he was wearing a seat belt.
 - g. often tailgate.
 - h. wear a helmet and kneepads.

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

equipment helmet avoid injured obey

Majid loves to ride his bike. He rides it a lot. He has had several accidents, but he's never hurt himself because he wears proper safety (1) _____. His friend Ted hasn't been as lucky. He recently had an accident on his bike. He crashed into a tree when he swerved to (2) _____ a car. He hurt his head and was (3) _____ quite badly. He had to go to the hospital. He never thought that he had to (4) _____

safety rules. Now Ted knows that they're important. The week after his accident he wanted to buy proper safety equipment. He asked Majid what he used because he never hurt himself on his bike. Majid told him that he needed a (5) _____ for his head. Now Ted never rides his bike without it.

B:
1. equipment
2. avoid
3. injured
4. Obey
5. helmet





C Write the correct reflexive pronoun next to the subject pronouns.

I myself

you and I ourselves

it itself

they themselves

he himself

she herself

we ourselves

you (singular) yourself (singular)

you (plural) yourselves (plural)

D Complete the conversations. Use reflexive pronouns.

Mr. Al Yami: What happened?

Yahya: I hurt (1) _____.

Mr. Al Yami: How did you hurt (2) _____?

Yahya: I tripped and fell.

Mr. Al Yami: Samir! Go call an ambulance! Chad hurt (3) _____.

Omar: How are you?

Yahya: Well, I hurt (4) _____ pretty badly, but I feel better now. I'm glad I was wearing a helmet, though.

Omar: You know, my brother hurt (5) _____ skating last month, too.

Yahya: I know! Well, you take good care of (6) _____, OK?

Omar: I sure will.

Yahya: So many people have hurt (7) _____ lately.

Imad: It's amazing! Just yesterday my uncle almost broke his leg on the stairs, but he caught (8) _____ just in time.

Yahya: I think we all have to take better care of (9) _____!

1. myself
2. yourself
3. himself
4. Myself
5. himself
6. yourself
7. themselves
8. himself
9. ourselves



1. g 3. e 5. b 7. d
2. f 4. h 6. c 8. a

E Complete the sentences. Write the correct letter in the blank.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. I need a thermometer ____ | a. because I want to |
| 2. Smoking isn't good for you. ____ | stay healthy. |
| 3. Jenny needs to go to bed ____ | b. so I have a stomachache. |
| 4. I took an aspirin ____ | c. because it makes |
| 5. I ate too much at dinner ____ | me nervous. |
| 6. I didn't drink any coffee ____ | d. because he wasn't careful. |
| 7. Jack burned his finger ____ | e. so she can get up early. |
| 8. I am going to the gym ____ | f. so please don't start. |
| | g. so I can take my temperature. |
| | h. because I have a headache. |

F Fill in the blanks with *so* or *because*.

- You need to pay attention, _____ you know how to do your job.
- I didn't finish my homework last night _____ I was tired.
- My brother got a ticket yesterday _____ he was speeding.
- My brothers and I always wear our helmets when we ride our bikes, _____ we don't hurt ourselves.
- She was injured in the car accident, _____ she went to the hospital.
- My father broke his arm _____ he slipped on the ice.
- Thomas is good at basketball _____ he practices a lot.
- My cousin worked in a restaurant last summer, _____ he saved up enough money to buy a new laptop.



1. so
2. because
3. because
4. So
5. so
6. Because
7. Because
8. so



5 Did You Hurt Yourself?

المملكة العربية السعودية

1. c 3. e 5. b
2. a 4. f 6. d

G Match the statements with the responses. Write the correct letter in the blank.

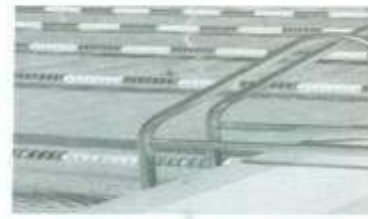
- | | |
|--|--------------------|
| 1. I never crash my bike. _____ | a. So do I. |
| 2. I always do my homework at night. _____ | b. So have I. |
| 3. I have never broken my arm. _____ | c. Neither do I. |
| 4. I spent the afternoon at the Internet café. _____ | d. Neither did I. |
| 5. I have gotten lost while driving. _____ | e. Neither have I. |
| 6. I didn't slip on the ice. _____ | f. So did I. |

H Show agreement with the following statements. Then write a sentence with **so** or **because**.

I went to the gym this morning.
So did I.

I went to the gym this morning because I wanted to swim.

1. I haven't eaten anything all day.
1. Neither have I.
I haven't eaten anything all day, so I can eat a lot at Karen's party tonight.
2. I went to bed late last night.
2. So did I.
I went to bed late last night because I watched a movie on TV.
3. I visited my uncle last weekend.
3. So did I.
I washed my father's car last weekend because I needed some money.
4. I very seldom cut myself.
4. Neither do I.
I very seldom cut myself because I'm careful.
5. I always brush my teeth before I go to sleep.
5. So do I.
I always wear knee pads when I'm skateboarding, so I don't hurt myself.

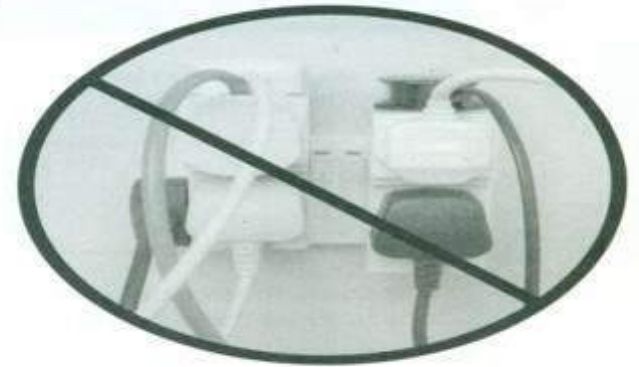


1 READING

Read about home safety and complete the exercises below.

People are very concerned about keeping their homes safe from fires. The SRCA (Saudi Red Crescent Authority) has prepared a list of safety rules to prevent home fires. Place a tick next to all of the things you do to keep your home safe.

- Keep blankets, clothing, and furniture away from heaters.
- Keep towels, clothing, and curtains away from the stove.
- Keep a fire extinguisher in the kitchen.
- Learn how to use a fire extinguisher.
- Don't plug too many things into one outlet.
- Don't keep matches where children can get them.
- Have a fire drill in your home. Practice often.
- Choose a place outdoors where everyone can meet if there is a fire in the home.
- Learn how to call the fire department in case of an emergency.



These are just some of the things you need to know to keep your home safe from fire. How many did you tick? If you didn't tick some of these, have a family meeting. Talk about how you can make and keep your house safe from fire.

Write **T** for **True** or **F** for **False**.

1. Keep a fire extinguisher in your living room.
2. Have a fire drill in your home.
3. Have a meeting place everyone can go to if there is a fire in your home.
4. Keep blankets and clothes on top of heaters.
5. Learn the telephone number of the fire department.

1. F 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. T





5. Did You Hurt Yourself?

المملكة العربية السعودية

J Have you ever been in an accident? Do you know how to avoid accidents? Write information about accidents in the chart.

	Accident	
What was happening before the accident happened?		
How did the accident happen?		
What could the person have done to avoid the accident?		

J: The driver was trying to find his cell phone
 He was not watching the road and didn't see the truck coming toward him
 He could have dropped what he was holding and focus on the road

K Write what you think happened.

1. Have you heard about the skydiver whose parachute did not open until he was quite close to the ground?

What do you think happened to him?

2. Have you heard about a boy who got trapped under the ice of a frozen lake?

What do you think happened to him?

Turn over and find out.

1. Answer: He landed on his face and hurt his nose and forehead lightly. He then pulled himself up, shook the dust off, and walked away unharmed.

2. Answer: The boy was not breathing when the rescuers got him out. The doctors were able to bring him back and he recovered over the next few months.

L Look at the picture. Answer the questions below.



1. What is the person doing for safety?

1. He is fastening the baby in the child seat.

2. What can happen if the person doesn't take safety measures?

2. If he doesn't take safety measures the baby might get hurt.

3. Where should the child seat be placed in the car?

3. the child seat should be placed on the back seat of the car

4. What are some other things people should do to make sure a child is safe in a car?

4. They should install child locks in the doors of the car.



M WRITING

Write a story about an accident that happened. Complete the organizer and use it to help you write the story.

What was happening before the accident?	Description of the accident	Description after the accident	How to prevent similar accidents
Actions: _____	Actions: _____	Actions: _____	Actions: _____
Place: _____	Place: _____	Place: _____	Place: _____
Describing words: _____ _____ _____	Describing words: _____ _____ _____	Describing words: _____ _____ _____	Describing words: _____ _____ _____

The Accident

Handwritten area for writing the story, featuring a vertical margin line on the left and horizontal lines for text.

A Asma is chatting online with Sahar. Complete the conversation. Use the words in the box.

hungry lose control fitness turn down pressure avoid

Asma123: I'm looking at an advice website for teens right now. It's really cool.

Sahar227: Really? What's the address? I want to check it out, too.

Asma123: www.helpsite-4u.com

Sahar227: Why are you looking at this site?

Asma123: Well, it's my weight ... and junk food. You know ...

Sahar227: Wait. So if this is about weight and food, are you looking at the page about (1) _____?

Asma123: That's right, and I just found a list here that should help.

Sahar227: Yeah! I see it. The list shows what types of food you shouldn't eat.

Asma123: Look at the first thing on the list. You should (2) _____ carbohydrates and fat.

Sahar227: Do you eat too much fast food?

Asma123: No, not too much. Normal quantities. I don't eat sweets either!

Sahar227: Good. You had better not!

Asma123: I never eat too much at home but something comes over me when I see a fast food restaurant and I (3) _____!

Sahar227: Oh Asma, that's crazy. You spend so much time on fitness exercises and running? Why do you want to throw it all away?

Asma123: I don't. But when people want to eat and they start ordering burgers and fries I start getting (4) _____ and end up ordering myself.

Sahar227: You should have told me about it sooner. We could have avoided unhealthy fast food. I am not too crazy about it myself. I wouldn't have trouble eating grilled chicken and salad!

Asma123: I would. I could never (5) _____ a burger and fries, especially when I am under exam (6) _____.

1. fitness
2. Avoid
3. lose control
4. hungry
5. turn down
6. pressure

أهلاً بك يا فتى

B Read the conversations. Choose the more appropriate modal auxiliary. Write it in the blank.

Ahmed: My brother is always going out with his friends. He never has time for me. What **(1)** (might / should) _____ I do?

Fahd: I wouldn't worry about it. My brother does the same thing. Or you **(2)** (could / had better) _____ talk to him.

Ahmed: I already have. He says he's really not interested in spending time with me. He thinks I'm too young. But he said we **(3)** (had better / might) _____ watch the football game together tonight.



1. should
2. Could
3. had better
4. shouldn't
5. should
6. ought to
7. ought to
8. Might



Patient: I can't seem to lose more weight. I haven't been careful about what I eat, but I go to the gym five times a week. Maybe I **(4)** (should / shouldn't) _____ bother going to the gym.

Doctor: Let me explain. If you work out for an hour and then eat a piece of cake, you're taking in more calories than you burned at the gym. The gym is important. You **(5)** (could / should) _____ go to the gym, but if you do, you **(6)** (ought to / might) _____ be more careful about your diet.

Mrs. Tanaka: How's Brian?

Mrs. Jones: OK, I guess. He's on the school football team. But he's still on a strict diet. He never eats fast food or any of the food that other kids eat but he is happy because he is fit.

Mrs. Tanaka: It's great for kids to know what they want! If Brian is happy he **(7)** (could / ought to) _____ continue his diet. I have an idea. He **(8)** (might / had better) _____ explain to the other kids that eating this way helps his football skills. What do you think?



C Read the situations. Then give your advice. Use the verbs in parentheses.

1. Hameed has invited Ibrahim over to his house to play video games. Ibrahim likes Hameed and would like to be his friend. But someone else told Ibrahim that the reason Hameed invited him is because he wants to play the new video game that Ibrahim bought last week. What should Ibrahim do?

- a. (could) _____
- b. (should) _____
- c. (had better not) _____



2. Amira could not find her gym shoes so she borrowed her younger brother's shoes. They are very comfortable but they are different from girls' shoes. Amira is happy to have them but she is afraid that her friends will tease her. What should she do?

- a. (might) _____
- b. (should) _____
- c. (ought to) _____



3. Paul is the best player on the school basketball team. This year his father is helping the gym teacher to coach the team. Although this seemed like a good idea, it's not working out well. Paul's father is always yelling at him and telling him he's not good at basketball. Paul seems nervous and isn't doing well. That's hurting the team. The other players are worried, especially because some important games are coming up. What should the other players do?

- a. (shouldn't) _____
- b. (should) _____
- c. (had better) _____



D:1. put it off

2. put up with it

3. throw it away

4. throw it away

5. throw them away

6. put up with you

2. postpone

3. discard

4. be friendly

ce

Write three-word verbs next to the definitions. Use the verbs, particles, and prepositions in the box. Some are used more than once.

take down	throw off	turn along	get up
--------------	--------------	---------------	-----------

5. refuse

6. begin

7. accept a bad situation

D:1. give up

2. put off

3. throw away

4. get along

5. turn down

6. take up

7. put up with

E:1. give up

2. threw away

3. put off

4. turned down

5. gets along with

6. take up

E Complete the sentences with two-word and three-word verbs. Use each of the verbs from exercise **D** once. Put the verbs in the correct form.

- A.** Raymond is getting very annoyed at himself. Last month he decided to (1) _____ smoking. So he (2) _____ the pack of cigarettes that he'd just bought. Then his friend told him that this was a bad time to quit because it was a very stressful time at work. His friend said that he should (3) _____ quitting for at least another month. Raymond decided that there was never a good time to quit smoking, so he (4) _____ his friend's advice. Now Raymond hasn't had a cigarette in three weeks!
- B.** Paul is tired of work. Every time he goes to work, he never (5) _____ his boss. Paul thinks that he should find a new job—or maybe (6) _____ a completely different career.

F Complete the conversation with the correct two-word or three-word verb. Put the pronoun object in the correct position.

- Sam:** I hate cleaning the garage! I always (1) (put off / it) _____ as long as I can.
- Mel:** There's a lot of junk in it! How do you (2) (put up with / it) _____? Do you really need it all? Why don't you (3) (throw away / it) _____?
- Sam:** That's not easy to do.
- Mel:** Sure it is. Just (4) (throw away / it) _____. It's simple. Look at all the footballs you have.
- Sam:** I can't (5) (throw away / them) _____. They remind me of all those games. They're important for me.
- Mel:** Hmmmm. You can really be difficult sometimes. I don't know how your footballs (6) (put up with / you) _____!

1. Eppie Lederer
2. Pauline Phillips
3. Jeanne Phillips
4. Margo Howard / Eppie Lederer's

G READING

Read the article.

Some Family Advice
Eppie Lederer and Pauline Phillips were identical twins.

In 1955 Eppie Lederer won a contest. The prize was to write an advice column for the *Chicago Sun Times* newspaper. In 1956 Pauline Phillips began writing an advice column for the *San Francisco Chronicle*. Both columns became very popular and were soon being published in many newspapers. At one time, each column—"Ann Landers" and "Dear Abby"—had nearly 100 million readers around the world!

Eppie Lederer ("Ann Landers") and Pauline Phillips ("Abigail Van Buren") had a significant influence—on individuals and on important issues. For example, Phillips often called people who sounded very depressed in their letters. "They say, 'You're calling me?' After they start talking, I can suggest they get professional help." In this way, she saved people's lives. In 1971, when the U.S. Congress was reluctant to pass a law devoting money to cancer research, Lederer asked her readers to write letters. Congress received more letters than it had in its entire history—and passed the law.

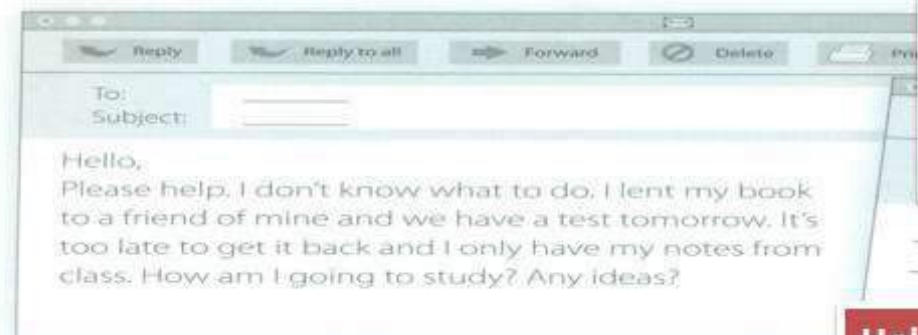
Over the years, both columnists said that people's problems had remained basically the same. But the work was always interesting. Phillips said, "I can't wait to get to work in the morning." For one thing, there's no typical letter writer—women, men, teenagers all write about their problems. And, as Phillips said in response to a question, "There's no reason to make up anything. There's nothing weirder than what I get in the mail." Above all, they were committed to helping their readers.

Is it just coincidence that these two famous advice-givers were twin sisters? Maybe—but maybe not. Jeanne Phillips, Pauline's daughter, helped her mother write "Dear Abby." She was a teenager when she started to help her mother. Margo Howard, Lederer's daughter, now writes an advice column called "Dear Margo." "It must be in the genes," says Jeanne Phillips, only partly joking.

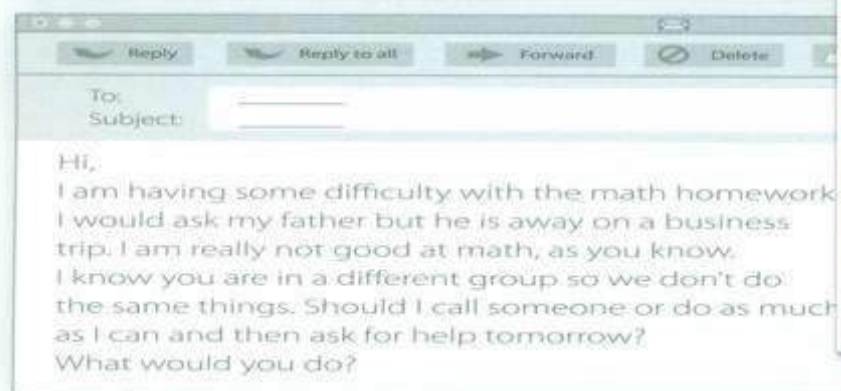
Complete the sentences.

1. "Ann Landers" was really _____
2. "Abigail Van Buren" was really _____
3. _____ helped her mother write a column.
4. _____, who is _____ daughter, writes an advice column called "Dear Margo."

H Read the emails and reply with advice.



**Hello,
Please don't worry. Email your friend and ask him/her to scan the pages you need and send them to you.**



**Hello,
No need to be desperate. You left it on the shelf with the science books when Sabah turned up. Don't you remember? Anyway, I picked it up and put it in my bag. I'll give it to you tomorrow morning at school.**



**Hi,
Why don't you go ahead and tell me what you are having difficulty with. Just tell me which are the relevant pages in our Math book so I can check. I will call as soon as I work things out and help you myself.**

- 1 Look at the picture. The younger man is asking his father for advice. Decide what the advice is about (e.g. choosing a university, changing jobs, buying a new car/house).



1. Complete the chart with as many words as you can under each heading.

Nouns	Verbs	Adjectives
<p>The father</p> <p>the son</p> <p>the university</p> <p>the course</p> <p>the problem, the decision</p>	<p>consider</p> <p>think about</p> <p>Change</p> <p>make a Choice</p> <p>decide.</p>	<p>Careful</p> <p>the best</p> <p>Suitable</p> <p>challenging</p>

2. What advice does the father give his son? Write sentences using some of the words that you listed.

You'd better think carefully about what you want to do.
 Why don't you decide according to your skills, background and preferences
 I would advise you to search for a small flat near the university.
 You should prepare for the interviews. I would be very happy to help you
 rehearse



J WRITING

Imagine that a friend has written to you for advice about a problem that he/she has at school or work. Complete the chart with the information required. Use it to write a reply to your friend.

The Problem	The cause of the problem	Your solution to the problem
Description of the problem	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
First detail of the problem	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Second detail of the problem	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Third detail of the problem	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>

Dear Desperate Friend,

Handwritten reply area with horizontal lines for writing.

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

1. Scientists have discovered cures for many diseases.

2. They will probably find many more cures.

3. Most young people in Brazil play football.

4. His letter surprised me.

5. I will mail the package this afternoon.

6. My sister has washed all the windows.

1. Cures for many diseases have been discovered.
2. Many more cures will probably be found.
3. Soccer is played by most young people in Brazil.
4. I was surprised by his letter.
5. The package will be mailed this afternoon.
6. All the windows have been washed by my sister.

B 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) _____ bag I've ever seen.

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

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

Nasr: What?

Faris: He has a smartphone and a new laptop!

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

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

Nasr: Now this sounds even (7) (unbelievable) _____! I never knew he could do that.

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

1. coolest
2. smaller
3. more compact
4. lighter
5. more unbelievable
6. Amazing
7. more unbelievable
8. better

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

1. He's not going to the gym today _____ he's sick.
2. My father has insomnia, _____ he hasn't slept a lot this week.
3. Abdullah has a lot of stress at work _____ his boss doesn't give him reasonable deadlines.
4. Ahmed should call his mother, _____ his mother knows that he will be getting home late.
5. You are interested in fitness _____ you want to stay healthy.
6. I just bought some new flip-flops _____ I'm going to the beach next week.
7. Imad broke his arm, _____ he isn't going to play football this year at school.
8. I took my temperature _____ I think I'm sick.

C:1. because
2. so
3. Because
4. So
5. because
6. because
7. So
8. because

D Write a sentence to tell what each person did. Use reflexive pronouns.



Mona

knife / cut / preparing dinner

Mona cut herself with a knife while preparing dinner.

1. Abdullah

burn / hot stove / cooking eggs / this morning

1. Alberto burned himself on the hot stove while cooking eggs this morning.

2. Saeed and Fahad

slip / ice / luckily not hurt

2. Ryan and Jeff slipped on the ice, but luckily they didn't hurt themselves.

3. Hameed

teach / French / last year

3. Matthew taught himself Spanish last year.

4. Nura

see / in a lot of the photos / take / Jennifer / at the park

4. Carla saw herself in a lot of the photos that Jennifer took at the park

- | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1. F | 3. h | 5. c | 7. d |
| 2. B | 4. a | 6. g | 8. e |

E Match the beginning of each sentence with the correct ending.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| 1. We don't like putting _____ | a. off the picnic. |
| 2. I need to turn _____ | b. in two library books. |
| 3. Please don't throw _____ | c. off your homework until tomorrow? |
| 4. It's raining. Let's call _____ | d. down the job offer? |
| 5. Can you put _____ | e. up basketball next summer. |
| 6. She gets _____ | f. up with noisy neighbors. |
| 7. Did he turn _____ | g. along with everyone. |
| 8. He thinks he may take _____ | h. away plastic bottles. Recycle them. |

F Write sentences to show how the items are the same and how they are different. Use *as...as*.

your shoes / Tammy's shoes / expensive

Your shoes are as expensive as Tammy's shoes.
Your shoes are not as expensive as Tammy's shoes.

1. the bike / the car / old-fashioned

2. my cell phone / my friend's cell phone / big

3. the latest *Star Trek* movie / the other *Star Trek* movies / interesting

1. The bike is as old-fashioned as the car.

The car is not as old-fashioned as the bike.

2. My cell phone is as big as my sister's cell phone.

My cell phone is not as big as my sister's cell phone.

3. The latest *Star Trek* movie is as interesting as the other *Star Trek* movies.

The latest *Star Trek* movie is not as interesting as the other *Star Trek* movies.

G Complete the sentences.

- The air smells like _____
- I'm not sure what this food is, but it tastes like _____
- She has spoken English for 10 years, and she sounds like _____
- Brian washed his car this morning. Now it looks like _____

1. roses

2. a piece of chicken

3. a native speaker

4. a new car

H Look at the photo. Give advice to the person in the photo. Write four sentences.



1. I think it's best if you don't use your phone while you are driving. It's really dangerous.
2. Why don't you say to the person that you are unable to speak now and that you can call each other later.
3. Don't you feel it's safer to keep your eyes on the road?
4. Try not to resolve issues while driving, It's very distracting.

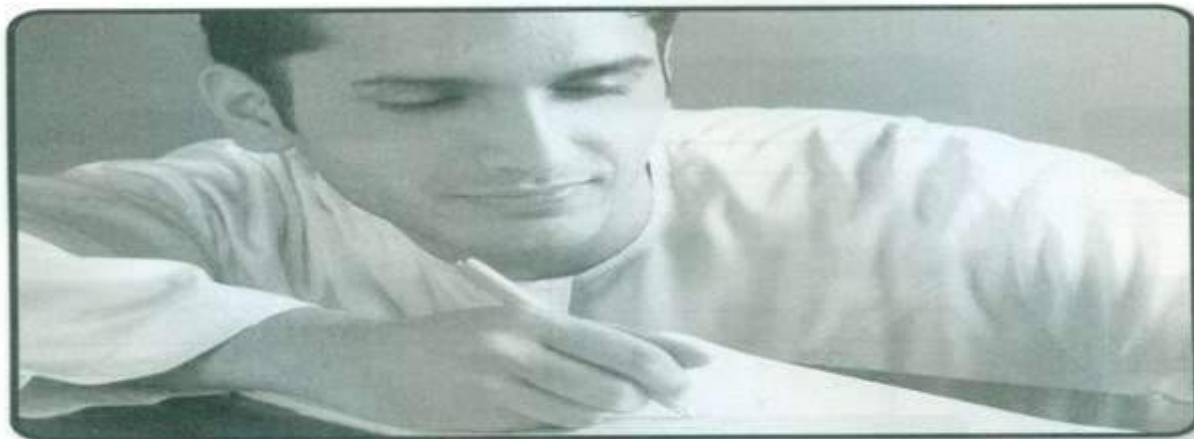
I What does stress make you feel? Complete the chart below.

Activity	Symptom 1	Symptom 2	Symptom 3
math test	anxious	stomach problems	difficult to breathe



Answers will vary. Sample answers:
 Look at the example and use the sample answers below
 Presentation - stressed – nausea – dizziness
 Losing my phone – worried – headache – bad vision

J Look at the picture and answer the questions.



1. How does the picture make you feel?

1. guilty for not studying enough, stressed

2. Why does it make you feel that way?

2. it reminds me of exams

3. What do you do to feel better?

3. close my eyes and breathe deeply and steadily

K WRITING

Read and complete the organizer. Use it to write a paragraph about stress and how you deal with it.



Stressed Out



MEGA GOAL 1

MegaGoal is a dynamic American English series for international communication designed for high school students and Grades 10-12. Books 1-6 integrate the four skills, present the grammar in context, and help students develop natural conversation. With eye-catching art and high-interest topics, *MegaGoal* is easy and enjoyable to teach and to learn from.

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