Republic Of Yemen
Ministry Of Education
and Scientific Research

ENGLISH COURSE

Work BOOK 5

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Unit 1

1.1 **A** **Write the words and phrases in the box after the correct verbs. Can you think of any more?**

went _____

went to _____

stayed _____

helped _____

worked _____

camping	Qatar	in the shop	swimming	in the garden
Oman	at home	fishing	on the farm	Egypt
with my uncle	climbing	my mother		

B **Join the verbs on the left to the words on the right to make phrases.**

1	did	my little sister	_____
2	repaired	my bedroom	_____
3	looked after	my friends	_____
4	made	my brother's bike	_____
5	painted	lots of books	_____
6	read	the cooking	_____
7	visited	the farm animals	_____
8	fed	some clothes	_____

C **Use these words to make questions.**

Example:

1 What/holiday/like? *What was your holiday like?* _____

2 When/go away? _____

3 Where/go? _____

4 What/do? _____

5 Who/go with? _____

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6 Where/stay? _____

7 How long/there? _____

D **Ask your partner some of the questions in exercise C.**

1.2 **A** **Language study** – *Adjective order*

If you want to use two or more adjectives to describe someone or something, you usually follow the order in the list below.

		Examples
1	**Opinion**	good, beautiful,
2	**Size/Build**	big, long,
3	**Age**	old,
4	**Shape**	round,
5	**Colour**	red, dark blue,
6	**Nationality**	Yemeni, British,
7	**Material**	wooden, plastic,

Write some more examples of each kind of adjective.

B **Make phrases with the adjectives in the correct order.**

1 eyes brown/big/lovely

_____

2 a pair of shoes new/beautiful

_____

3 a bag paper/brown/small

_____

4 a beard black/long

_____

5 a car blue/small/Japanese

_____

6 architecture Yemeni/famous

_____

1.3 A Think of connections between two things on this board and make sentences.

Examples:
Spoons and forks are cutlery.
You can buy/get meat at a butcher's.

menswear	cutlery	bedding	spoons and forks
blankets	trousers	ladies' wear	meat
pharmacy	post office	skirts	electrical goods
butcher's	bread	stamps	thermometer
cooker, fridge	medicine	temperature	baker's

1 _____
2 _____
3 _____
4 _____
5 _____
6 _____
7 _____
8 _____

B Read your sentences to your partner. Does he/she say they are correct?

C Write these questions again.

1 Where can I buy a spade?

Do you know _____

2 How far is the bus station?

Can you tell me _____

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3 What time does the bookshop open?

Do you know _____

4 What's Faisal's telephone number?

Do you know _____

1.4 A Do you remember how to finish these well-known English sayings about health?

1 An apple a day _____

2 Prevention is better _____

3 Coughs and sneezes _____

B A doctor is talking to different patients. Read and complete what he tells them. Use the words in the box.

balanced	bandage	broken	cholera	cough	disinfectant
exercise	fats	flu	healthy	immunized	infection
injury	prescription	smoking	tablets	vitamins	X-ray

1 You're not very fit. You should take more _____.

2 You have _____. Stay in bed for a few days and drink plenty of water.

3 If you're going to Africa, you must be _____.
You'll need a _____ vaccination.

4 There are too many _____ in your diet. Try to make it more _____.

5 I'll clean the cut with _____ to prevent any _____.

6 You have a very bad _____. You should stop _____.

7 I'll give you a _____. Take these _____ three times a day.

8 You'll have to go for an _____. The bone may be _____.

9 It's not a bad _____. It just needs a _____.

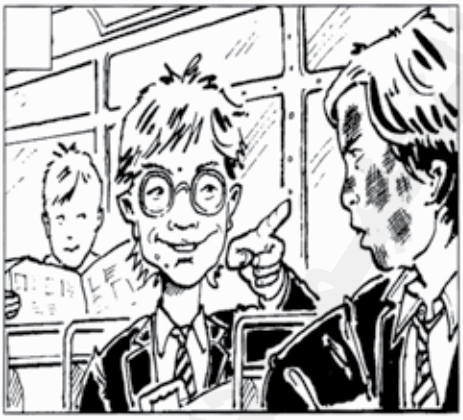
10 If you want to keep _____, eat plenty of fruit. It's full of _____.

You should know the meaning of all the words in the sentences. Underline any that you don't know or are not sure of. Then look them up.

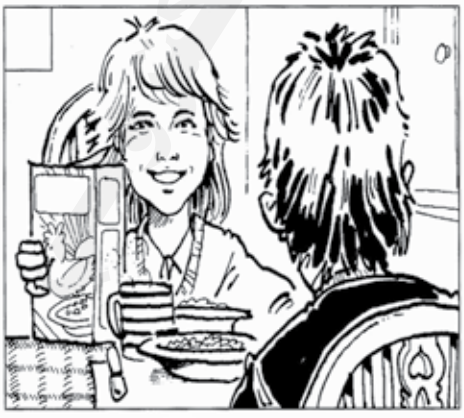
C **Discuss these words with a partner. What do you think is the best way to show their meaning in your vocabulary notebook?**

microscope	teenager	passenger	hygiene	thermometer
radiographer	general practitioner	surgery	throat	dustbin

1.5 **A** **Number these pictures in the correct order to tell the main points of the story on PB page 6.**









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B **Complete these sentences to make a summary of the story.**

At breakfast, Barry's sister, Sue, _____. Barry did not know why. On the bus to school, Barry's _____ laughed at him too. Kevin told Barry that _____ was _____. Then Barry understood what had happened. His _____ had put some _____ _____. Barry had to _____ _____.

C **Discuss these questions with a partner.**

1 What does *giggle* mean? How do you know?
2 What does this mean in Paragraph 3? *We flew downstairs.*
3 What do you think *panted* means? Write down your ideas, then check in your dictionary.
4 How many details about life in England can you find in the story? Make notes of them. Then compare them with life in Yemen.

D **Join the letters in the two columns to make the names of nine school subjects.**

1	sci	ics	_____
2	chem	tory	_____
3	biol	lish	_____
4	phys	ence	_____
5	his	ic	_____
6	geog	ogy	_____
7	mathemat	istry	_____
8	Arab	ics	_____
9	Eng	raphy	_____

1 Which of these subjects are you studying?
_____

2 What other subjects are you studying?
_____

Unit 2

2.1 **A** **How do the four people on PB page 7 define their jobs?**

1 A traffic policeman's job is to _____

2 A fireman's _____

3 An immigration officer's _____

_____

4 A police helicopter pilot's _____

B **Define these jobs in the same way:**

doctor housewife dressmaker

_____

_____

_____

C **Read what Issa Saeed says and answer these questions.**

1 Which three kinds of road user does he mention?

_____

2 Write definitions of the three kinds of road user.

a) Someone who is riding a _____

b) _____

c) _____

3 Which words mean *do what they should do*? _____

4 Find two adjectives that have the same meaning. _____

5 What word in the text is the opposite of *difficult*? _____

6 Choose the best ending for this sentence:
Traffic policemen are needed because …

a) motorists don't obey the traffic rules.

b) pedestrians and cyclists don't obey the traffic rules.

c) some road users don't obey the rules of the road.

D **Talk to a partner.**

Issa Said says that pedestrians and cyclists sometimes do stupid things on the road. How many examples can you think of?

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2.2 A Answer these questions about the other three texts on PB page 7.

1 How could there be fewer fires? _____

_____

2 How does an immigration officer check people at the airport? _____

_____

3 Who does Ali Abdullah try to help? _____

_____

4 Why is he always polite to people? _____

_____

5 Why do people who are in trouble sometimes need a helicopter? _____

_____

B Find antonyms and synonyms for these words in the texts.

> **antonym** and **synonym**
>
> Words that have the opposite meaning are called **antonyms**.
> Words that have the same meaning are called **synonyms**.

	antonyms		**synonyms**
careful	_____	rules	_____
leaving	_____	check	_____
emigration	_____	nearly	_____
disobey	_____	silly	_____
difficult	_____	sick	_____

C **Word building – *prefixes***

The opposite of *obey* is *disobey*; the opposite of *fasten* is *unfasten*. Start lists of words with these prefixes in your Vocabulary notebook.

Which prefix can you use to make the opposites of each of these words – *dis* or *un*? Check your answers in a dictionary.

Verbs				**Adjectives**	
agree	_____	fit	_____	important	_____
infect	_____	sure	_____	healthy	_____
like	_____	tidy	_____	comfortable	_____
tie	_____	happy	_____	lucky	_____
appear	_____	friendly	_____		

D **Write the four jobs on PB page 7 in a list in your copybooks. Then use the phrases below to classify them.**

most dangerous	least dangerous	most difficult
most interesting	most useful to the public	

Now discuss your classification with a partner like this:

I think a ...'s job is the most dangerous because ...
I don't think a ...'s job is as interesting as a ...'s job because ...

2.3 **A** **Read PB page 8 and tick the correct statements.**

1 Travellers have three different ways of entering the country. ☐
2 Everybody must fill in a landing card. ☐
3 A landing card tells immigration officers who is in the country. ☐
4 A landing card tells immigration officers which other countries a traveller has visited. ☐
5 Everyone entering the country must show their passport. ☐
6 All passports contain a photograph. ☐
7 All travellers must have a visa. ☐
8 Ali always stamps their passports. ☐

B **Correct the statements that are wrong. Use your copybooks.**

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C **Now find words and phrases in the landing card that mean the following:**

1 whether the person is male or female _____

2 where the traveller got his/her passport _____

3 when and where the traveller was born _____

4 why the traveller wants to come into the country _____

5 where the traveller lives all the time _____

6 how the person has travelled _____

7 the way the traveller signs his/her name _____

D **Write English equivalents of these words and phrases:**

1 disembarkation card _____

2 nationality _____

3 occupation _____

4 visa _____

E **Every English phrase in the landing card should have the Arabic equivalent beside it. Can you write the Arabic phrases? When you finish, compare your answers with your partner's.**

2.4 A **Language study –** *Indirect/direct questions with question words*

Indirect question: I'd like to know *where you come from.*

Direct question: Where do you come from?

Study the two kinds of question. How are they different? Complete these rules:

The word order in _____ questions is **subject** then **verb**.

The word order in _____ questions is **verb** then **subject**.

Write two direct questions.

A landing card tells Ali ...

... what someone's job is. _____

... why he has come here. _____

B **Write Ali's questions for these phrases.**

1 Full name: _____

2 Passport No: _____

3 Place of issue: _____

4 Date of issue: _____

5 Date of birth: _____

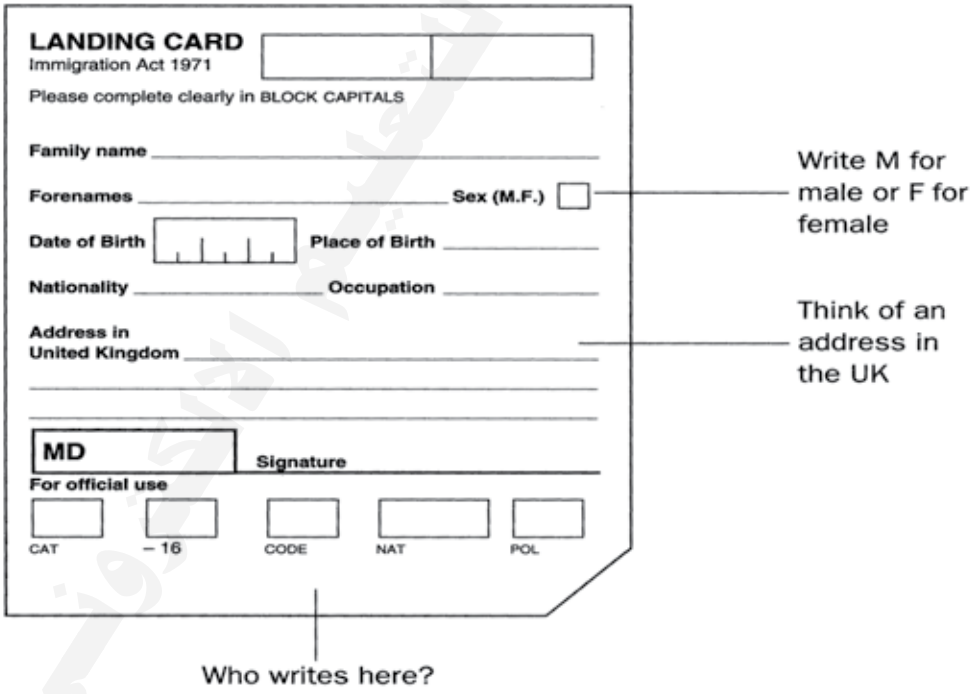
6 Arriving from: _____

7 Permanent address: _____

8 Address in Yemen: _____

9 Sponsor's name: _____

C **If you go to the UK, you must fill in a landing card like this one. Practise doing that now.**



D **Now exchange landing cards with your partner. Ask questions and check the cards. Start like this:**

○ Excuse me. May I check your landing card?

● Of course. Here you are.

2.10 2.11

Fire!

What are these newspaper articles about?

FIREMEN GO TO SCHOOL

SCHOOL HOUSES SAVED

FIRE DESTROYS SCHOOL

Which headline is best?

Fire completely destroyed a school in Salah yesterday. When the fire-engines arrived from nearby Taiz, the fire was blazing out of control.

'We couldn't save the school. But we pointed our hoses at the houses next to the school,' said Fireman Rashid, 'and we saved them.'

One fireman was injured and had to be rushed to hospital.



ELECTRICAL FAULT TO BLAME

HERO SAVES CARETAKER IN SCHOOL FIRE

CARETAKER ASLEEP AS SCHOOL BURNS DOWN

ELECTRICITY BURNS DOWN SCHOOL

Which headline is best?

A fireman from Taiz ran into the flames of a blazing school yesterday evening to save the caretaker, who was asleep. The fireman's hands were badly burned and he is now in hospital. Luckily the caretaker was not injured.

The fire completely destroyed the primary school in Salah. Two fire-engines rushed to the scene from nearby Taiz, but the fire was already out of control. However, the fire brigade were able to save the houses next to the school. Fireman Fuad Rashid said the fire was probably started by an electrical fault.

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2.7 A **Listen to an interview with Abla Saeed. Write short answers to the questions.**

1 How old is she? _____

2 What is her occupation? _____

3 Where does she work? _____

4 Is Abla short or tall? _____

B **Check your answers in the interview on PB page 10.**

C **Answer these questions:**

1 Explain in your own words what *work in security* means. _____

_____

2 Does she open all hand-luggage? _____

_____

3 Why do Abla's friends tease her? _____

_____

4 Explain *tease* in your own words. _____

_____

5 Why does she enjoy her job? _____

_____

6 What are her ambitions? _____

_____

7 Explain a *responsible job*. _____

_____

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2.8 A **Language study –** *'If' sentences for talking about things that are not likely to happen in the future*

The word 'if' introduces a statement about the future. This means that we cannot be absolutely certain about the result. However, the tense used in the 'if' clause helps us to be more or less certain about the result.

Study these two sentences and answer the questions:

		condition	result
1	Hamad:	If I work hard,	I'll do well.
2	Abla:	If I left the police,	I wouldn't be happy.

Is Hamad likely to work hard? _____

Is Abla likely to leave the police? _____

Sentence 1 has this pattern: ***If*** + **present tense**, + ***will***
It is called a *Type 1 condition*. It is used to show that a condition is possible or likely to happen. Therefore the result is possible or likely to happen.

Sentence 2 has this pattern: ***If*** + **past tense**, + ***would***
It is called a *Type 2 condition*. It is used to show that a condition is not likely to happen or is impossible.

Example:

If I were you, I would get married.

This condition is impossible. We often use this when we are giving someone advice.

B **Find three Type 2 conditional sentences on PB page 7 and one on page 8.**

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

C Complete these sentences. Use the correct forms of the verbs below.

catch	meet	see	go	be
	be	give	eat	

1 If she goes to Egypt, she _____ the Pyramids.

2 You _____ the bus if you run.

3 If I knew what time she was arriving, I _____ her at the airport.

4 If Ali worked harder, his teachers _____ happier.

5 If I had enough money, I _____ you a present.

6 If he _____ less, he wouldn't be so fat.

7 If my brother walked to work instead of driving, he _____ fitter.

8 You wouldn't be tired if you _____ to bed earlier.

D Write sentences that are true for you.

1 If I had a plane ticket, _____

_____

2 If my friend asked me for some money, _____

_____

3 If somebody gave me a lot of money, _____

_____

4 If my family left the country, _____

_____

5 If I don't work hard, _____

_____

6 If I have time tonight, _____

_____

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2.9 A **Read the first paragraph on PB page 11 and answer this question.**

Firemen do more than put out fires. What other jobs does Fuad Rashid mention? Write them as headings.

1 **Heading**: GIVE PEOPLE ADVICE ON _____

Examples: _____

_____

2 **Heading**: _____

Examples: _____

_____

3 **Heading**: _____

Examples: _____

4 **Heading**: _____

Example: _____

B **In the box are the examples that Fuad Rashid gives in the rest of his talk. Write them under the correct heading in Exercise A.**

check buildings for fire dangers; cut people out of cars; put out fires; check equipment for putting out fires; practise leaving a building that is on fire; freed a child trapped in the bars of a gate; recommend fireproof doors and smoke-alarms; explain what to do about smoke.

Punctuation
The punctuation mark in the box is a semi-colon (;). It is used for separating long phrases. You may need it when you are writing notes.

C **Look back at Headings 1 and 2 and the examples in Exercise A. Imagine you are a fireman. What would you say to people?**

D **Discussion.**

Are there any fire dangers in your school or home? Is the fire safety equipment good enough? What do you think should be done?

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2.10 A **Read the two articles on PB page 12 quickly. What event or events are they about?**

_____

B **Now find words and phrases that mean the following in the first article:**

1 could not be saved _____

2 burning too strongly for the firemen to put out

_____

3 hurt _____

4 taken very quickly _____

C **Write the headline you think is best.**

_____

D **Work out what these words mean in the second article.**

1 caretaker _____

2 electrical fault _____

3 hero _____

E **Write the headline you think is best for the second article.**

_____

F **Read and complete these sentences with words from Exercises B and D.**

1 Every evening the _____ locks the museum doors.

2 There must be a _____ in your TV. It isn't working properly.

3 The car went _____, crashed into a wall and completely _____ it.

4 I am late for school. I'll have to _____.

5 Firemen have a very dangerous job. They often get _____. I think they are _____.

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2.11 A Which newspapaper article on PB page 12 contains these facts? Tick one or both columns.

		1	2
1	Fire destroyed a school.	☐	☐
2	It was a primary school.	☐	☐
3	It was in Salah.	☐	☐
4	The fire brigade came from Taiz.	☐	☐
5	They could not put out the fire.	☐	☐
6	They saved the houses next to the school.	☐	☐
7	A fireman was injured and had to go to hospital.	☐	☐
8	He ran into the fire.	☐	☐
9	He saved the caretaker.	☐	☐
10	The fireman's hands were burned.	☐	☐
11	An electrical fault probably started the fire.	☐	☐

B Discussion

Is the extra information interesting? Is it worth being included? Which article is better?

C Language study – *Talking about the past*

Study the uses of these different past tense forms:

1 (a) Fire **destroyed** a school in Salah yesterday.
(b) He **lived** in Sana'a when he **was** a boy.

The Past simple is used (a) for an action that happened at a definite time in the past.
(b) for past states or habits.

2 (a) I **was feeling** sick yesterday.
(b) When the fire-engines arrived, the fire **was blazing** out of control.

The Past continuous is used (a) for a past event that continued for some time.
(b) for a past event that lasted longer than another past event.

3 When we arrived at the airport, the plane **had left**.

The Past perfect is used for an action that happened before another action in the past.

D **Complete these sentences with the correct past tense forms of these verbs:**

pass	do	visit	be	find	play

1 When the car _____ us, it _____ ninety kilometres an hour.

2 I _____ India in 1992. I _____ there the year before.

3 When Mrs Brown _____ her little girl, she _____ happily in the park.

2.12 **A** **A fishing boat is missing. Police Boat 7 is searching for it. Listen to the conversation between Police Boat 7 and Police Headquarters. Tick the correct boxes.**

1 In the fishing boat were three policemen. ☐
two fishermen. ☐
three fishermen. ☐

2 The boat left Shuqrah yesterday evening. ☐
yesterday morning. ☐
this evening. ☐

3 Police Boat 7 is south-east of Shuqrah. ☐
south of Zinjibar. ☐
north-east of Zinjibar. ☐

4 The weather is bad, but getting better. ☐
bad, and getting worse. ☐
good, but getting worse. ☐

5 The police on Boat 7 want another boat. ☐
better weather. ☐
a helicopter. ☐

6 The time is now about two o'clock in the afternoon. ☐
four o'clock in the afternoon. ☐
two o'clock in the morning. ☐

7 Police Headquarters
do not know what has happened to the fishing boat. ☐
think they know what has happened to the fishing boat. ☐
know what has happened to the fishing boat. ☐

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B Use your answers to write a short report in not more than 40 words.

2.13 A Imagine you are a newspaper reporter. The fishing boat has been found and you are going to interview one of the fishermen. What will you ask him about? Write notes.

B The boat has been found. A reporter is talking to one of the fishermen. Listen. Does the reporter ask any of your questions? Take notes of any extra questions.

C Read the interview on PB page 13 and check your notes.

2.14 A **Read PB pages 13 and 14. Where can you find these facts? Tick one or both columns.**

		Interview	Article
1	A fishing boat left Shuqrah early on Tuesday morning.	☐	☐
2	The names of the men on board.	☐	☐
3	The weather was not bad then.	☐	☐
4	They were going to the fishing grounds, fifteen kilometres south of Shuqrah.	☐	☐
5	Their engine stopped about fifteen kilometres out.	☐	☐
6	The strong north-easterly wind blew them farther out to sea.	☐	☐
7	When they had not returned late on Tuesday night, the men's families called the police.	☐	☐
8	The men knew that someone would search for them.	☐	☐
9	A helicopter from the air-wing found them.	☐	☐
10	The police boat towed them home.	☐	☐

B **Look at the extra facts in the newspaper article. Do they answer any of your questions in Exercise 2.13A?**

C **Write English equivalents of these words and phrases:**

1 *reasonable* _____

2 *died* _____

3 *previous occasions* _____

4 *beyond repair* _____

5 *without success* _____

6 *towing the boat* _____

7 *confident* _____

8 *eventually* _____

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2.15 A Write these phrases with the adjectives in the correct order.

1 a bag leather/brown/small _____

2 hair dark/long/pretty _____

3 a woman British/thin/tall _____

4 a TV programme American/boring/old _____

B Write sentences that are true for you.

1 If I lived in another country, _____

2 I'll feel healthier if _____

3 If I had a boat, _____

4 If I see my friends this evening, _____

C Make these indirect questions direct.

1 Can you tell me when the game starts? _____

2 Please explain why you are late. _____

3 Do you know how far it is to the airport? _____

4 I'd like to know what this word means. _____

D Use the prefix *un* or *im* to make the opposites of these adjectives.

1 possible _____

2 necessary _____

3 expected _____

4 polite _____

E Make nouns from these verbs. Be careful with your spelling.

Verb	Noun	Verb	Noun
suggest	_____	serve	_____
educate	_____	respect	_____
regulate	_____	search	_____
define	_____	enter	_____
emigrate	_____	own	_____
		carry	_____

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Unit 3

3.1 A **Read the texts on PB page 16 and find the answers to these questions as quickly as you can.**

1 How many flags make up the flag of the United Kingdom? _____

2 What are the capital cities of the countries of the United Kingdom?

_____

3 Who is the Head of State in a parliamentary monarchy?

_____

4 What are the most important languages of the United Kingdom?

_____

5 How big was the British Empire in 1945?

_____

6 When did people first call the country 'The United Kingdom'?

_____

B **Read the following sentences carefully. Choose the best meaning for each of the underlined words.**

Working out meaning from the context – 1
Sometimes you can work out the meaning of a word by looking at the words or sentences around it – that is, from the context.

1 All the old houses have been demolished to make way for the new road.
a) pulled down b) given a telephone c) painted red

2 He got on his brown stallion and rode off into the desert.
a) desk b) carpet c) kind of horse

3 Mona was very frightened during the hazardous flight through the storm.
a) very short b) dangerous c) interesting

4 The cut on Ali's leg began to fester because the nurse had not cleaned it properly.
a) disappear b) get better c) go bad

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C **These words are from the texts on PB page 16. Choose the best meaning.**

Working out meaning from the context – 2
Look for these clues: 1 An **explanation** of a word in the next sentence, after 'or', inside commas or between dashes (–). 2 **Examples.**

1 *province*

a) part of a country with its own prince, the son of the king

b) part of a country with its own borders and responsibility for local government

c) part of a country with its own language

2 *official*

a) secret b) used by the government c) very old

3 *documents*

a) radio programmes b) forms, letters, driving licences and so on c) road signs

4 *united*

a) separate b) joined together into one c) powerful

5 *independent*

a) governed by another country b) not governed by another country c) rich

6 *republic*

a) a country governed by parliament

b) a very old country

c) a country with a president instead of a king or queen

7 *monarchy*

a) a country where English is spoken

b) a country with no king or queen

c) a country with a king or queen

8 *ruled*

a) governed b) paid for c) spoken

D **Language study** – *The passive*

The passive allows us to choose what we want to make more important in a sentence – the **doer** or the **thing done**. For example:

Active: A snake bit my friend.
Passive: My friend was bitten by a snake. (*The object is now the subject.*)

With a passive structure, we don't always have to mention the doer. For example:

My house was built in 1832. (*I don't know who built it.*)

How to form the passive: ***be*** **+ past participle of a main verb**

Answer these questions about the texts. Use full sentences.

1 Where is Gaelic spoken?

_____

2 What was the United Kingdom called before the 19th century?

_____

3 When was Wales united with England?

_____

Find more examples of the passive in the text.

3.2 **A** **Use these words to complete the sentences.**

capital Civil War Commonwealth Head of State
languages province united

1 Northern Ireland is a _____ of the United Kingdom.
2 Edinburgh, Cardiff and Belfast are all _____ cities.
3 In Wales, both English and Welsh are official _____.
4 Scotland was _____ with England and Wales in 1603.
5 The English _____ ended in 1649.
6 When Britain was a republic, the _____ was a president.
7 A lot of countries that were once governed by the UK now belong to the _____.

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B **Answer the 'After you read' questions on PB page 16.**

C **Write about Yemen. Complete the sentences below and write at least one other sentence about each subject.**

1 The Republic of Yemen

There are _____ provinces in Yemen.

_____

_____

2 Language

There are _____ official languages in Yemen.

_____

_____

3 History

The country has been called the Republic of Yemen since _____

_____

_____

4 System of government

Yemen is a _____ .The Head of State is the _____ .

_____

_____

5 The flag

The flag of Yemen consists of _____ stripes, one _____ , one _____ and one _____ .

_____

_____

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3.3 A Write the subject of each paragraph on PB page 17.

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

B Use the following numbers to make sentences about Queen Victoria's life.

1 **18** – _____

2 **21** – _____

3 **40 years** – _____

4 **64 years** – _____

C These changes in people's lives during Victoria's reign are described in Paragraph 2. Number them in the order they appear in the text.

- Art galleries, libraries and parks opened. ☐
- Schools became free for children. ☐
- Houses were built with sewers and gardens. ☐
- Lots of shops and large stores opened. ☐
- People moved from the country to the town. ☐
- Transport got better. ☐

D A topic sentence is followed by facts, examples or arguments that illustrate or support the topic sentence. What examples illustrate the topic sentence in Paragraph 3?

_____

_____

_____

E Find words that mean the following:

1 a building where things are made _____

2 pipes that take away waste water _____

3 people who shop _____

4 the time somebody is King or Queen _____

5 copied _____

6 hard training in how behave _____

F Discuss the following questions.

1 Why do you think Queen Victoria wore black clothes after Albert's death?

2 What is your opinion of the saying 'children should be seen and not heard?

3.4 A Find the topic sentence in each of the paragraphs below and underline it. Remember that the topic sentence is <u>not</u> always the first sentence in the paragraph.

1 Modern English has taken many words form different languages. Arabic has given us *zero, chemistry* and *tariff.* From Hindi we get *pyjamas* and *juggernaut.* We have to thank Hungarian for the word *coach* and Dutch for the words *dune* and *yacht.*

2 It was cold and raining when Barry woke up. He had not slept well because he had eaten too much dinner. He had a History test at school and he had not prepared for it. He was already late for school. He could not find his favourite pair of socks. Barry felt really miserable.

3 When Laila reached the top of the hill, she stopped to look at the beautiful view. In the distance lay the high dunes, red in the evening sun. To her left was the village where she lived. A camel walked across the courtyard of the old fort far below her. Behind her the mountains stretched away to the north and south as far as the eye could see.

4 Men have killed each other for it. Some have worked themselves to death for it. Jewellery for both men an d women is made from it, such as the rings that in many countries are a sign of being married. It has been used as money for hundreds of years and it has long been a symbol of richness and power. The importance and fascination of gold are as great as ever.

B Organize your writing.

Organizing the details in a paragraph
You can organize the details in different ways. **Examples:** -- from not important to very important -- in the order that events happened -- when describing a place, from far away to near, or from left or right.

Look at the first paragraph on PB page 17 again.
How are the details of Queen Victoria's life arranged?

C Write a paragraph in your copybooks.

Write about the life of somebody (famous) you know.
Make notes of at least three events from the person's life.

- Think of a topic sentence.
- Arrange the events in the best order.
- Write your paragraph as neatly and correctly as you can.

3.5 A A reporter interviews these four people about changes in their town. Are they for or against the changes? First, listen and write *for* or *against* next to each name.

The supermarket

Alan Cooper _____ Jenny Green _____

1 It's so convenient.
2 I'm completely against the idea of another out-of-town supermarket.
3 That shop there used to be a baker's...
4 I'm all for it!

The factory

Sally Woodman _____ Fred Mason _____

5 It was also a dirty place to work.
6 I'm an engineer. I can't do anything else.
7 I'm in favour of it closing.
8 I'm not in favour of it closing.

Which person says each of the sentences 1 to 8?
Listen again and write A, J, S or F.

B Listen again and write the missing verbs in the sentences below.

1 Ten years ago there _____ a good market here in the town centre.

2 Now we _____ a market once a week.

3 I _____ shopping in the market.

4 It _____ very crowded and shopping took ages.

5 They say that we'__ soon _____ to shop from home using a computer.

6 This town _____ new industries like electronics.

7 I know that new industries _____ to the town.

8 We'__ all _____ have to move to another town.

C Read PB page 18 to check your listening.

D Find words or sentences that mean the following:

1 I want the new supermarket to open as soon as possible.

_____

2 easy to get to _____

3 not modern, not up-to-date _____

4 make _____

3.6 A Answer the following questions about the texts on PB page 18.

1 Why can't Alan Cooper use the new supermarket?

_____

2 Why does Jenny Green like buying everything she needs in one shop?

_____

_____

3 Why is Sally Woodman in favour of the factory closing?

_____

_____

4 Why does Fred Mason think that he's going to have to dig gardens?

_____

B **Answer question 2 at the top of PB page 18.**

C **Language study - *Talking about the future***
***be* + *to* + infinitive of a main verb**

Look at this sentence:

Johnson's factory **is to close** next month.

This structure is quite formal. It is used to talk about things that have been arranged and are certain to happen. It is often used in newspaper headlines, often without the verb *be*.

Example:

UNIVERSITY TO OPEN SOON

This headline means that the university is certainly going to open soon.

D **Write these headlines in full to show their meaning.**

1 Sana'a to get new airport

_____

2 An athletics team to leave for Europe

_____

3 Minister to marry school teacher

_____

3.7 A **Use the list of topics below to talk about changes with a partner. Talk about the past, the present and the future.**

Example:

I used to go to Primary School.

Now I go to Secondary School.

In two year's time, I'm going to go to college.

-- your education

-- where you live

-- local industry

-- agriculture

B **Make conversations. Listen to what your partner says and choose the right thing to say.**

Pupil A – You begin.

1 What do you think of the new restaurant?

3 { Why not? The food's good and it's cheap.
But it was crowded and you had to wait for ages.

5 { How do you know if you've never been?
They all go to the new one now.

7 { What do you mean? They serve Yemeni food.
Look, why don't you come tomorrow? I'll pay.

Pupil B – Your partner begins.

2 { I've no idea. I haven't been.
The old one was much better.

4 { That didn't matter. I used to meet my friends there.
No, it isn't. It's very expensive.

6 { Really? That's why I haven't seen them for ages.
Somebody told me. Anyway, I don't like foreign food.

8 { Thanks. I can't wait!
I'm still against the old restaurant closing.

C **Write about one of the following. Are you *for* or *against*?**

In your topic sentence use one of the phrases from Exercise 3.5 A to give your opinion. Then write at least two reasons.

– satellite TV
– a new road round your town
– a new subject in your school timetable

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3.8 A **Read about the Tower of London on PB page 19. Which paragraph matches each of these topics? Write the numbers 1 to 4.**

What the Tower is used for today	Paragraph ____
The history of the building	Paragraph ____
Animals that live in the gardens	Paragraph ____
What the Tower was used for in the past	Paragraph ____

B **Find words or phrases that mean the following:**

Paragraph 1

1 the edge of a river _____

Paragraph 2

2 a building where kings or queens live _____

3 do something against the law or rules of a country _____

4 a door in a wall _____

5 kill somebody officially _____

Paragraph 3

6 something on show in a museum _____

7 a group of things that go together _____

8 something a monarch wears on the head _____

9 a kind of jewel _____

Paragraph 4

10 a kind of bird _____

11 fall down _____

12 things that cover a bird's skin _____

C Complete the sentences with these words from the text.

axe	nowadays	prison	royal	set (verb)	wings

1 People who commit a serious crime usually go to _____ for a long time.

2 Both planes and birds need _____ to fly.

3 Queen Elizabeth, Prince Charles and Princess Anne are all part of the British _____ family.

4 Hodeidah was once a small fishing village; _____ it is a busy international port.

5 The jeweller took a long time to _____ the beautiful red stone in the ring.

6 Ali could not chop any wood for the fire because he could not find his _____.

D Write short answers to these questions.

1 What is the oldest part of the Tower of London? _____

2 What has the Tower been used as? _____

3 Who died in the Tower? _____

4 When do you think a new king first wears his crown?

_____

5 What do you think visitors to the Tower want to see most?

_____

6 Explain this sentence: The monarchy will fall if the birds fly away.

_____

E Answer the 'After you read' questions on PB page 19.

3.9 A Listen to a guide talking to some visitors about the Brighton Pavilion. Tick the names of the rooms you hear.

One meaning of the word pavilion is a small building used for pleasure or fun. The Royal Pavilion in Brighton, on the south coast of England, belonged to King George the Fourth. He died in 1830. This pavilion is, in fact, quite big. However, it was not always this size.

hall	TV room	breakfast room
dining room	bedroom	library
bathroom	living room	conservatory
kitchen	study	music room

B **Listen again. In the sentences below cross out the words or dates that are incorrect.**

1 We are now in the Entrance Hall / Room.
2 The oldest part of the building was once a museum / farmhouse.
3 The Prince bought it in 1785 / 1758.
4 It was made larger in the years 1801 and 1802 / 1803.
5 The next big changes happened between 1815 and 1821 / 1823.
6 The inside of the building was decorated in the Indian / Chinese style.
7 The outside was decorated in the Indian / Chinese style.
8 King George's brother, King William, died in 1837 / 1857.
9 Queen Victoria sold it to the town of Brighton in 1850 / 1860.
10 Victoria / William said was `a strange, odd, Chinese-looking place, both inside and outside'.

C **Listen to the next part of what the guide says. Answer these questions.**

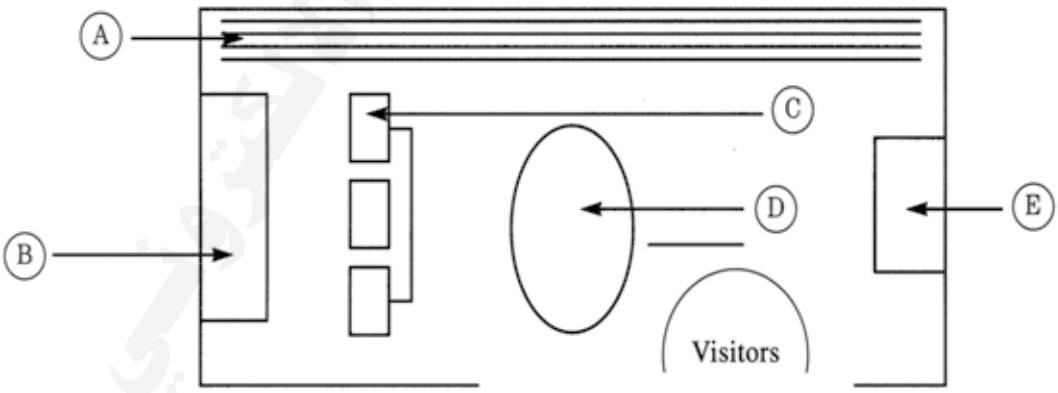
1 Which room are the visitors in now? _____

2 Which room do they go to next? _____

D **Listen again and write the words.**

1 Write these words in the correct spaces in the plan below.

cookers	preparation tables	steam table	fire	pans



2 The steam table kept the cooked food _____ .

3 The room did not get too hot because it is very _____ and there are lots of _____ .

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E **Write one of the following:**

1 **The history of an old building you know.**

- Say which building you are writing about.
- Say when it was built, when it was changed and when other rooms or walls were added.
- Describe the different uses of the building.
- Arrange your facts in historical order.

2 **A description of a room and what is in it.**

- Imagine you are a guide showing visitors round a building.
- Say what room you are in.
- Use these phrases:

To your left To your right In front of you Above you
If you look up, you can see Behind you By the wall On the wall

3.10 **A** **Listen to a TV interview about a cheese rolling race. Tick the correct answers.**

1 Cheeses are thrown ☐ rolled ☐ down a hill.

2 About 30 ☐ 40 ☐ people run after them.

3 The winner is the first person to catch a cheese. ☐ reach the bottom of the hill. ☐

4 Last year runners broke their arms and legs. ☐ necks. ☐

5 The cheeses weigh about 5 kilos. ☐ 3 kilos. ☐

6 People have been killed. ☐
People have not been killed. ☐

7 The races have taken place for hundreds of years. ☐ thousands of years. ☐

8 People must ☐ don't have to ☐ take part.

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B **Read the interview on PB page 20 to check your answers.**

C **Answer these questions about the interview.**

1 What is the opposite of this sentence: The race should be cancelled.

The race should _____.

2 Find words that mean:

– people who watch something happening. _____

– jump up or back after hitting something. _____

3 Find the opposite of *uphill*. _____

4 Choose the correct ending to this sentence:
The police want to …

a) take part in the race.
b) stop people having fun.
c) prevent injuries.

5 Why does Sergeant Lewis want to cancel this year's race?
(Give two reasons)

_____

_____

6 Why does John Shepherd not want to cancel this year's race?
(Give three reasons)

_____

D **Find these sentences in the interview. What words do the pronouns in *italic* look back to?**

Example:
The police want to cancel the race, but John Shepherd wants *it* to go ahead. _____

1 30 people run down after *them*. _____

2 Do *they* ever catch the cheeses? _____

3 *They* go downhill very fast. _____

4 *They* have better things to do. _____

5 *They*'ve taken place for hundreds of years. _____

6 *It* must be organized better. _____

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3.11

A **Answer the 'After you read' questions on PB page 20.**

B **Write about a game or race.**

You may need these words:

throw	kick	hit	score	start	finish	bat	racket
ball	net	goal	point	line	team	player	

These questions may help you. Write short answers to the ones that match your subject.

1 What is the aim of the game/event? _____

2 Where does it take place? _____

3 What equipment do you need? _____

4 How long does it last? _____

5 Is it traditional or modern? _____

6 How many people are there in each team? _____

C **Discuss this statement.**

'We live in a time when people aren't allowed to have fun or to do anything dangerous.' Is this true?

D **Word building**

Some nouns can be changed into adjectives by adding *-ous* or *-al*. Change the nouns below into adjectives by doing this. Check your answers in a dictionary. Sometimes you have to change the spelling of the noun a little. Find out how the adjectives are pronounced.

agriculture	_____	architecture	_____	danger	_____
department	_____	education	_____	electricity	_____
history	_____	industry	_____	mountain	_____
office	_____	superstition	_____	tradition	_____

Find two more adjectives in the texts so far in this Unit that end in *al*.

They do not come from nouns.

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3.12 A **You are going to read about Scotland. Read the nine facts below. Under which heading do you think you will find them? Write A, B or C next to each sentence.**

Headings: A Physical B Income C Famous Scots

1 Thomas Telford built the first iron bridge in the world. ☐
2 Loch Ness is a famous Scottish lake. ☐
3 Tourism has brought a lot of money to the area. ☐
4 Baird invented television. ☐
5 Two old industries were ship-building and steel making. ☐
6 The centre of the country is flat. ☐
7 Alexander Fleming was a Scottish doctor. ☐
8 Scottish beef is world-famous. ☐
9 The Highlands are in the north of Scotland. ☐

B **Read the text on PB page 21 to check your answers.**

C **Find words that mean the following:**

1 take part in an event against somebody else _____
2 a game, apart from football _____
3 go up _____
4 a large flat part of a country _____
5 a kind of fish _____
6 how water in a river moves _____
7 where something comes from _____
8 sell things abroad _____
9 name of a unit of electrical power _____
10 find something for the first time _____

Find the following in the text:

– an adverb from *independent* _____
– an adjective from *hill* _____
– a noun from *discover* _____

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D Are these statements true or false? Write T or F.

1 All Scots want to be part of the UK. ☐
2 The highest mountain in the UK is in Scotland. ☐
3 The height of mountains is measured from the surface of the sea. ☐
4 The Spey and the Tay are famous mountains. ☐
5 Tourism and oil have made The Highlands richer. ☐
6 Electronics and light engineering were traditional industries in The Lowlands. ☐
7 James Watt invented the iron bridge. ☐
8 Penicillin was discovered by a Scottish doctor. ☐
9 If a Scotsman is wearing a kilt, you know which family he belongs to. ☐

Correct the false statements.

3.13 A Language study – *Adding information with relative clauses*

Study these sentences to see how you can put two pieces of information into one sentence.

1 Victoria married Albert. He was a German prince.
Victoria married Albert, who was a German prince.

2 The Clyde used to be famous for ship-building. The Clyde runs through Glasgow.
The Clyde, which flows through Glasgow, used to be famous for ship-building.

- We use the pronoun *who* to talk about people.
- We use the pronoun *which* to talk about things.
- The pronoun must follow the noun it refers to.
- This kind of additional information is written after a comma (Sentence 1) or between commas (Sentence 2).

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B Join these pairs of sentences into single sentences.

1 Queen Victoria had nine children. Queen Victoria reigned from 1837 to 1901.

_____

2 Aden is one of the busiest ports in Yemen. Aden is on the Indian Ocean.

_____

3 Ben Nevis is the highest mountain in the UK. Ben Nevis rises to 1,343 metres.

_____

4 Prince Naseem is a world-famous boxer. Prince Naseem has Yemeni parents.

_____

5 The Tower of London is one of the oldest buildings in the UK. The Tower of London stands on the banks of the River Thames.

_____

_____

6 Alexander Fleming was the discoverer of penicillin. Alexander Fleming worked at a London hospital.

_____

_____

C Write about Yemen.

Organize yourselves into groups of three. Each member chooses one of the headings on PB page 21 and writes a paragraph. When you have finished, put your paragraphs together and add your answers to Exercise 3.2C to make a full description of the country.

Read these suggestions:

Physical

Suggested topic sentence: *There are (number) geographical areas in Yemen.*

Useful words and phrases: *In the south/north/east/west* *On the coast* *In the middle/centre* *mountain* *plain* *river* *wadi* *desert* *sand*

Organize your ideas: In your description move from one part of the country to another.

Examples: *from north to south; from east to west; from the mountains to the sea.*

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Income

Suggested topic sentence: *People earn their living in many ways in Yemen.*

Useful words and phrases: *source of income traditional industry agriculture change discovery create jobs*

Organize your ideas: Move from one part of the country to another, as above; or talk first about traditional industries, then about new industries and describe changes.

Famous people

Suggested topic sentence: *Yemen has produced many famous people.*

Useful words and phrases: *soldier inventor engineer poet writer sportsman win discover invent live die named after was the first person to …*

Organize your ideas: After the topic sentence, make a list of three or four famous people and say a little about what they did. End with a comment.

3.14 **A** **Read these three summaries of the story *Barry Jones – London schoolboy*. Only one is right. Draw a line through everything that is not true. Which summary is true?**

1 One morning Barry got up late and his sister, Sue, laughed at him. He knew why. He had a big breakfast and his father took him to the bus. On the bus to school he met his friend, Kevin. He laughed at Barry too. Kevin told Barry that Sue had put some trick soap in the bathroom. At school Barry went to the first lesson with a dirty face. When he got home, Sue told him about her pen-friend from France.

2 One morning Barry got up late. When his sister, Sue, saw him, she laughed. Barry did not know why. He had some cornflakes and went to school. On the bus to school he met his friend, Kevin. He laughed at Barry too. Kevin told Barry that his face was black. Barry said that Sue had put some trick soap in the bathroom. At school Barry went to wash his face and was late for the first lesson. When he got home, Sue told him about her pen-friend from France.

3 One morning Barry got up late. When his father saw him, he laughed. Barry did not know why. He had an egg for breakfast and went to school. On the bus to school he met his friend, Kevin. He laughed at Barry too. Kevin told Barry that his face was black. Kevin had brought some trick soap for the washroom at school. Kevin went to the washroom and was late for his first lesson. When Barry got home, Sue's pen-friend from France had arrived.

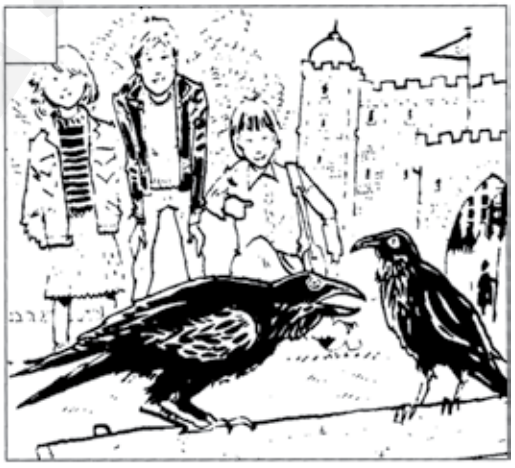
_____ is true.

B **Read the story on PB page 32 and number these pictures in the right order.**











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3.15 A **Make these sentences passive.**

1 We must organize the race better.

_____

2 We should see children and we should not hear them.

_____

3 They have discovered a lot of oil in the North Sea.

_____

4 Telford built the first iron bridge.

_____

5 Fleming discovered penicillin.

_____

6 Thousands of tourists visit Scotland.

_____

B **Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tenses to complete these sentences.**

1 The race _____ every May, but it's been stopped. (take place)

2 When the electronics factory opens next year, more women _____ get jobs. (can)

3 I'm too tired to do my homework now. I _____ it tomorrow. (must do)

4 Great news! I've just heard that the Government _____ a new road to our village. (build)

5 The President _____ new hospital tomorrow. (open)

C Use relative pronouns to make these pairs of sentences into single sentences.

1 My father has bought a new car. My father works in the capital.

_____

2 The Tower of London is the oldest building in London. The Tower of London stands on the banks of The Thames.

_____

_____

3 The black stork comes from Africa. The black stork lives in Yemen for half the year.

_____

_____

4 In the reign of Queen Arwa, many new mosques, roads and markets were built. Queen Arwa died in 1138 at the age of 92.

_____

_____

D Write sentences that are true for you.

1 I can't wait for/to _____

2 I'm not looking forward to _____

Choose from these: (all) for
(not) in favour of
(completely) against

3 I'm _____ having longer school holidays.

4 I'm _____ school uniforms.

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E **Think of connections between two things in the box and make sentences.**

feathers	king	discovery	steel making
crime	shopper	wings	head of state
industry	president	sewer	priso
stall	palace	penicillin	waste water

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

5 _____

6 _____

7 _____

8 _____

F **Read your sentences to your partner. Does he/she say they are correct?**

G **Think of words from the Unit in these sets and write them.**

Heads of state: _____

Industries: _____

_____

Unit 4

4.1 A **Find these words in the text on PB page 24. Write the letter of the paragraph where you find each word.**

- ☐ dictionary *vocabulary*
- ☐ computers _____
- ☐ tourism _____
- ☐ trade _____
- ☐ science _____
- ☐ television stations _____
- ☐ airports _____

_____

- ☐ writers _____

B **Now find other words in each paragraph that are connected to the first one.**

C **Compare your answers with your partner's. Discuss the meanings of the new words.**

D **Which fact about English on page 24 is most important for you? Complete this sentence:**

Fact _____ is most important for me because _____

_____

_____

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4.2 **A** **Read and fill in this questionnaire.**

Use words and phrases like these to answer the questions:

	Several times	a day. a week.
About At least	once twice three times	a month. a year.
	Never. Sometimes.	

ENGLISH – HOW OFTEN I USE IT

How often do you:

speak English in class? _____

speak English in school, but not in class? _____

speak English with your family and friends? _____

make phone calls in English? _____

use English when you go shopping? _____

watch TV programmes and
films in English without sub-titles? _____

read books in English? _____

write letters in English? _____

speak English in a restaurant? _____

speak English in a hotel? _____

B **Compare your answers with your partner's.**

C **The statements below are problems that some people have learning English. If you have any of these problems, tick them.**

1 People speak too quickly, so I can't understand them.
2 I would understand better if I knew what to listen for.
3 I don't like speaking because I might make a mistake.
4 I can't remember the words I need when I want to speak.
5 There are many words I don't know how to pronounce.
6 I read too slowly.
7 Trying to read long pieces of English is too hard.
8 There are many words I don't understand when I read English.
9 One word can have more than one meaning.
10 I still don't know all the English letters.
11 When I want to write, I don't know how to start.
12 I don't know the correct order of words in a sentence.
13 My spelling is not good.
14 I really don't know what makes a paragraph.
15 I have problems with grammar.
16 I don't get enough practice in English.

D **Discuss your answers with your partner.**

- Are your problems the same?
- Do you have any other problems that are not mentioned above?
- Do you think you can do anything about your problems?

E **Discuss your answers with your partner. Then make a promise.**

I am going to spend _____ every day learning and revising vocabulary.

4.3 A **What is each paragraph of the text on PB page 25 about? Write the paragraph number next to each of these headings.**

☐ European settlers
☐ Aboriginal settlers
☐ Facts and figures
☐ Sheep

B **Scan the text to find answers to these questions as quickly as you can.**

1 How many people live in Australia? _____

2 What is the capital? _____

3 What is the biggest city? _____

4 Who were the first people to live in Australia? _____

5 When did they arrive? _____

6 When did the European settlers arrive? _____

7 What percentage of the world's population of sheep is in Australia? _____

C **Vocabulary**

Paragraph 1

1 Find a word that is the opposite of *high*. _____

2 What does it mean in the text? _____

3 What is the meaning of *urban areas*? _____

Now find these words and tick the best meaning.

Paragraph 2

4 *discovered* a) heard about b) found c) left

5 *nomad*

a) a person who doesn't live in one place
b) a person who doesn't have a home
c) a person who likes to live in one place

6 Which of these things is a *weapon*?
a) a chair b) a boat c) a djambia

7 *hunting* a) killing people b) killing animals c) catching

8 *gathering* a) growing b) buying c) collecting

9 *tribe* a group of people who ...

a) have the same language, culture and traditions
b) don't have the same language, culture or traditions
c) have the same language

Paragraph 3

10 *However* a) And b) But c) So

11 *settlers* people who go to live in ...

a) another country

b) a place where no one has lived before

c) another city

Paragraph 4

12 *ranch*

a) farm b) large farm c) large farm for raising animals

13 *tarmac* material made from tar and

a) wood b) crushed stones c) sand

14 *seriously* a) very badly b) quite badly c) badly

4.4 A Read the text on PB page 25 carefully and write short answers to these questions.

1 Name two oceans off the coast of Australia. _____

2 What is the population density of Australia? _____

3 Is the capital of Australia the largest city? _____

4 Where did the Aborigines come from long ago? _____

5 Where did most of the European settlers come from?

_____

6 Was their arrival good or bad for the Aborigines? _____

7 Aborigines died from the settlers' guns. What else killed them?

_____

8 What is the official language of Australia? _____

9 What is the opposite of *a tarmac road*? _____

10 What happens to a dirt road when it rains a lot? _____

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B **Now answer these questions.**

Paragraphs 2 and 3

1 Find three weapons. _____

2 Find two names of animals. _____

3 Find adjectives from *tribe* and *nomad*. _____

4 Choose the best meaning for *peacefully*.
a) happily b) quietly c) without fighting _____

C **Now work out the answers to these questions.**

1 On which coast of Australia would you find the Timor Sea? _____

2 How many countries are bigger than Australia? _____

3 What percentage of the population lives in rural areas – in the countryside? _____

4 Did the Aborigines have more than one language? _____

5 What percentage of the population of Australia is not Aboriginal? _____

6 About how many sheep are there in Australia? _____

7 If a sheep farmer is seriously ill, how does a doctor get to him?
_____

D **What did you learn about Australia from this text that you did not know already? Tell your partner.**

E **Answer the 'After you read' questions in your Pupil's Book.**

4.5 A **Language study** – *The semi-colon (;)*

A semi-colon can be used to separate two pieces of information in a sentence. The second piece must follow on from or support the first piece.

A semi-colon can always be replaced by a full stop (.) to make two sentences. However, a full stop cannot always be replaced by a semi-colon.

Examples:

(a) *Najeeb was in danger; a lot of water was coming into the boat.*

(b) *Amal decided to go shopping. Then, the phone rang.*

In (a) the two pieces of information are connected. The second piece gives a reason for the first piece.

In (b) the two pieces of information are not connected. One just happens after the other.

B **Now punctuate these. Use a semi-colon if you can. If you can't, write two sentences.**

1 Said was very tired/he had not slept all night.

_____

2 Yasmin sat down/she decided to eat her sandwich.

_____

3 Some people like football/others do not.

_____

C **In your copybook, write a paragraph about a Yemeni tribe. Think about the following:**

the name of the tribe
where they live, or used to live
who the chief is
tribal customs and traditions
why people are proud to be part of a tribe

4.6 A **You are going to read about India. What do you know about it already?**

Discuss the questions below with a partner and write notes if you can.

1 Is India an island? _____

2 Is the population density high or low? _____

3 How many languages do they use? _____

4 What are the official languages? _____

5 What is the main religion? _____

6 What is grown in India that we all use? _____

7 Can you think of any famous buildings? _____

Now read the first two paragraphs of the text on PB page 26 to check or complete your answers.

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B **Read the first two paragraphs again and write short answers to these questions.**

1 Where is the Indian Ocean? _____

2 How many different languages are there? _____

3 What are the main languages? _____

4 What percentage of the population is Muslim? _____

5 Where is Darjeeling? _____

6 What is it famous for? _____

7 Why is this area good for growing this crop?

_____

8 What is the population of India today? (Work it out!)

_____

C **Complete this paragraph about Yemen.**

Yemen is _____ seas. To the west is the _____ and to the _____ is the Gulf of Aden and _____. Saudi Arabia is _____. Islam is _____ and _____ language. Yemen used to be the world's largest producer of _____. Most of it _____ Mokha. Today, the main agricultural products of Yemen are _____.

4.7 A **Read about the Taj Mahal on PB page 26. Find words that mean the following:**

1 the ruler of a country _____

2 help from other people _____

3 having a baby _____

4 very great sadness _____

5 a place where someone may be put when he or she is dead _____

6 a type of stone _____

7 something that looks exactly the same as something else _____

B **Read the text again and complete these sentences about Shah Jahan.**

1 In 1612 _____

2 In 1628 _____

3 In 1631 _____

C **Write short answers to these questions.**

1 Who built the Taj Mahal? _____

2 Who did he marry? _____

3 How many older brothers did Shah Jahan have? _____

4 Why did he travel around India? _____

5 What was his religion? _____

6 For how many years was Mumtaz Mahal Queen of India? _____

7 Where was Mumtaz Mahal first buried? _____

8 What is next to or near the Taj Mahal? _____

9 In which year was the Taj Mahal finished? (Work it out!) _____

D **Discussion**

Shah Jahan wanted to build a copy of the Taj Mahal in black marble for himself. This did not happen. Why not?

E **Answer the 'After you read' questions in your Pupil's Book.**

F **Look at these notes about Yemen's past. Can you put them together to make a short paragraph?**

The Great Mosque of Jiblah; built 1088;
one of the oldest and most beautiful;
has four gates; two minarets in the southern corner;
western corner – a tomb; Queen Sayed Arwa Bint Ahmed
buried there.

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4.8 A **Listen to a conversation. You will hear two friends, Mark and Jim, talking. You will hear the conversation in four parts. There are four questions, one on each part. Write short answers.**

1 How many countries are there in East Africa? _____

2 Which ocean is off the coast of East Africa? _____

3 Write the names of any <u>two</u> animals you hear. _____

4 What kind of weapon do the Masai tribe use? _____

B **Read the conversation on PB page 27 to check your answers.**

C **Listen again and follow the text. Look out for anything that you found difficult to understand when you were listening the first time.**

D **Now find words in the text that mean the following:**

1 a sandy place beside the sea _____

2 a line dividing or separating two countries _____

3 (animals) eat _____

4 keep people or animals safe from danger _____

5 the part of something that you hold in your hand _____

E **Answer these questions.**

1 Which East African country did Mark not visit? _____

2 What is the capital of Kenya? _____

3 Name another town or city in Kenya. _____

4 What are the official languages of Kenya? _____

5 In which country is the Serengeti National Park? _____

6 Which animals did Mark not see? _____

7 Which animal most often attacks the cattle of the Masai? _____

8 Which word tells you that the Masai don't stay in one place? _____

9 How many parts of the Masai spear are made of metal? _____

10 Did Mark bring a Masai spear home with him? _____

11 How many days did Mark spend in East Africa? (Work it out!) _____

4.9 A Write direct questions for these answers.

1 _____

No, I can't drive a car, but I'm learning.

2 _____

Yesterday? Yes, I saw Rashid.

3 _____

No, I've never been to India.

4 _____

I'd like to be a doctor when I leave school.

5 _____

Saeed went to Aden.

6 _____

Sorry, I won't be in this evening.

B Language study – *Question tags*

We can make statements into questions by adding question tags.
We use these only in spoken or informal written English.
We use them when we want someone to agree with what we are saying.

Examples:

That's Kenya, ***isn't it***?

You aren't ill, ***are you***?

Your brother went to university, ***didn't he***?

You won't forget, ***will you***?

Form:

- We form a question tag by using the verbs *be*, *do*, *have* or a modal followed by a pronoun.
- If the verb in the statement is negative, the verb in the tag is positive.
- If the verb in the statement is positive, the verb in the tag is usually negative.
- We can follow a positive statement with a positive question tag to show interest in something or just to be polite.

Example:

This is your bike, ***is it***?

C **Join the tags on the right to the statements on the left to make questions.**

1	This is the way to the souk,	a) have you?
2	You didn't phone me yesterday,	b) can she?
3	You will write to me,	c) did you?
4	Rashid went to school this morning,	d) isn't it?
5	You haven't seen my watch,	e) didn't he?
6	Aisha can't swim,	f) won't you?

D **Make conversations. Listen to what your partner says and choose the right thing to say.**

Pupil A – You begin.

1 So, you've been to India, have you?

3 { You went by plane, didn't you?
Did you go by boat?

5 { That was your first time on a plane, wasn't it?
Really? I'd rather go by boat.

7 { I suppose so. But I've never been on a plane. What's it like?
You weren't frightened or sick, were you?

9 { Did you see the Taj Mahal?
Did you stay in Bombay?

Pupil B – Your partner begins.

2 Yes. I've just got back.

4 { Yes. I flew from Sana'a to Bombay.
No. I went by air.

6 { Yes, it was.
Flying is much better. You get there quickly.

8 { It's great! You'd enjoy it.
Of course not!

10 { No, I didn't have time.
Oh, no! I went to the north where it's cool.

E **Write a short description of the Yemeni *djambia* in your copybooks. Look back at the description of the Masai spear.**

Note: The blade of the *djambia* is not straight. It is curved.

4.10 A **You are going to read about Canada. What do you know about it already?**

Discuss the questions below with a partner and write notes.

1 Is it an island? _____

2 Is it a big country? _____

3 Does it have a large population? _____

4 What is the official language? _____

5 What is the weather like? _____

6 What system of government does it have? _____

7 What is it famous for? _____

Now read the first two paragraphs on PB page 28 to check or write your answers to some of these questions.

B **Does anyone in the class know the answers that are not in the text?**

C **Now write short answers to these questions.**

1 What is the area of Canada. (Write it in words and figures.)

_____ ; _____

2 What is its population? _____

3 What is its population density? _____

4 Most Canadians don't want to live in the north of Canada. Why not?

_____

5 What is the main religion? _____

D **Work out the answers to these questions.**

1 How many countries are bigger than Canada? _____

2 What is the population of America? _____

3 What tells you that Canada is not an island?

_____

4 How do you know that there are more than two languages?

_____

5 Where did the people who settled in Canada come from?

_____

E **Look back at PB page 25. Find two things that Australia and Canada have in common.**

1 _____

2 _____

F **Countries and nationalities**

A person from Germany is a German. A person from Italy is an Italian. There are no rules in English to help you work out the nationality of a person. You have to learn them.

Write the nationality next to the country.

Britain	_____	Canada	_____	France	_____
India	_____	Indonesia	_____	Ireland	_____
Japan	_____	Lebanon	_____	Oman	_____
Pakistan	_____	Qatar	_____	Spain	_____

4.11 A **Read the text 'A Canadian Legend'. Find words that mean the following:**

1 a very old story that is not true _____

2 people who were the first to live in a country _____

3 like the night _____

4 something somebody says that may or may not be true _____

5 can't be seen _____

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6 to take something that is not yours _____

7 a very young child _____

8 sat for some time _____

9 very surprised _____

10 look after _____

11 got bigger _____

12 something round _____

13 the opposite of dark _____

14 after some time _____

B Now answer these questions.

1 Who were the first people to live in Canada? _____

2 Why was Raven unhappy? _____

3 How many children did the old man have? _____

4 Where did the fisherman keep the ball of light? _____

5 Why do you think Raven changed himself into a baby?

_____

6 Raven must have been a long time in the fisherman's house.
What tells us this? _____

7 Why did the old man decide to give the ball of light to Raven?

_____

8 How did Raven carry the ball of light? _____

9 What do you think an eagle is? _____

10 Is there any way this story can be true? _____

Here are two things to think about.

a) It was dark. However, Raven could fly to a tree near the fisherman's house. The fisherman's daughter could gather fruit in the dark. How can this be?

_____

b) 1.5% of the population of Canada do not speak English or French.
Who do you think these people are? _____

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C **Answer the 'After you read' questions in your Pupil's Book.**

D **You are going to hear a short text. Listen, but do not write when you are listening. Then write down what you heard in your own words.**

E **There are many wonderful legends in the Arab World. Talk to a partner. Think of a legend. Make notes. Try to tell the legend in your own words. Ask your teacher to help you if you don't know all the words in English.**

4.12 A **You are going to read about New York. What do you know about it already? Discuss the questions below with a partner and write notes.**

1 In which country is New York? _____

2 Is it the capital city of that country? _____

3 Is it on the west coast or the east coast? _____

4 Has it got a high or a low population density? _____

5 What do you know about the buildings in New York? _____

B **Read the text on PB page 29. How many of the answers can you find?**

_____

C **Read the first paragraph again. Find these words and tick the best meaning.**

1 *centre*

a) any part of the island

b) the middle part

c) the whole island

2 *inhabitants*

a) people who live in a place

b) people who travel

c) old people

D **Now write short answers to these questions about paragraph one.**

1 Are there any cities in America bigger than New York? _____

2 Is New York built on an island? _____

3 What is the main part of New York called? _____

4 Who used to live on Manhattan a long time ago? _____

5 What did they do with Manhattan? _____

6 How much did they get? _____

7 What is the population density of New York? _____

8 Why is it so high? _____

9 What is a skyscraper? _____

10 In which way is New York the same as Sydney in Australia?

_____

E **Ahmed visited New York. Look at the questions below. Then listen to what he says and tick the correct answers.**

1 Ahmed visited New York in a) June ☐ b) July ☐ c) August. ☐

2 He went with his a) brother ☐ b) uncle ☐ c) father. ☐

3 They stayed in a hotel on

a) 22nd Street ☐ b) 32nd Street ☐ c) 42nd Street. ☐

4 Ahmed enjoyed New York, but he thought it was too

a) dirty ☐ b) noisy ☐ c) quiet. ☐

5 The streets in New York go from

a) north to east ☐ b) west to south ☐ c) east to west. ☐

6 He thought the food in New York was

a) delicious ☐ b) cheap ☐ c) expensive. ☐

7 The Trade Center has

a) 10 floors ☐ b) 110 floors ☐ c) 1,100 floors. ☐

8 Ahmed lives in a) Taiz ☐ b) Mukalla ☐ c) Aden. ☐

4.13 A **Read the second paragraph on PB page 29. Find these words and choose the best meaning.**

1 *sights*

a) things to do b) things to see c) things to listen to

2 *a lift*

a) something to take you up and down

b) something to take you from house to house

c) a ride in a car

3 *base*

a) something near a statue

b) something a statue stands on

c) something above a statue

4 *immigrants*

a) people living in a country

b) people leaving a country

c) people coming into a country

B **Read the paragraph again. Answer these questions.**

1 How tall is the statue? _____

2 In its right hand, the statue is holding

a) a book b) a torch c) a knife.

3 Which two things do you use to get to the top of the statue?

_____

4 Where did the statue come from? _____

5 What is the base of the statue made from? _____

6 Where is the statue? _____

7 How many continents are mentioned in the paragraph? _____

8 Which continent is not mentioned? _____

9 *Multi-racial* means many different

a) tribes b) people c) nationalities.

10 *Liberty* means a) friendship b) freedom c) partnership.

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C **Answer the 'After you read' questions in your Pupil's Book.**

D **Yemen is famous for its very old and very tall houses. Sometimes they are called multi-storey tower houses. Use the notes below to write a description of these wonderful houses.**

- age; made of stone and mud brick; 8 or 9 storeys (floors); thick walls, narrow windows; warm in winter, cool in summer

Uses in the past

- ground floor for domestic (not wild) animals (*Give examples.*)
- first and second floors for storage or keeping things in (*Give examples.*)
- next floor – living room for family and guests
- fourth floor – family's private rooms; also the *diwan* or parlour, used only on special occasions
- fifth and sixth floors – kitchen and bedrooms
- seventh – usually had a roof terrace; family work done in the open air
- eighth – the tower; a reception room or *mafradsh*

Other information:

- a bathroom or toilet – on which floors?
- some houses connected by a passage, on the top floor, to a neighbour's house – why?

Note: Use connecting words. Do not begin each sentence with the number of the floor.

4.14 A **Read this summary of the story *Barry Jones – tourist guide*. Fill in the missing verbs.**

Anne, Sue's pen-friend from France, _____ to stay with the Jones family. Sue told Barry to _____ them round London. First he _____ them to Buckingham Palace. The Royal Flag _____, but Barry did not _____ why. Then they _____ to the House of Parliament. Anne _____ Barry about Big Ben, but he could not _____ her question. Next he _____ them the Tower of London. He knew a lot about the Tower because he _____ just _____ about it at school. But he could not _____ Anne anything about the famous black birds.

B **Read the story on PB page 30 and number these pictures in the right order.**













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4.15 A Think of connections between two things on this board and make sentences.

settlers	rural	farm	density
bury	sheep	marble	Aborigines
floor	ranch	blade	tomb
sharp	raise	tarmac	population

1 _____
2 _____
3 _____
4 _____
5 _____
6 _____
7 _____
8 _____

B Read your sentences to your partner. Does he/she say they are correct?

C Write questions to match these answers.

1 Where _____
I've been on holiday.

2 _____
I went to East Africa.

3 _____
The people were very friendly.

4 _____
The Statue of Liberty is 46 metres high.

D Use present participles to make single sentences.

1 'Please carry the turkey,' Barry's mother said. She handed him a large plate.

_____

2 'Don't touch that pan,' she said. She screamed.

_____

E Add question tags to these statements.

1 New York is the largest city in America, _____
2 Mark didn't see any leopards, _____
3 Most Canadians speak English and French, _____

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Unit 5

5.1 A Read the introduction to the text (the first paragraph) on PB page 32 and answer these questions.

1 Who is the interviewer – the person asking the questions?

_____

2 Who answers the questions?

_____

3 Which industry is the interview about? _____

4 Which two currencies are mentioned ?

_____

5 What does *currency* mean? _____

6 What is the currency of Yemen? _____

7 What is the best meaning of the word *views*?

a) things people see b) things people think c) things people hear

B Read the next three paragraphs and answer these questions.

1 Complete these three sentences:

a) In 1995 _____

b) 15,000 more _____

c) Tourists brought _____

2 Is Yemen getting as much money from tourism as it should? _____

3 Why is this?

_____

4 What does *at the moment* mean? _____

5 Choose the best meaning of *promising*.

a) bad b) good c) likely to be good

6 Write nouns from these verbs:

a) attract _____

b) develop _____

c) interview _____

_____

C **Use words from exercises A and B to complete these sentences.**

1 The old Yemeni houses at Shibam are a great tourist _____

2 The pound is the _____ of the United Kingdom.

3 I don't know what Khalid thinks because he never gives his _____ on anything.

D **Choose the best answers to complete this summary of what you have read so far.**

Yemen's tourist industry is quite good/very bad; there were 25% fewer/more tourists in 1996 than in 1995. If more people knew about Yemen, it would be much better/worse.

5.2 **A** **Read paragraph 5 on PB page 32. List the six attractions the official mentions.**

1 *archaeological sites* 2 _____ 3 _____

4 _____ 5 _____ 6 _____

B **Now answer these questions.**

1 How can you promote something? _____

2 Write the adjectives that go with these nouns:

history _____ culture _____

3 A person who studies archaeology learns about a country's

a) past. b) present. c) future.

4 What does the word *unique* mean?

_____

C **Talk to a partner. Think of three examples of these:**

a) Yemen's handicrafts b) Yemen's wildlife

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D **Read the last three paragraphs on PB page 32 and answer these questions.**

1 If Yemen wants to develop its tourist industry, what three things must it do?

_____

2 Will it be expensive to do these things? _____

3 Does the official think the money should be spent? _____

4 How will the development of tourism help the people of Yemen?

_____

5 Find one word in the last paragraph that means all these things: *trees and plants, beaches, wildlife, clean air.* _____

E **According to the official, what must be done to improve the tourist industry? Read and complete this summary.**

First Yemen must _____ people to the country by letting them know how much it has to _____. For example, it has archaeological sites, _____

_____.

Then it has to improve its _____. Finally, it must educate its own people about the _____ of tourism.

5.3 **A** **Language study** – *Expressing obligation and necessity*

We use *have to* and *must* + the infinitive of a main verb to express obligation and necessity in the present and the future.

Examples:
Positive:
Everyone entering the country **has to/must have** a passport.
You **will have to/must work** harder if you want to do well in your exams.
I **had to help** my little brother with his homework last night.
(Note that we can't use *must* in the past.)

Negative:
Note that *must not* doesn't mean the same as *don't have to*. It means something *is not allowed*.

Examples:
You **don't have to come** with me if you don't want to.
You **mustn't talk** in the library.

Find examples of obligation in the text on PB page 32.

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B **Complete the following sentences. Use *must* when you can. Otherwise, use the correct form of *have to*.**

1 Asma's phone isn't working. We _____ go round to her house later.

2 The car wouldn't start, so we _____ take a taxi.

3 Najeeb isn't doing well at school. He _____ work harder.

4 We _____ go to school today because it's Friday.

5 The TV isn't working very well. We may _____ buy a new one.

C **Talk to a partner.**

1 Where would you build two more four-star and five-star hotels? Why?

2 Suggest three attractions for tourists in Yemen. Explain why tourists would like them.

D **Answer the 'After you read' questions in your Pupil's Book.**

5.4

A **Four children have been watching a TV programme. Now they are talking about it. Listen to what they say. Complete these sentences.**

Section 1

Salma: Well, what do you think?

1 _____ It was a very _____ programme.

2 _____ I think it's a great idea. I _____ it.

3 _____ I'm _____ sure.

4 _____ Hey! What about me? I spoke _____

Section 2

5 _____ I'm in favour of tourism. We need the hard _____ it will bring in.

6 _____ What's wrong with our _____

Section 3

7 _____ I want tourists to come here so that I can _____ them.

8 _____ You haven't said anything about _____

9 _____ I'm _____ it, but for a different reason.

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B **Read the conversation on PB page 33 to check your answers. Write the names of the speakers.**

C **Find words or phrases that mean the following:**

1 I can't make my mind up. _____

2 the opposite of *first* _____

3 buying and selling between two countries _____

4 goods brought into the country _____

5 say 'Hello' and give your name _____

D **Read the conversation again. Answer these questions.**

1 What was the TV programme about?

_____

2 How many of the children are in favour of developing tourism? _____

3 Why is Laila in favour? _____

4 Why is Faysal in favour?

_____

5 Why is Salma in favour?

_____

6 Which of the two children argue sometimes? _____

5.5

A **Complete the following sentences. Use words from the conversation on PB page 33.**

1 What do you _____ about not going to school today?

2 I don't think it's a good _____.

3 Fuad is the oldest, _____ we should listen to what he says.

4 Don't _____. I'll help you with your homework.

5 If you come from Switzerland, you're _____.

6 I'd like to go to university _____, maybe in Germany.

7 I'd like to _____ these riyals into German marks, please.

8 I'm not playing anymore. I don't like football. It's as _____ as that.

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B **Find expressions in the conversation that you could use in the following situations:**

1 Somebody misunderstands you and answers a different question to the one you asked.

_____

2 Somebody gives you a reason that you don't think is correct.

_____

3 Fatima says something to Aisha and you agree strongly with what she says.

_____

4 You hear something and you like what you hear.

_____

5 Somebody asks you to do something and you agree to do it.

_____

C **Discuss this question.**

Do you think the youngest child should always keep quiet until the older children have finished speaking?

D **Two German tourists are planning to visit Yemen. Listen to what they say. Write short answers to these questions.**

1 When will they arrive in Sana'a? _____

2 How long will they stay in Mukalla? _____

3 Which other town will they visit in the area? _____

4 What do they want to see there? _____

5 How will they get from Mukalla to Aden? _____

6 How long will they stay in Aden? _____

7 Where will they go after Aden? _____

8 Which old town is the home of coffee? _____

9 What do they want to see in Jiblah?

_____

10 Where will they go next? _____

E **Imagine that you are talking to a tourist. Write down three things you would show him or her and three things you would tell him or her to do.**

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5.6

A **Read PB page 34 and find words that mean the following:**

Paragraph 1

1 the man in charge of a boat _____

2 got money that he has to pay back _____

3 people who work on a boat _____

Paragraph 2

4 an engine that is not inside a boat _____

5 where the sea meets the land _____

Paragraph 3

6 where the sea meets the land _____

B **Read the text again and answer these questions.**

1 Where did Umar's brother get the money to buy his boat?

_____

2 Why does he not have a lot of money?

_____

3 Why won't Umar have a crew on his boat? _____

4 Who will do the fishing? _____

5 Will the tourists have to pay Umar if they don't catch any fish? _____

6 What else does Umar say he will do?

_____

7 Which words in paragraph 3 show that Umar believes he can make money?

_____

8 In how many years does Umar hope to have a good business?

_____

C **Language study** – *Word signposts*

Some words help tell you what is coming next. *However* and *On the other hand* show contrast. Contrast is where two ideas have almost opposite meanings.

Find two examples of contrast in the text.

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5.7

A **Read the text of Umar's dream again. Work out the answers to these questions.**

1 Why does Umar say his brother is already captain of his own boat?

_____

2 How many men fish off Umar's boat? _____

3 How many tourists do you think Umar can take fishing in his dream boat?

_____

B **Discuss this question with a partner. Give reasons for your answers.**

In the future, Umar wants to buy bigger boats. Would a bigger boat be better for taking tourists fishing or for taking them to the islands?

C **Answer the 'After you read' questions in your Pupil's Book. Give reasons for your answers.**

D **Listen to what your partner says and choose the right things to say.**

Pupil A – You begin.

1 I'm thinking of buying a motor bike.

3 { Because I'd like to have one.
  { No. But I've saved some and I'll be able to get the rest.

5 { I can borrow it from the bank.
  { Why not?

7 { I don't know yet.
  { I've got some money.

Pupil B – Your partner begins.

2 { Have you got enough money?
  { Why do you want a motor bike?

4 { Where from?
  { That's not a good enough reason.

6 { Motor bikes cost a lot.
  { How are you going to pay it back?

8 { Motor bikes are dangerous.
  { Well, I don't think it's a good idea.

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5.8 A **Read the text on PB page 35. What is each paragraph about?I (Not the last one)**

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

5 _____

B **Read paragraphs 1 and 2 again.**

1 Find words that tell you the following:

a) that Nadia's friends are surprised by her ambition. _____

b) that she is extremely interested in bees. _____

2 Find two words that have *bee* in them. What do they mean?

a) _____

b) _____

C **Read paragraphs 3 and 4 and find words that mean the following:**

Paragraph 3

1 a male bee _____

2 a female bee _____

3 a bee at the start of its life _____

4 not ... and not _____

Paragraph 4

5 insects that like sweet things _____

D **Read the text again and answer these questions.**

1 Who taught Nadia about bees? _____

2 Name the three different kinds of bees in a beehive.

_____

3 Which bees make the honey? _____

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4 How will Nadia prevent ants getting into her hives?

_____

_____

5 Why will this keep the ants out? _____

6 Where will Nadia first sell her honey? _____

7 Who will she sell it to later? _____

E You are going to hear a short text once. Listen, but don't write when you are listening. Then write down what you heard in your own words.

5.9 A Read PB page 35 again and work out the answers to these questions.

1 How many years ago did Nadia become interested in bees? _____

2 If there was no Royal Jelly in a beehive, what would happen?

_____

3 How many kilograms of honey does Nadia hope to get from each beehive every year?

_____

B Find these sentences in the text. Which ideas do the words in italic look back or forward to?

1 (para. 1) You probably won't believe *this*.

_____

2 (para. 2) *It* all began when I was eleven years old. _____

3 (para. 4) *That* should stop the ants. _____

4 (para. 5) When *that* happens, I will sell my honey direct to tourists.

_____

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C **Look at the three words below. Say them out loud. Which word is nearest the sound a bee make?**

a) bang b) buzz c) bong

Read this riddle or joke.

Question: What animal do you get if the mother is a sheep and the father is a kangaroo?
Answer: A woolly jumper. (*a jumper is another word for a sweater*)
Do you get it? (*This means*: Do you understand the joke?)

If something *gives you a buzz*, it means it makes you happy.
Do you understand the last paragraph now? Do you get it?

D **Answer the 'After you Read' question in your Pupil's Book.**

E **Write a short paragraph in your exercise book describing what happens inside a beehive. Use the information in paragraph 3 of the text. Use your own words as far as possible.**

5.10 A Towards a greener land – PB page 36

1 What do you think these words mean?

a) *forestation* _____

b) *desertification* _____

Read paragraph 1 to check your ideas.

B **Read the first three paragraphs and find words that mean the following:**

1 something that is done to make things happen _____

2 land that plants can grow in easily _____

3 the part of the land you grow things in _____

4 when soil disappears _____

5 very small organisms _____

6 the part of a plant that is in the soil _____

C **Read the three paragraphs again and answer these questions. Try to use your own words.**

1 What percentage of Yemen is fertile? _____

2 What can prevent desertification and why?

_____

_____

3 What causes 'flood waters'? _____

4 Trees also mean that flood waters don't run off the land too quickly. Why is this good for the land?

_____

5 What makes soil more fertile? _____

6 What do trees put into the air? _____

7 From what you have read, how many different effects do trees have on the environment? _____

5.11 A **Read the last three paragraphs on PB page 36. Answer these questions in your own words as far as possible.**

1 What three causes of desertification are mentioned in paragraph 4 ?

a) _____

b) _____

c) _____

2 Paragraph 5 describes two ways in which people are trying to prevent desertification. What are they?

a) _____

_____

b) _____

3 What do you think people use the dead branches of trees for?

_____

B **Find words that mean the following:**

1 a hole in the ground from which you get water _____

2 find an answer to a problem _____

3 something you put on the soil to make it more fertile _____

4 the eating of plants and grass by animals _____

C Use words from the text to complete these sentences.

1 The Ministry of Transport is _____ roads and airports.

2 Heating to boiling point is the _____ by which water is changed into steam.

3 Traffic should _____ when there has been an accident.

4 A _____ in the garden would make things more comfortable on a windy day.

5 Quite often, the _____ of an accident is that some people drive too fast.

6 This maths problem is too difficult. I can't _____ it.

D Answer the 'After you read' question in your Pupil's Book.

E A group of girls have been talking about making their school more beautiful. One of the girls is reading aloud the things they have decided to do. Listen to what she says. Make notes as you listen. Then write down what the girls have decided to do.

5.12 A Read the introduction on PB page 37. Answer these questions.

1 Where does the magazine come from? _____

2 Who is the magazine for? _____

3 What is the editor of the magazine giving? _____

4 What is he writing about? _____

B Scan the page quickly and answer this question.

How many suggestions or ideas for jobs does the editor give? _____

C Now answer these questions. Use your copybook.

1 Which two jobs in hotels does the editor suggest?

2 Make a list of the jobs you can do in a hotel. If you don't know the words, ask your teacher.

3 Why would Yemen be good for hang-gliding?

4 Would you like to try this sport? Why (not)?

5 What equipment would you need to buy for a hang-gliding business?

6 Make a list of the things you could hire out or sell to tourists.

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7 Being a tourist guide means you have to have a number of skills. How many skills are mentioned in the paragraph?

8 Where could you take tourists horse-riding in Yemen?

9 How many horses would you need for a business?

10 Do you know the names of any Yemeni birds?

11 Where would you find them?

D Answer the 'After you read' question in your Pupil's Book.

5.13 A Language study – *Giving advice and making suggestions*

We can use the imperative structure to give advice or make suggestions. This pattern is often used in advertisements. The verb is in the infinitive form. There is no subject.

Example: **Take** a course in hotel management.

Find other examples in the text.

We can also use *Why not ...*
Find an example in the text.

A very strong form of advice and encouragement is *Go for it!*

B Choose an idea for a job or a business working with tourists. You can do this by yourself or with a partner. The idea can be from page 37 or it can be your own idea. Write two paragraphs describing what you would do. Make notes before you begin writing. Think of the following:

- your reason for choosing a particular job or business
- how you would begin; what you would need
- expenses, that is the money you would have to pay out for equipment before you begin earning money
- how the business or job would develop

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5.14 **A** **Read these three summaries of the story *Barry's Christmas dinner*. Only one is right. Draw a line through everything that is not true. Which summary is true?**

1 Barry remembered last Christmas very well. His mother asked him to cook the special dinner in the kitchen. He burned one hand on a hot pan and spilled sauce on the floor. When Barry was carrying the turkey, he slipped. The bird flew into the air and his father could not catch it. Barry banged his head on the floor. His father was angry because Sue laughed. Barry's mother just said 'Merry Christmas'.

2 Barry remembered last Christmas very well. His mother asked him to carry the special dinner into the living room. He burned one hand on some hot vegetables and spilled sauce on the other. When Barry was carrying the turkey, he slipped. The bird fell on the carpet and his father broke the plate. Barry banged his head on the floor. His father laughed because his sweater was covered in fat. Sue just said 'Merry Christmas'.

3 Barry remembered last Christmas very well. His mother asked him to carry the special dinner into the dining room. He burned one hand on a hot pan and spilled sauce on the other. When Barry was carrying the turkey, he slipped. The bird flew into the air and his father caught it. Barry banged his head on the floor. His father was angry because his sweater was covered in fat. Barry's mother just said 'Merry Christmas'.

_____ is true.

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B Read the story on PB page 38 and number these pictures in the right order.













5.15 A **Think of connections between two things on this board and make sentences. Use your copybook.**

trees	solve	borrow	bacteria
drill	ants	outboard	soil erosion
problem	library	unique	roots
engine	wells	handicrafts	beehives

B **Read your sentences to your partner. Does he/she say they are correct?**

C **Complete these sentences with *must (not)* or *(not) have to* and the verbs in the brackets.**

1 This is a test. You _____. (talk)

2 If I don't do well this year, I _____ in this class for another year. (stay)

3 Every pupil _____ to school on time. If anyone comes late, he _____ at school late. (come/stay)

D **Give advice to these people. Write different sentence patterns. Use the imperative, *Why not?* and *should*.**

1 someone who is clever, but doesn't want to go to University

_____

2 someone who is often ill

_____

3 someone who is throwing rubbish on the street

_____

E **Complete these sentences with the correct words from the box.**

feels	looks	smells	sounds	tastes

1 I think Umar's idea _____ very good.

2 You've worked very hard on improving your school. It _____ excellent.

3 There must be something bad in the fridge. The kitchen _____ horrible.

6.7

A **Read pages 50 and 51 of your Pupil's Book. Find these words and work out what they mean.**

1 microscope _____

2 boil _____

3 disinfectant _____

Find out what 'organism' means.

_____

B **Make notes about germs.**

Germs

What they are: _____

What they do: _____

Where they are found: _____

How they are spread: _____

Protection against them: _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

C **Use your notes to summarize the information in the story about germs.**

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

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C **Write these questions again. Make them more polite.**

1 What's your address?
Would you mind telling me _____

2 When was television invented?
Can you tell me _____

3 Who used to live in the Tower?
Could you tell me _____

4 Where is Traitor's Gate?
Excuse me. Do you know _____

D **Write sentences that are true for you.**

1 I would go to the UK tomorrow if _____

2 My parents would be very angry if _____

3 I would be the happiest person in the world if _____

4 This town would be a much better place to live in if _____

6.2 **A** **Join the letters in the two columns to make eight names of people.**

1	citi	ist	_____
2	carr	per	_____
3	win	arch	_____
4	mon	dent	_____
5	shop	trian	_____
6	motor	ner	_____
7	presi	zen	_____
8	pedes	ier	_____

B **Find and correct 12 mistakes in this paragraph. There are mistakes in spelling, grammar, vocabulary and punctuation.**

I'll never forget the 2nd of june, 1953. That were the coronation of the young Queen Elizabeth. She has become Queen on the 6th of February, 1952 when her farther died. But this was her big day? Kings and Queens from all over the werld came to the ceremony. Afterwards, the Queen, wearing his crown, drove through london. There were thousands of spectacles. Some have waited in the streets for days to get a good place to wash. There were parties in every town and every children got a present.

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C **Make these sentences passive.**

1 People have called the central tower The White Tower since 1241.

_____

2 People are building a new supermarket outside the town.

_____

3 They would cancel the ceremony if it rained.

_____

4 Somebody must protect the spectators.

_____

D **Use these adjectives and the nouns in the box to make phrases.**

1 hilly _____ 2 electrical _____

3 valuable _____ 4 floor-length _____

5 daily _____ 6 independent _____

7 official _____ 8 serious _____

9 crowded _____ 10 old-fashioned _____

area	crime	dress	factory	jewellery	language	life	market	state	power

6.3 **A** **Read and complete this paragraph about Ireland. Think of suitable words.**

Ireland is surrounded by water, so it is an _____. It is _____ by the Atlantic _____ on the south, west and north. The Irish Sea is on the _____. Dublin is the _____ city and it has the highest population _____. The main _____ is Christian. The two main languages are _____ and Irish. Ireland has _____ scenery, so lots of _____ visit it. One of its main _____ is tourism.

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B **Punctuate these statements. Use a semi-colon if you can. If not, write two sentences.**

1 I can't meet you next week/I'm going on holiday tomorrow.

_____

2 Amna was very unhappy/her sister was ill.

_____

3 Rashid closed the box/he put it under his bed.

_____

C **Add question tags to these statements.**

1 Aborigines live in Australia, _____

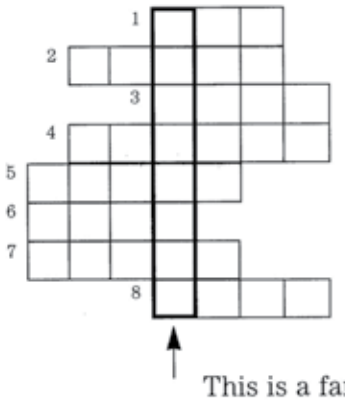
2 You won't forget to phone me, _____

3 He's been to Cairo, _____

4 Faysal is a good swimer, _____

D **Do this word puzzle.**

1 There's a lot of it in Darjeeling.
2 A sandy place by the sea.
3 The sixth month of the year.
4 People who don't live in one place.
5 The opposite of *urban*.
6 The opposite of *low*.
7 A Masai weapon.
8 It takes you up and down in a building.



This is a famous tomb.

6.4 **A** **Join the letters to find things connected with tourism.**

1	curr	port	_____
2	advert	ars	_____
3	doll	ise	_____
4	air	ency	_____

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B **Complete these sentences. Use *must* if you can. If not, use *(not) have to.***

1 If we want to be there on time, we _____ leave now.

2 If you don't like the food, you _____ eat it.

3 I can't talk now because I _____ finish my homework.

4 I'm tired. We _____ finish digging the garden tomorrow.

C **What do you say in these situations? Choose the best expressions from those in the box.**

1 Your friend thinks she hasn't done well in her exam.

2 You think you know the answer to a question.

3 Your friend hasn't got a bicycle.

4 You see a motor bike and you really like it.

5 You think your friend would make a very good chef, but he's not sure.

6 You're with friends. Someone suggests going hunting. You want to go.

You can borrow mine. I'm in favour of that. Go for it! That sounds good to me. I'm not sure. It looks good to me. Don't worry. I'm for it.

D **Read and complete this paragraph with suitable words.**

I like _____, so I might start a horse-riding _____. _____, it would _____ a lot of money. I'm not _____ how much you _____ pay for a horse, but I think it's a lot. Of course, I would _____ more than one horse. I could _____ the money from the _____ I suppose, but then I would begin to _____. If nobody _____ to go horse-riding, how _____ I pay the money back? I know it _____ like a good idea, but I'll have to _____ about it a bit more.

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6.5 A Which word (preposition) in the box follows each of these words?
(Some of the words can be followed by more than one preposition.)

1 surrounded _____
2 consists _____
3 accompanied _____
4 according _____
5 treat _____
6 in favour _____
7 hurry _____
8 fill _____
9 put _____
10 pay _____
11 symbol _____
12 wait _____
13 cut _____
14 live _____
15 run _____
16 allowed _____
17 cross _____
18 belong _____
19 depend _____
20 decide _____
21 apart _____

after back by for from in of off on out over to up with

B Compare your answers with a partner's. Then make sentences with as many of the phrases as possible. Use your copybooks.

C Complete these sentences with comparative and superlative forms of the adjectives in brackets.

1 Visitors to the UK often say that Scotland is _____ than England. (interesting)
2 They say that the Scots are _____ than the English. (friendly)
3 Visitors to Ireland say it has the _____ scenery in the world. (beautiful)
4 New York used to have the _____ buildings in the world. (tall)
5 The doctor says that Mahmoud's injury is _____ than he thought at first. (serious)

D **Complete these sentences. Put each verb in brackets into the correct tense.**

1 When I _____ to the radio last night, I _____ an interesting programme about the environment. (listen, hear)

2 If the firemen _____ quickly, they _____ save the building. (arrive, be able to)

3 If we _____ more trees, our town _____ more attractive. (grow, look)

4 Taha is in Secondary School. He _____ biology because he _____ to be a doctor. (study, want)

5 The factory _____ next month and 60 people _____ their jobs. (close, lose)

E **Write adjectives and adverbs.**

Noun	Adjective	Adjective	Adverbs
hill	_____	lucky	_____
scientist	_____	serious	_____
history	_____	immediate	_____
culture	_____	independent	_____
		happy	_____

How many of these words can you use in sentences?

ARTS 1 CRIME AND PUNISHMENT – PB42

A Find words that mean the following:

1 disliked very much _____

2 wishes to be successful _____

3 started to like somebody very much (4 words) _____

4 killing somebody unlawfully _____

5 somebody who tries to find out more about a crime _____

6 somebody who has committed a crime _____

B Write short answers to these questions about Doctor Crippen.

1 How was Cora Turner related to Doctor Crippen? _____

2 How did she feel towards him? _____

3 What was Ethel Le Neve's job? _____

4 How did Crippen feel towards her? _____

5 Where did Crippen put Cora's body? _____

6 What did Crippen tell the police? _____

_____

7 Where were Crippen and Le Neve when the police found Cora's body?

_____

8 Why did the Captain not know that Crippen and Le Neve were on his ship?

_____

9 How did the Captain get a description of Crippen? _____

10 Where was the trial? _____

11 What had Crippen done with Cora's jewellery? _____

12 What was Crippen's punishment? _____

C Read these sentences about the Crippen story and number them in the correct order.

- ☐ Crippen was found guilty.
- ☐ Crippen and Le Neve were arrested at sea.
- ☐ He was sentenced to death.
- ☐ They were put on trial in a court in London.
- ☐ The police suspected him.
- ☐ He was hanged.
- ☐ Crippen committed murder.
- ☐ They searched his house.
- ☐ They were charged with murder.
- ☐ The jury found Le Neve innocent.

D Write a short summary.

Use your answers in Exercises B and C to write a short summary of the Crippen story. Say why you think that Crippen's arrest was important in the history of police work.

ARTS 2 DETECTIVES AND DETECTION – PB43

A Join the words or phrases from the texts with their definitions.

1	moisture	a)	a chemical
2	scene of a crime	b)	are the same
3	cells	c)	very small quantity of water
4	acid	d)	small parts of living matter
5	drop *(noun)*	e)	the place where a crime is committed
6	match	f)	spot of liquid

B Complete these sentences.

1 A fingerprint is a copy of the _____ in the _____ on your finger.

2 An _____ picture is made up of separate photographs of the parts of the _____.

3 The police build up an Identikit picture with the help of a _____.

4 DNA _____ how the body looks and works.

5 Police can get somebody's DNA from their blood, hair or _____.

6 When the police are questioning a _____, they record the interview at the _____.

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C In the text about Sherlock Holmes, find words that mean the following:

1 looked closely at _____

2 decision _____

3 take away _____

4 very unlikely _____

D Write short answers to these questions.

1 Who wrote the Sherlock Holmes stories? _____

2 What was the author's job? _____

3 How did Sherlock Holmes reach a conclusion about who committed a crime? _____

4 What is this method called? _____

5 When trying to find out who committed a crime, what is left after you have eliminated the impossible? _____

E Answer these questions.

1 Why do you think genetic printing and fingerprinting are the best ways of finding criminals?

_____

_____

2 Which other thing is different in everybody? _____

3 Who is more likely to tell the truth – a suspect or a witness? _____

4 Why is Sherlock Holmes still important today?

_____

_____

ARTS 3 YOUNG PEOPLE AND THE LAW – PB44

A The words below are from the texts about laws. Find them and choose the best meaning.

1 *infant* a) a child over five b) a child under five c) a schoolchild

2 *pet*

a) an animal you keep as a friend

b) an animal you eat

c) an animal you work with

3 *air pistol* a) a small animal b) a plane c) a small gun

4 *adult*

a) somebody rich b) somebody over 18 c) a teenager

5 *consent* a) (give) a present b) (give) money c) (give) permission

6 *sign* a) write your name on b) read c) use

B Are these statements true or false? Write T or F.

1 All laws say that certain things are compulsory. ☐

2 A British five-year-old has to go to school. ☐

3 A five-year-old can buy a dog. ☐

4 A thirteen-year-old may work for two hours on most days of the week. ☐

5 A fourteen-year-old may own any type of gun. ☐

6 Scottish boys and girls can get married at sixteen without their parents' consent. ☐

7 Young people can become soldiers without asking their parents. ☐

8 Smoking is forbidden under the age of seventeen. ☐

9 Driving is not allowed under the age of eighteen. ☐

10 An eighteen-year-old can open a bank account. ☐

C The words below are from the texts describing three cases. Find them and choose the best meaning.

1 *broken* a) obeyed b) disobeyed c) written

2 *kitten* a) a baby cat b) a baby cow c) a baby

3 *shooting* a) holding b) playing with c) using

4 *target* a) a gun b) something you aim at c) an animal

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D **Write about another case and discuss it.**

Use these notes:
Tim 15; hunting birds with shotgun; with father; father breaks leg; Tim drives father to hospital

Make up another case and discuss it.

ARTS 4 THE OLYMPIC GAMES – PB45

A **Work with words.**

1 Find opposites:

amateur _____ allowed _____

2 Which word connects these words?

a) running, long jump, marathon _____

b) reward, laurel wreath, present _____

3 Find the personal nouns that come from these verbs.

win _____ cook _____ compete _____

B **Are these statements about the origins of the Olympic Games true or false? Write T or F.**

1 The Olympic Games began in Greece. ☐
2 At first, there was only one event in the Games. ☐
3 It was a race of about 170 metres. ☐
4 The pentathlon consists of six events. ☐
5 Both men and women took part in the Games. ☐
6 Winners received money as prizes. ☐
7 The ancient Games ended because no-one wanted to take part. ☐

C **Are these statements about the modern Games true or false? Write T or F.**

1 A Greek suggested holding the Olympic Games again. ☐
2 The first modern Olympic Games were held in 1892. ☐
3 They were held in Greece. ☐
4 All the competitors were tourists. ☐
5 The first marathon was won by a Frenchman. ☐
6 The Games were for amateurs. ☐

D Look at the table of results for the 1952 and 1992 Olympics. Answer these questions.

1 What was the winning time in the 1992 800 metres? _____

2 Which event is this? Winning time: 45.9 seconds. _____

Now ask a partner questions similar to the ones above.

E Quiz questions on 1 to 4

How many of these can you answer correctly without looking at your Pupil's Book?

1 How many people are there on a jury?

2 What is a witness?

3 How do some British schoolchildren earn money?

4 When and where were the first modern Olympics held?

Organize a class quiz. Ask more questions like the ones above.

ARTS 5 THE WORLD – PB46

A Find the missing words.

1 Most of the Earth's _____ is covered by water.

2 Mountains, desert and rainforests are all _____.

3 The Arctic and Antarctica are both _____ regions.

4 Qatar is a _____. It is almost surrounded by the Arabian Gulf.

5 Iraq, Saudi Arabia, the UAE, Kuwait, Bahrain and Oman have a _____ language, Arabic.

6 Asia _____ from the Pacific Ocean in the east to the Mediterranean in the west.

B Find these numbers. What do they describe?

1 510 million square kilometres: _____

2 361 million square kilometres: _____

3 2,506,000 square kilometres: _____

4 55 million: _____

5 190 million: _____

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C Complete these sentences with the names of continents.

1 There are no deserts in _____.

2 The largest area of rainforest is in _____.

3 Palestine, Jordan and Lebanon are in west _____.

4 Australia is part of _____.

5 Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia and Libya are all in North _____.

D Write short answers to these questions about the Arab World.

1 What do all the countries of the Arab World have in common?

_____

2 Which country is at the southern end of the Arabian Peninsula?

_____

3 Which seas surround the Arab World? _____

_____

4 How big is the Arab World?

_____

ARTS 6 CHILDREN AT WORK – LONDON, 1850 – PB47

A Are these statements about Bill Spicer true or false? Write T or F.

1 Bill Spicer dives into the river to look for things. ☐

2 He does not like working in winter. ☐

3 He wears shoes when he works. ☐

4 Bill's parents are dead. ☐

5 Bill does not keep any of the money he gets. ☐

6 Although he cannot read or write, Bill knows a lot. ☐

B Are these statements about Emily Cook true or false? Write T or F.

1 Emily Cook sells all her water-cress before she eats breakfast. ☐

2 Emily's mother has a regular job. ☐

3 Emily also helps with the housework. ☐

4 Emily left school because she did not want to learn. ☐

5 Emily's family eat meat every day. ☐

6 Emily plays a lot of games. ☐

C **Answer these questions about the two texts.**

1 Why is winter the worst time of year for Bill Spicer?

_____

_____

2 Where does Bill's mother get money from?

_____

3 What tells you that Bill knows nothing about geography?

_____

_____

4 How old was Bill when he started being a 'mudlark'? _____

5 How would you describe Bill's life? _____

_____

6 When does Emily have breakfast?

_____

_____

7 How do Emily's parents earn money?

_____

_____

8 What does Emily eat and drink on a normal day?

_____

_____

9 Why did Emily leave school?

_____

_____

10 How would you describe Emily's life?

_____

_____

D **Compare Bill's and Emily's lives. How are they similar? How are they different? Write a short paragraph in your copybook.**

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ARTS 7 TWO POEMS BY WILLIAM WORDSDWORTH – PB48

A **Read *My Heart Leaps Up* and work out what it means.**

B **Listen to the poem.**

Does listening to the poem help you understand it?

C **Listen again. Then discuss these questions:**

1 When the poet was a child and saw a rainbow, how did he feel?
2 How old do you think the poet is now?
3 What does this famous quotation mean?
'The Child is father of the Man'.
4 What was the poet feeling as he was writing this?
5 What does he hope for in the future?

D **Listen to the poem again and try to say it with the reader.**

E **Read *Upon Westminster Bridge* and work out what it means.**

F **Listen to the poem.**

Does listening to the poem help you understand it?

G **Listen again. Then discuss these questions:**

1 What kind of person would not stop to look at the view from the bridge?
2 What is the weather like?
3 Is it early or late in the morning? Which words tell you?
4 'All that mighty heart' – the heart of what?
5 How does the poet feel when looking at this view?
6 How do you feel after reading the poem? Do you think that a view of a town can ever be described as the most beautiful view on Earth?

H **Listen to the poem again and try to say it with the reader.**

I **Read one of the poems aloud to your partner.**

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ARTS 8 THE CHANNEL TUNNEL – PB49

A Identify the paragraphs. Write the numbers.

Which paragraph is about the following?

- other ways of getting to France ☐
- safety in the tunnel ☐
- the history of the building of the tunnel ☐
- what travels through the tunnel ☐

B Look at the first three paragraphs. What do these numbers describe?

1 38 kilometres: _____

2 10,000 years: _____

3 over 400 kilometres: _____

4 400 metres: _____

5 300 kilometres an hour: _____

6 two and a half hours: _____

7 35 minutes: _____

8 50 kilometres: _____

C Answer these questions.

1 How did Britain become an island?

_____

_____

2 Which trains only travel from one side of the Channel to the other?

_____

3 Why was a Channel tunnel not built earlier?

_____

_____

4 How can passengers get out of the Tunnel if there is a fire?

_____

5 Why do the trains have two engines?

_____

_____

6 Why are there electric barriers in the tunnel?

_____

_____

7 What other ways of crossing the Channel are mentioned?

_____

8 Why can it take up to three hours to get from London to Paris by air?

_____

_____

_____

D What happened on these dates?

1 The year 1802: _____

2 December, 1987: _____

3 December, 1990: _____

4 The 6th of May, 1994: _____

E Write a paragraph.

Use your answers in Exercise D to write a short paragraph about the history of the building of the Channel Tunnel.

F Quiz questions on 5 to 8

How many of these can you answer correctly without looking at your Pupil's Book?

1 Which continents surround the Indian Ocean?

2 What did Bill Spicer find in the River Thames?

3 Which river does Westminster Bridge go over?

4 How long does it take to fly from a London airport to a Paris airport?

Organize a class quiz. Ask more questions like the ones above.

ARTS 9 FAMOUS WRITERS IN ENGLISH – PB50

A Are these statements about Shaw and Dickens true or false? Write T or F.

1 Shaw lived in London all his life. ☐
2 He only wrote plays. ☐
3 *Pygmalion* is about a professor who teaches a flower-seller to speak well. ☐
4 In this play Shaw hopes for a better world. ☐
5 We can learn about life in 19th century London from Dickens' stories. ☐
6 He knew how poor people lived. ☐
7 He wrote a book every month. ☐
8 *Oliver Twist* is a story about the terrible lives of factory workers. ☐
9 The works of Dickens and Shaw have been made into films. ☐
10 They both won the Nobel Prize. ☐

B In the texts about Shaw and Dickens, find words that mean the following:

1 destroying _____
2 what is left _____
3 a book containing a long story, written in chapters _____
4 somebody who writes a book like this _____
5 something funny that makes you laugh _____
6 says bad things about _____

C Complete these sentences about Agatha Christie.

1 Agatha Christie wrote _____ novels.
2 Miss Marple was a _____.
3 *Murder on the Nile* was set in the _____.
4 *Murder on the Orient Express* was set on a _____.
5 *The Mousetrap* has been running since _____.

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D Answer these questions about writers from other countries.

1 What do George Bernard Shaw, Ernest Hemingway and Margaret Atwood have in common?

They are not English, _____

_____

2 What do V. S. Naipaul and Tom Stoppard have in common?

They wrote in English, _____

_____

E With your partner:

1 Find out the names of
   a) the building where you see a play.
   b) the building where you see a film.
2 With your books closed, say what you know about the writers you have read about.
3 Discuss which writer you would like to read and why.

ARTS 10 ENGLISH IDIOMS – PB51

A Read the following and complete them with the idioms on PB51.

1 I had dinner at that new restaurant last night. It was so expensive!
   The meal _____.
2 When I saw John yesterday, he was really _____.
   He had just heard he wasn't in the football team.
3 When you come to Yemen, I can show you everything in the country. I know Yemen _____.
4 A: I think our town is very boring. There's nothing to do.
   B: I was just going to say that. You _____.
5 Anne and I argue all the time. We don't _____ on anything.
6 Of course I can look after the house. It's easy. I can do it _____
   _____.
7 I've really _____ with the science teacher, Mr Brown.
   I didn't know he could hear me when I said he was horrible!
8 Could you _____ my bicycle for me? I'm just going to the shops.

B **Read these sentences with idioms in *italics*. Try to match the idioms to the explanations in the list. Write the letter of the explanation beside the number of the sentence.**

1 Anne was *over the moon* with the present I gave her.
2 I've felt *under the weather* since I ate that chicken.
3 It's not true that we've got a pet snake. My brother was *pulling your leg.*
4 Does the name 'Faraday' *ring a bell* with you?
5 If you want to catch the bus, you'd better *get your skates on.*
6 Oh, er, the capital of Australia. *It's on the tip of my tongue.*
7 When you arrive in New York, *please drop me a line.*

a) extremely pleased
b) I can nearly remember it
c) joking
d) hurry/move quickly
e) not very well
f) send me a short letter
g) remind you of anything

1___ 2___ 3___ 4___ 5___ 6___ 7___

C **Find out what these idioms mean and write a sentence using them.**

1 To be a snake in the grass.
2 To let the cat out of the bag.
3 To smell a rat.
4 To have other fish to fry.
5 To separate the sheep from the goats.

ARTS 11 AN AMERICAN EXPERIENCE – PB52

A **Write short answers to these questions.**

1 What nationality is the writer? _____
2 Where does the story take place? _____
3 Why did the writer stop at the garage?

_____

4 How did the mechanic show he was angry?

_____

5 Why did the writer want some water?

_____

6 How did the writer learn the meaning of the word *gas*?

_____

B These statements are true. Why? Write reasons in your copybook.

1 The writer felt cold when he got out of the car.
2 The writer had a good reason to believe a spigot might be a wild animal.
3 The writer was annoyed when the mechanic said, 'You do have a spare, don't you?'
4 The mechanic did not want to see the writer again.

C Think about the whole story and tick the best answer below.

The writer and the mechanic did not understand each other because …

- they spoke different languages. ☐
- they did not listen carefully to each other. ☐
- they spoke the same language, but some of the words had different meanings. ☐
- they did not like each other. ☐

D Look at the American English words below. Write them in British English.

highway _____ automobile _____ hood _____

spigot _____ gas _____ trunk _____

nut _____

E Discussion

1 What do you think the word *muffler* means in British English?
2 Make a list of any other words you know in American English.

ARTS 12 PROVERBS – PB53

A Find the proverbs that match these explanations. Write the proverbs.

1 Two people can solve a problem more easily than one person.

_____

2 No information from or about someone or something means that there is nothing to worry about.

_____

3 When nobody is in charge, people will do as they please.

_____

4 If you take action as soon as something goes wrong, you will save time later.

_____

5 If a lot of people work on one job, it will be done badly.

_____

6 It is better to be sure of something, even if it is small, than to dream of something bigger.

_____

7 Family connections are more important than any others.

_____

8 Don't depend on anything until it is certain.

_____

B Discussion

1 Which two pairs of proverbs are similar in meaning?

2 Which two proverbs are nearly opposite in meaning?

C Try to write explanations of three more proverbs.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

D **1 Choose six proverbs to memorize. Study them for three minutes. You can write down one word from each.**

2 How many proverbs can you and your neighbour remember without looking at the Pupil's Book?

E Quiz questions on 9 to 12

How many of these can you answer correctly without looking at your Pupil's Book?

1 Who wrote *Hard Times?*
2 What does 'my father will go up the wall' mean?
3 What is the American English for 'petrol'?
4 'Don't talk about going to University before you hear about your exam.' Which proverb does this illustrate?

Organize a class quiz. Ask more questions like the ones above.

ARTS 13 WORLD-FAMOUS TOURIST SIGHTS – PB54

A Answer these questions.

1 Which is the tallest sight? _____
2 Which is the oldest sight? _____
3 Which is the largest sight? _____
4 Which one can be seen from space? _____

B Find these words. Choose the best meaning.

1 *structure* a) wall b) tower c) anything built
2 *astronauts* a) rockets b) travellers in space c) soldiers
3 *invaders*
a) people who live in a country
b) Chinese people
c) people who attack a country
4 *range* a) a line of mountains b) the top of a mountain c) road
5 *prove* a) show b) say c) build

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C Find these numbers. What do they describe?

1 2,450 kilometres: *The length* _____

2 3.5 metres: *The width* _____

3 137 metres: *The height* _____

4 2 million: *The number* _____

5 230 metres: *The length* _____

6 8.5 million kilogrammes: *The weight* _____

D Answer these questions.

1 Why was the Great Wall of China built?

_____

2 Why could nobody get inside the wall at night? _____

3 How did the Eiffel Tower get its name?

_____

4 Until 1930 it was the tallest structure in the world. What happened in that year?

_____

5 What can visitors see from the top of the Eiffel Tower? _____

6 What was the purpose of the Great Pyramids?

_____

7 How long did it take to build King Khufu's pyramid? _____

8 What tells you that the ancient Egyptians were good builders?

_____

_____

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ARTS 14 GETTING THE MESSAGE ACROSS – PB55

A Complete this chart about old ways of sending messages.

Method	Country	Kind of message	Disadvantage
team of runners		*actual*	*slow*

B Are these statements about Morse true or false? Write T or F.

1 Samuel Morse made it easier and faster to send messages over long distances. ☐
2 Morse invented a code first and then a way of sending it along a wire. ☐
3 The code is made up of pictures. ☐
4 There are different signals for each letter of the alphabet. ☐
5 SOS means 'Help. I am in trouble'. ☐

C Are these statements about Marconi and Bell true or false? Write T or F.

1 Alexander Graham Bell was born after Morse died. ☐
2 Marconi died before Bell. ☐
3 Bell sent the human voice along a wire for the first time in 1876. ☐
4 Bell invented the radio. ☐
5 The first international radio message consisted of one letter. ☐

D Write short answers to these questions.

1 What is a *pony*? _____
2 Which do you think was faster – a team of runners or the Pony Express? _____

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3 What is a *tom-tom*? _____

4 Why are carrier pigeons used for sending messages?

_____

5 What was the main disadvantage of the telegraph system?

_____

6 Where was Watson when Bell's transmitter worked?

_____

7 A radio used to be called a *wireless*. Why? _____

_____

ARTS 15 MODERN COMMUNICATIONS – PB56

A Find these words. Choose the best meaning.

1 *store* a) lose b) keep for the future c) choose

2 *mobile* a) small b) outdoor c) movable

3 *linked* a) connected b) sent c) developed

4 *screen*

a) where information is stored in a computer

b) where information or pictures appear

c) what you use to put information into a computer

B Answer these questions.

1 When would you use the *hands-off facility* on a telephone?

_____

_____

2 Why will fax machines soon be old-fashioned?

_____

3 How can you send information from one computer to another?

_____

4 Which words make up the word *Internet*?

_____

5 How do you call somebody's *web-site* and what happens when you do?

_____

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C Write the answers to these questions in your copybooks.

1 What is the main advantage of the mobile telephone over the telephone in your home?

2 What is the main advantage of e-mail over a fax machine?

3 Why is the Internet better than your local library?

D Quiz questions on 13 to 15

How many of these can you answer correctly without looking at your Pupil's Book?

1 When was the Eiffel Tower built?

2 Who invented the telephone? When?

3 What kind of telephone can you use in the garden?

Organize a class quiz. Ask more questions like the ones above.

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SCIENCE 1 HOW SCIENCE HELPS THE POLICE – PB58

A Join the words or phrases from the texts with their definitions.

1	moisture	a)	somebody who has seen a crime
2	scene of a crime	b)	small group of atoms
3	cells	c)	very small quantity of water
4	acid	d)	small parts of living matter
5	drop (*noun*)	e)	where a crime is committed
6	molecule	f)	set of equipment
7	witness	g)	spot of liquid
8	kit	h)	a chemical

B Complete these sentences.

1 A fingerprint is a copy of the _____ in the _____ on your finger.

2 The police _____ fingerprints taken at the scene of a crime with those taken from a _____.

3 DNA _____ the colour of somebody's eyes, the shape of their face and so on.

4 Police can get somebody's DNA from their blood, hair or _____.

5 An _____ picture is made up of separate photographs of the parts of the _____.

6 The police build up an Identikit picture with the help of a _____.

C Answer these questions about fingerprints.

1 How do you leave behind your finger prints?

_____

_____

_____

2 What do the police use to make a copy of prints found at the scene of a crime?

_____

3 What do the police have on their records?

_____

D **Are these statements about genetic fingerprinting true or false? Write T or F.**

1 DNA is in our hair, skin, blood and bones. ☐
2 It determines our character. ☐
3 Each individual has different DNA molecules. ☐
4 In genetic fingerprinting pictures of humans are used. ☐
5 Just one drop of blood is enough to identify a criminal. ☐

E **Read about Identikit pictures and complete these sentences.**

1 The police ask a witness to _____ a criminal.
2 They use _____ of different parts of the face.
3 The person who saw the crime then _____ a photograph of the criminal's face.
4 _____ can make even better pictures.

F **Answer this question.**

1 Why do you think genetic printing and fingerprinting are the best ways of finding criminals?

_____

_____

SCIENCE 2 THE HUMAN SKELETON – PB59

A **Find the words below and choose the best meaning.**

1 *fuse* a) grow together to become one b) grow bigger c) disappear
2 *adult* a) a baby b) somebody with many bones c) a fully grown person
3 *damaged* a) found b) broken or hurt c) lost
4 *complicated* a) biggest b) made up of many parts c) important
5 *cope with*
   a) do something difficult successfully
   b) move
   c) do something difficult unsuccessfully

B Are these statements true or false? Write T or F.

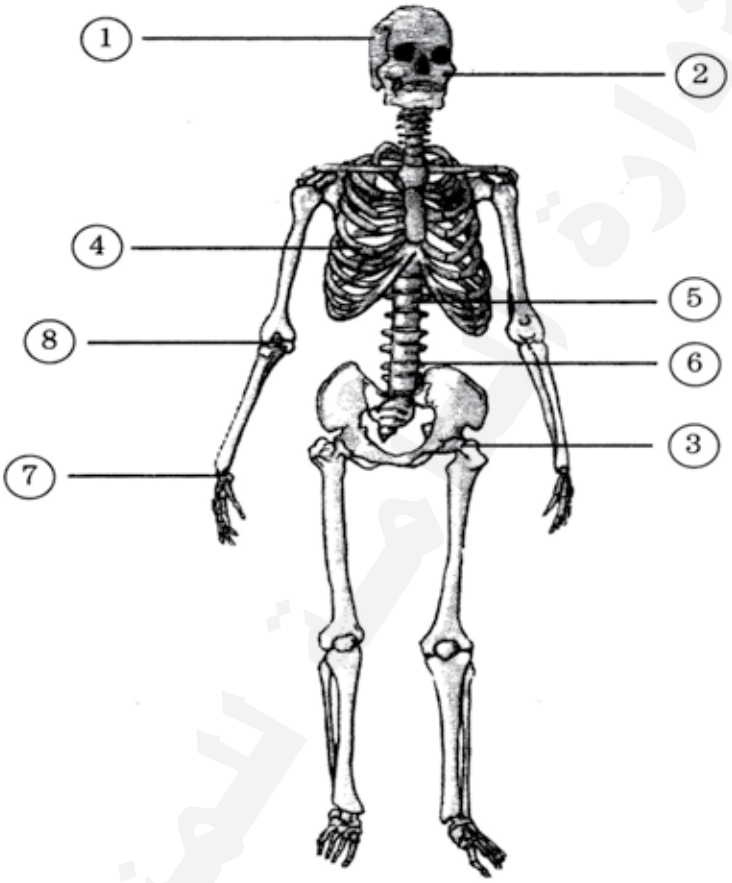
1 An adult has more bones than a baby. ☐
2 Bones are the hardest part of the body. ☐
3 All the bones in the skull protect the brain. ☐
4 Disks separate the bones in the spine from each other. ☐
5 The vertebrae protect the spinal cord. ☐
6 The spinal cord sends messages to the brain. ☐
7 There are 230 hinge joints in the body. ☐
8 There are 12 bones in the rib cage. ☐
9 The foot has a very simple structure. ☐

C Write short answers to these questions.

1 What holds bones together? _____
2 Where will you find marrow in the body? _____
3 How many bones are there in your face? _____
4 What are the bones in the spine called? _____
5 What is the main nerve in the body? _____
6 What kind of joints are in your toes? _____
7 When do our rib bones move? _____
8 How many ligaments are there in the foot? _____

D **Label the skeleton. Write the words in the correct place.**

rib	hinge joint	skull	wrist	facial bones
vertebra	ball and socket joint	disk		



SCIENCE 3 AN ATHLETE'S TRAINING – PB60

A **Find words that mean the following:**

1 parts of the body with a particular job _____

2 to take out _____

3 made ill or killed by something _____

4 an amount of something given when needed _____

5 strength to go on doing something _____

6 stopped, no longer allowed _____

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B Are these statements true or false? Write T or F.

1 An athlete has to develop two main parts of the body. ☐
2 The lungs extract oxygen from the blood. ☐
3 A dancer takes more breaths per minute than a sprinter. ☐
4 The heart pumps blood around the body. ☐
5 Your heartbeat at the moment is probably 140 to 180 per minute. ☐
6 The main job of the muscles is to allow us to breathe. ☐
7 Athletes are not allowed to take drugs. ☐

C Answer these questions.

1 Why must an athlete be perfectly fit?

_____

2 What happens if carbon dioxide builds up in the body?

_____

3 Why is your heartbeat faster when you are taking exercise?

_____

4 What kind of athlete develops his aerobic system?

_____

_____

5 Although drugs are banned, which of these two athletes would get most from a stimulant: a sprinter or a long distance runner? _____

D Make sentences.

Look at the table. Make more sentences like this one.

When you watch TV, you take 14 breaths per minute.

SCIENCE 4 TOBACCO – PB61

A Find these words in the text. Then use them to complete the sentences below.

on average	shorten	do without	properly	increases
strain	run the risk of	giving up		

1 Wear something warm when you go up into the mountains.
Don't _____ catching a cold.

2 Most pupils want to _____ the school day from six hours to five hours.

3 My father moved a lot of heavy furniture yesterday. Now he has back _____.

4 On some days I do three hours homework; on others I do only one hour.
So, _____, I do two hours homework a day.

5 I've hurt my foot. I can't walk _____.

6 I know that _____ eating sweets is difficult, but you must. Sweets are bad for your teeth.

7 As people get richer, the number of cars on the road _____.

8 If I don't have breakfast, I feel terrible. In fact, I can't _____ it.

B Find the missing words.

1 'Increase' is the opposite of _____.

2 'Lead to' means the same as _____.

3 If someone says he is 'a _____ smoker', it means he smokes a lot.

C Are these statements true or false? Write T or F.

1 Smokers live 24 years less than non-smokers. ☐
2 Nicotine is carcinogenic. ☐
3 Smoking causes 111,000 deaths around the world every year. ☐
4 Smoking damages the lungs. ☐
5 Heavy smokers may get a heart attack. ☐
6 Smoking increases the supply of blood to the hands and feet. ☐

D Read and complete this paragraph about smoking.

It is very difficult to give up smoking. Tobacco contains nicotine, which is highly _____. Some people cannot _____ nicotine, so they have to get it from somewhere else. They use nicotine _____. These are _____ to the skin and let a _____ supply of nicotine into the blood. Most people will stop smoking only if it is made _____.

E Quiz questions on 1 to 4

How many of these can you answer correctly without looking at your Pupil's Book?

1 What is the name of the science that helps the police fight crime?
2 How many bones are there in the foot?
3 What is another word for 'breathe in'?
4 What gas in cigarette smoke prevents oxygen from entering the blood?

Organize a class quiz. Ask more questions like the ones above.

SCIENCE 5 THE WORLD – PB62

A Find the missing words.

1 The _____ of land on the Earth is measured in square kilometres.
2 Most of the earth's _____ is covered by water.
3 Mountains, deserts and rainforests are all _____.
4 The Arctic and Antarctica are both _____ regions.
5 A very large sea is called an _____.

B Are these statements true or false? Write T or F.

1 The land area of the Earth's surface is approximately 149 million square kilometres. ☐
2 The ocean between America and Asia is called the Pacific Ocean. ☐
3 Mount Wilhelm is the highest mountain in Asia. ☐
4 The second highest mountain in the table is in Africa. ☐
5 Mount McKinley is 6,194 metres high. ☐
6 The second longest river in the table is the Mississippi. ☐
7 The Nile is the longest river in the world. ☐

C Complete these sentences with the names of continents.

1 There are no deserts in _____.
2 The largest area of rainforest is in _____.
3 Palestine, Jordan and Lebanon are in _____.
4 Australia is part of _____.
5 Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia and Libya are all in North _____.

D Complete these sentences about the diagram.

1 Lines on a map going from north to south are called lines of _____.
2 Lines on a map going from east to west are called lines of _____.
3 Another name for longitude 0° is the _____.
4 Another name for latitude 0° is the _____.
5 The tropic to the south of latitude 0° is called the Tropic of _____.
6 The most northerly point in the world is called the _____.

E Discuss these questions.

1 What countries make up the area called 'The Arab World'?
2 What are their capital cities?

SCIENCE 6 THE MOVEMENTS OF THE EARTH – PB63

A Find words that mean the following:

1 the path followed by the Earth round the sun _____

2 night _____

3 not straight up and down _____

4 straight up and down _____

5 an angle between 90° and 180° _____

6 half of the Earth _____

7 a large round object in space _____

8 map makers _____

B Complete these sentences about the Earth.

1 The _____ of the Earth lasts 24 hours and its orbit of the Sun lasts a year.

2 The Earth's axis is not vertical; it is _____.

3 At the Poles the heat from the Sun is spread over a large area because it hits the Earth _____.

4 The half of the Earth above the Equator is called the _____

C Are these statements true or false? Write T or F.

1 When it is midday at longitude 0°, it is midnight at longitude 180°. ☐

2 In the top diagram, it is winter in the Northern hemisphere. ☐

3 The Earth's axis goes through the Earth from east to west. ☐

4 At the Equator the days are long and the nights are short at different times of the year. ☐

5 In the Southern hemisphere the longest day of the year is December 21st. ☐

D Complete these sentences about the Tropics.

1 As the Earth orbits the _____, the _____ of the Sun appears to change.

2 You are in the Southern hemisphere in the summer. The midday Sun is directly overhead. You are standing on the _____.

3 Early _____ drew the Tropics on their maps.

4 The line at the northern limit of the Tropics is called the _____

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E **Correct these statements about Yemen.**

1 Yemen is in the Southern hemisphere.

_____

2 It is between the Equator and the Tropic of Capricorn.

_____

3 In winter the days are very short and the nights are very long.

_____

4 The sun is never directly overhead.

_____

SCIENCE 7 MATHEMATICS – PB64

A **Read the definitions. What do they describe? Write the answers.**

1 _____ 8 _____

2 _____ 9 _____

3 _____ 10 _____

4 _____ 11 _____

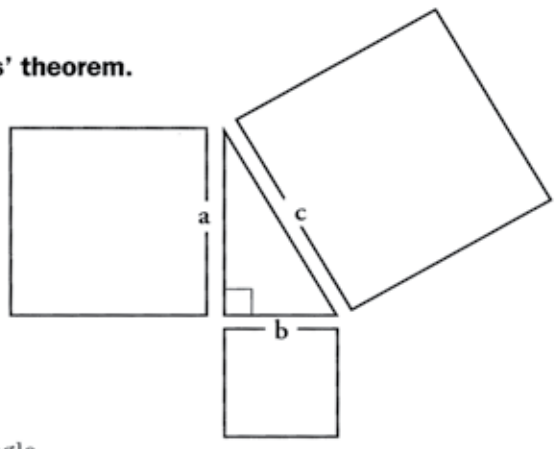
5 _____ 12 _____

6 _____ 13 _____

7 _____

B **Write out Pythagoras' theorem.**

$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2$$



In a right-angled triangle _____

_____

_____

C Read about Arabic numbers. Find words that mean the following:

1 used as a starting-point _____

2 a number that can be divided by a smaller number an exact number of times _____

3 something that has a tall, narrow shape _____

4 1,000 _____

5 purpose or job _____

6 do (a job or piece of work) _____

7 part of a number like a half or a quarter _____

8 way of doing something _____

D Are these statements true or false? Write T or F.

1 Arabic numbers are based on an old Indian system. ☐

2 Arabic numbers are based on the number 12. ☐

3 The system uses 11 different symbols to represent numbers. ☐

4 Roman numbers were arranged in columns. ☐

5 In Arabic numbers each column is worth 10 times more than the column to its right. ☐

6 It is easier to multiply Arabic numbers than to multiply Roman numbers. ☐

7 12.75 + 3.5 = fifteen point seven five. ☐

8 Al-Kharizmi's work is still important today. ☐

E Do these simple calculations.

1 Subtract 3 from 12 *or* What is 12 minus 3? _____

2 Add 3 and 12 *or* What is 3 plus 12? _____

3 Multiply 3 by 12 *or* What is 12 times 3? _____

4 Divide 12 by 3 *or* What is 12 divided by 3? _____

SCIENCE 8 COMPUTERS – PB65

A Find or make phrases that mean the following:

1 works with information _____

2 makes answers _____

3 a writing machine you can carry _____

4 a group of sentences that tell you what to do

_____

5 happening from time to time with equal breaks

_____

6 shows data _____

B Work with words.

1 Find the opposite of *temporary* _____

2 Choose the best meaning:

device

a) something put into a computer

b) something made for a particular purpose

c) something like a TV

3 A video cassette has sound and pictures on it. What does an audio cassette have on it? _____

4 Find words that mean the following:

a) mix _____

b) a book of information on many subjects _____

C Write short answers to these questions.

1 A 'scanner' is a machine like a photocopier, but it inputs pictures o text into a computer. Is it hardware or software? _____

2 What controls what a computer does? _____

3 When you want to input data, where do you put your floppy disk?

_____ _____

4 Where can you save data?

_____

5 What is another name for a monitor?

_____

6 What do you need if you do not have a mouse? _____

7 You want to send information along a telephone line from one computer to another. What do you need? _____

8 What does 'CD-ROM' stand for?

_____

D Discuss these questions.

This is a simple computer program written by an author. He has written a book and the main character is called Ali. Now the author wants to change *Ali* to *Fuad*.



1 When will the computer stop running this program?

2 The author writes GO TO PAGE 1 after NO, instead of GO TO NEXT PAGE. The word 'Ali' is not on page one. When will the computer stop running this program?

3 Look at the program design again. You have a robot which can move around. You can't find your watch. You know that it is somewhere in your house. You and the robot are in the garden. Write a program telling the robot to look for your watch.

E Quiz questions on 5 to 8

How many of these can you answer correctly without looking at your Pupil's Book?

1 How high is the highest mountain in the world?

2 How long does each rotation of the Earth take?

3 How do you find the area of a circle?

4 What are computer games recorded on?

Organize a class quiz. Ask more questions like the ones above.

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SCIENCE 9 MALARIA – PB66

A Are these statements true or false? Write T or F.

1 Malaria disappeared completely in the 1950s. ☐
2 Mosquitoes are the cause of malaria. ☐
3 Mosquitoes inject parasites into a person's liver. ☐
4 Malaria can kill young children. ☐
5 Quinine has been used to kill the malarial parasite. ☐
6 The Chinese have their own way of treating malaria. ☐

B Find words that mean the following:

1 an animal that feeds on others _____
2 multiply (of animals) _____
3 natural liquid in the mouth _____
4 something that stops you feeling pain _____
5 able to fight against, not affected by something _____
6 make _____
7 not naturally _____
8 make something disappear forever _____

C Write short answers to these questions.

1 What three organs are mentioned in the text?
_____
2 Where do the malarial parasites first reproduce? _____
3 Which organ do they go to next? _____
4 What stops people feeling the mosquito bite?
_____
5 What were insecticides used for? _____
6 Why do quinine and DDT not work any more? _____
_____
7 What did artemisinin come from originally? _____
8 Why is it our best chance of getting rid of malaria?
_____

D Read and complete this paragraph.

Malaria is caused by _____ carried by the _____ mosquito. She _____ them into the human _____. They go first to the liver, then the brain. When this happens, people can _____. The parasites and mosquitoes have become resistant to old drugs and _____. Artemisinin, a new _____ not _____ on quinine, may be successful.

SCIENCE 10 THE POLAR REGIONS – PB67

A Are these statements true or false? Write T or F.

1 Deserts are always hot. ☐
2 The Arctic is mostly frozen sea. ☐
3 People live in the Arctic. ☐
4 Polar bears live in the Arctic and Antarctica. ☐
5 There are no flowers in the Arctic. ☐
6 It snows a lot in Antarctica. ☐
7 Nobody lives permanently in the Antarctic. ☐
8 Antarctica is colder than the Arctic, on average. ☐

B Find these words. Choose the best meaning.

1 *precipitation* a) rain or snow b) sand c) trees
2 *inhabitants* a) animals b) people who live in a place c) plants
3 *harsh* a) pleasant b) wet c) difficult to live in
4 *furs* a) skins b) organs c) skeletons
5 *adapted themselves* a) taught ... b) changed ... c) killed themselves
6 *camouflage* hiding by ...
   a) standing still
   b) becoming the same colour as the surroundings
   c) standing behind something
7 *melts* becomes ... a) frozen b) dry c) liquid
8 *inhospitable* a) friendly b) not welcoming c) cold
9 *peninsula*
   a) land where people speak Arabic
   b) land almost surrounded by water
   c) a land with deserts

C Answer these questions.

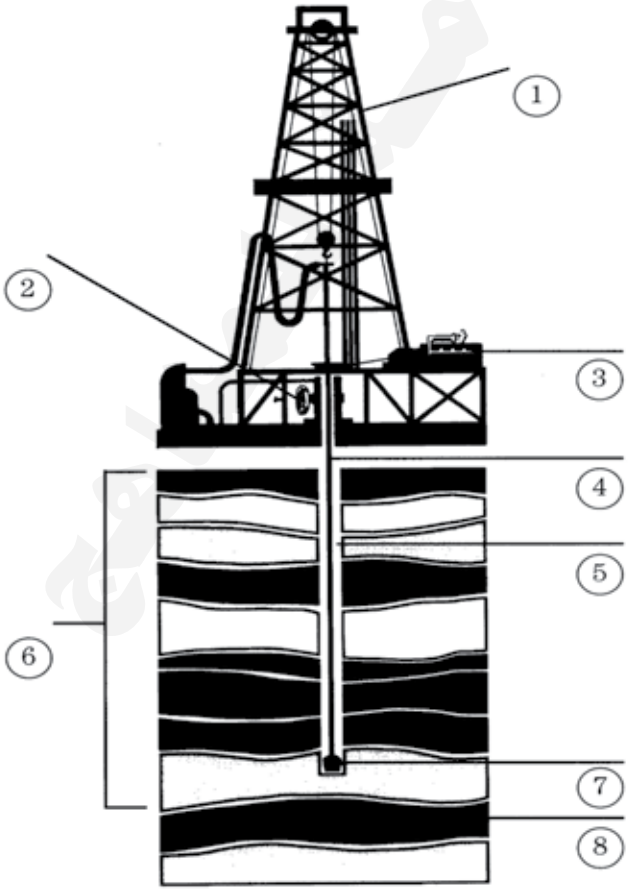
1 How do the Inuit fish?
2 How do animals keep warm in the Arctic and Antarctica?
3 What happens to Arctic plants in summer?
4 Why were people not able to live permanently in Antarctica?
5 Why are there no land animals in Antarctica?
6 Why is there less plant life in Antarctica than in the Arctic?

D Write a paragraph about the animals of the Arctic and Antarctica.

Begin like this:
The animals of the Arctic and Antarctica are very different.

SCIENCE 11 OIL – PB68

A Read 'An oil-well' and label this diagram.



B Answer these questions about oil-wells.

1 Why is it usually impossible to dig an oil-well?

_____

2 How does the oil come up to the surface?

_____

3 How is the flow of oil controlled?

_____

C Answer these questions about 'From rock to refinery'.

1 What does the word 'petroleum' mean? _____

2 What turned the plant and animal remains into oil?

_____

3 What chemicals are found in oil? _____

4 What is a geologist? _____

5 When is an exploratory well drilled? _____

_____

6 What is a refinery?

_____

7 What is unrefined oil called? _____

8 What is an oil terminal?

_____

9 What is an oil tanker? _____

10 What happens to the oil at the terminal? _____

SCIENCE 12 ENERGY SOURCES OF THE FUTURE – PB69

A Find words that mean the following:

1 have all been used up _____

2 make (electricity) _____

3 make (seeds, coffee beans) into powder _____

4 a small river _____

5 take the place of something _____

6 other _____

B Answer these questions.

1 Why do we need electricity? _____

_____

2 Oil, coal and gas are not renewable. What does this mean?

_____

3 Where does solar energy come from? _____

4 What is it good for? _____

5 What are windmills used for? _____

_____

6 What movements in the sea can be used to make electricity?

_____

7 What do you need to do to use a river to generate electricity?

_____

8 What do you need to do to use waves to generate electricity?

_____

_____

C Complete these paragraphs.

1 Solar energy is clean, safe and renewable. However, it has two disadvantages: _____

_____

_____

2 Wind generators are being used to generate electricity. However, they have two disadvantages: _____

_____

3 The power of a river can be used to generate electricity. However, building a large dam has one big disadvantage: _____

_____

4 Electricity could be generated by means of huge wave generators. However, _____

_____ and _____

_____

D Quiz questions on 9 to 12

How many of these can you answer correctly without looking at your Pupil's Book?

1 How many people will get malaria this year?
2 What is the lowest temperature recorded in Antarctica?
3 Where are the world's most important oil-fields?
4 What fuels come from under the ground?

Organize a class quiz. Ask more questions like the ones above.

SCIENCE 13 SUN, SEA AND LAND – PB70

A Find words that mean the following:

1 gives us _____
2 quantities _____
3 be harmful to _____
4 very necessary _____
5 in the end, later _____
6 kinds of plants that help when you are ill _____

B Answer these questions about the sun.

1 What do we get from the sun? _____
2 What do two layers of gases in the atmosphere do?
_____
_____
3 What protects us from ultra-violet rays? _____
4 Where is it? _____
5 What prevents some of the sun's heat going back into space?
_____
6 Where is it? _____

C **Are these statements about the sea true or false? Write T or F.**

1 The sea has no effect on our weather. ☐
2 The cooling of the sea causes winds. ☐
3 Most of our rain comes from the sea. ☐
4 Clouds are made of water vapour. ☐
5 As clouds rise, they become warmer. ☐
6 Most of our rainfall stays in our rivers. ☐

D **Complete these sentences about the land.**

1 We breathe in _____; plants breathe in _____

2 Most of our _____ comes from plants.

3 Plants are important when we are _____ because many _____ come from plants.

E **Explain or give a definition of the following:**

1 u/v rays _____

2 CO_2 _____

3 evaporates _____

4 condenses _____

5 medicinal _____

F **In not more than seven sentences describe how we benefit from the sun, the sea and the land. Use your copybooks.**

SCIENCE 14 MAN – THE DESTROYER – PB71

A **Find words that mean the following:**

1 stops something from going anywhere _____

2 makes higher _____

3 things people do _____

4 the air above us _____

5 get larger or bigger _____

6 change from ice into water _____

7 set free _____

8 wood _____

B Answer these questions about 'The Greenhouse Effect'.

1 What would you expect to find in a greenhouse? _____

2 Why is glass used in a greenhouse?

_____

3 How can the temperature inside a greenhouse be increased?

_____

4 Give two examples of fossil fuels._____

5 How does cutting down trees affect the air we breathe?

_____

6 Is the layer of CO_2 in the atmosphere increasing or decreasing?

_____

7 Why does warmer weather bring more rain? _____

8 What happens to water when it warms up? _____

9 Where is the greatest amount of ice in the world?

_____

10 Why might people have to move from their homes if the weather got much warmer? _____

C Are these statements about CFCs true or false? Write T or F.

1 CFCs are natural chemicals. ☐

2 Sprays used to kill insects can damage the environment. ☐

3 CFCs attack the layer of CO_2 in the atmosphere. ☐

4 Releasing CFCs into the atmosphere can result in more skin cancer. ☐

5 We have learned of the dangers of CFCs only in the last few years. ☐

6 The damage caused by CFCs is getting worse. ☐

D Answer these questions about the disappearing rainforests.

1 How are trees in the tropical rainforests destroyed?

_____

2 How would you describe the area of rainforest destroyed each year?

_____

3 What is grown in place of the trees? _____

4 What is it used for? _____

5 Apart from trees, what else disappears? _____

6 When might the Brazilian rainforest disappear? _____

E **Look at the question at the end of PB page 71. Talk about it with a partner. Think about the geography of Yemen. Which parts are so low that a rise in the level of the sea could affect them?**

Use these words and expressions:

maybe, possibly, definitely in danger, might be safe, in no danger

Then write a paragraph which answers the question.

SCIENCE 15 MODERN TELECOMMUNICATIONS – PB72

A **Answer these questions.**

1 What does the word *tele* mean? _____

2 Which language does it come from? _____

3 There are three stages in sending a message over a telecommunications system. There is a word for each stage. Number the words in the right order.

carry ☐ receive ☐ send ☐

B **Read and complete this paragraph.**

How a message is transmitted

A piece of _____ accepts the message. The _____ changes it into _____. These are sent to a _____ where the signals are changed back into the _____. The decoder then passes on the message to _____, where the message can be understood.

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C Find words that mean the following:

1 lots of information _____

2 a wire that joins one machine to another _____

3 easily carried or moved around _____

4 between different countries _____

5 passing from one to another _____

D Write short answers to these questions.

1 In how many different ways can messages be sent by a modern telephone? _____

2 What is used by modern telephones to send messages over short distances? _____

3 What are the three main advantages of mobile telephones?

_____

4 What is used to connect one computer to another? _____

5 What is the advantage of sending a message by e-mail? _____

6 What connects computers to the Internet? _____

7 What do you have to know to find information on the Internet? _____

8 What does *www* mean? _____

9 Apart from words, what can be sent on a fax machine? _____

.0 Where would you look for a message by fax? _____

E Quiz questions on 13 to 15

How many of these can you answer correctly without looking at your Pupil's Book?

1 What protects us from ultra-violet rays?

2 Which chemicals are used in air conditioners and fridges?

3 Where can you find information on a web-site?

Organize a class quiz. Ask more questions like the ones above.

Unit 1

almost
apart from
bald
beard
biology
clean-shaven
comprehensive school
cornflakes
curly
dirty
fair (hair)
geography
giggle
knee
mathematics
moustache
open-necked
period
science
soap
straight (hair)
textbook
tie (*n*)
trick

Unit 2

accompanied by
according to
air-wing
although
ambition
and so on
antonym
bars (of a gate)
bend (*v*)
beyond repair
blame
blaze (*v*, *n*)
caretaker
carrier
citizen
completely
confident
contain
continue
define
definitely
destroy
disembarcation
disobey
education
electrical fault
emigration
enter
entry
equivalent
eventually
exchange
fire-drill
fire-engine
fire-extinguisher
fireproof
foreign language
forename
free
gentle
headquarters
hose (*n*)
I'm afraid
immigration officer
impolite
impossible
including
in fact
injured
landing card
luckily
motorist
obey
occasion
occupation
official use
on board
out of control
out of date
out to sea
owner
pattern
pedestrian
permanent
place of issue
point out
possible
practice (*n*)
prefix
pretend
previous
public service
purpose
reasonable
regulation
relationship
relax
respect
responsibility
responsible
road user
rush (*v*)
sail (*n*)
scene
search (*n*, *v*)
security
serve
sex
signature
smoke-alarm
So there is.
stamp (*v*)
stupid
success
suggest
synonym
tease
tow
trapped
treat with respect
trouble (in ~)
unexpected
unnecessary
visa

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Unit 3

against the idea
art gallery
axe
bank of a river
be all for stg.
become
belong to
best-known
blue with cold
bounce
butcher
cancel
can't wait for stg.
capital city
carved stone
cheap(ly)
chemicals
civil war
coal-mining
collapse
commit
commonwealth
compete
consist of
convenient
coronation
create
crime
crowded
crown
death
decorated
diamond
disappear
discipline
discover
discovery
document
downhill
during
educational
electronics
empire
engineering
entrance
everyday
export
factory
fashion (*n*)
feather
figure
flat (*adj*)
go ahead
govern
head of state
hill
hilly
imitate
improve
in favour of stg.
income
independent
independently
influence
iron (metal)
king
legal
library
light engineering
loss
make up
monarch
monarchy
mountainous
Northern Ireland
nowadays
official
old-fashioned
outer
out-of-town
palace
parliament
parliamentary
penicillin
physical
plain (*n*)
popular
preparation
president
prince
principality
prison
prisoner
province
queen
raven
reign (*n, v*)
republic
rich
rise (*v*)
roll (*v*)
royal
rugby
salmon
sea level
separate
set (a jewel)
sewer
ship-building
source of income
spectator
stall (*n*)
statue
steam
steam engine
steel-making
strict
such as
superstition
surprised
system of government
take (time)
take part
take place
tourism
tower
traitor
typical
Underground station
United Kingdom
unity
uphill
valuable
value (*n*)
Wales
waste water
wing
winner
world-famous

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Unit 4

a couple of
Aborigine
anyway
author
backwards
bang (*v*)
base (*n*)
beak
blade
boomerang
bounded
branch (of science)
broadcast
buffalo
Bunsen burner
career
centre
certainly
character
Chemistry
Christmas Day/Eve
church
common language
computing
concrete
continent
controller
copy (*n*)
cow
dark-skinned
deer
depend on
director
drop (*v*)
eagle
emperor
essential
European
except for
fortunately
gather
give birth
grandson
great-grandchildren
grief
gun
handle
headache
hidden
however
hunting
immigrant
in addition
in the end
in the field of
increase
inhabitant
inside
landing strip
leaf/leaves
legend
leopard
literature
low (*adj*)
magnificent
marble
Merry Christmas
middle
moon
multi-racial
native (*n, adj*)
natural
neither
nomad
originally
outwards
over (= *more than*)
Pacific Ocean
paper (scientific ~)
peacefully
population density
print
producer
pullover
ranch
real
relations
rumour
sauce
scientific
scientist
scream
seriously
set free
settler
sharp edge
sheep
sky
skyscraper
slip (*v*)
sort (*v*)
spear
spike
staff
star
steal
sub-title
support
tarmac
That's a pity
tomb
tribe, tribal
turkey
unfortunately
upwards
urban
viewer
weapon
whole
widely
works (= *writing*)
world
worldwide

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Unit 5

advertise
ant
archaeological
at least
atmosphere
bee
beehive
beekeeper
benefit
blow out (a candle)
captain
change (money)
clean out (= *destroy*)
coastline
come top
course
crew(men)
cultural
currency
damage (*v*)
desertification
develop
development
drilling
erosion
fascinated
fertile
flood waters
forestation
four-/five-star hotel
Go for it!
grazing (*n*)
guide (*n*)
handicrafts
hard currency
hire
historical
I'm for it.
ideal
introduce
invest
It gives me a buzz.
lay
mad
management
Ministry of Agriculture
mixture
nitrogen
No problem.
non-stop
opportunity
outboard
oxygen
packed lunch
postman
process (*n*)
profit
promote
root
sexless
shore
site
skill
soil
solve
supply
That's not fair.
topsoil
trading (*n*)
unique
well (*n*)
Who knows?
yield (*n*)

ARTS

Arts 1
accusation
accuse
argue
argument
arrest (*v*)
basic
charge (*v*)
commit a crime
community
court
defend
despise
evidence
fall in love with
guilty
hang (= *put to death*)
imprisonment
innocent
judge (*n*)
jury
law
lawyer
legal
murder
punish
punishment
sentence (*n, v*)
suspect (*n, v*)
trial

Arts 2
acid
aid
blood
build up
cell
come to a conclusion
deduction
detection
detective
DNA
drop (*n*)
eliminate
fingerprint
genetic
Identikit
improbable
investigate
investigation
moisture
observe
police force
scene of a crime
trace (*n*)
vary
witness

Arts 3
compulsory
affect
air pistol
air rifle
contract
criminal offence
election
forbid
full-time
guarantor
hunt
infant
licence
open a bank account
parental consent
part-time
shot gun
vote

Arts 4
amateur
athlete
ban (*n, v*)
boxing
cheer
competitor
death
discus
enthusiastic
javelin
nation
origin
originally
professional
regularly
reward (*v*)
spectator

sportsmanship
stadium
support (*n, v*)
various
wrestling

Arts 5
Antarctic
Antarctica
Arabian Peninsula
Arctic
Atlantic
continent
geographical feature
India
Mauritania
Mediterranean
Oceania
Pacific
rainforest
religion
Somalia
stretch (*v*)
Sudan
total
tropical

Arts 6
coin
conditions
frozen
icy
nail
scissors
seller
sharpen

Arts 8
automatically
barrier
centre
channel
goods
lorry
narrow
separate (*v*)
service tunnel
technology
top speed
tunnel
undersea

Arts 9
behave
destruction
episode
experience
factory
humour
literature
mystery
native (language)
Nobel Prize
novel (*n*)
novelist
professor
properly
remains (*n*)
run (*of a play*)
society (= *the community*)
stage
unfairness

Arts 10
idiom

Arts 11
approach (*v*)
automobile
bonnet
cigarette lighter
compartment
crazy
garage
gas
highway
hood
mechanic
motorway
mutter
petrol pump
raise (*v*)
rent (*v*)
spare (wheel)
strangely
trunk

Arts 12
belief
broth
express (*v*)
generally
hatch
individual
mouse, mice
proverb
similar
spoil
stitch
truth
worm

Arts 13
astronaut
design
interval (= *space*)
invader
mountain range
pyramid
skyscraper
structure
watchtower

Arts 14
battery acid
burst (*n*)
carrier pigeon
dashes
disadvantage
distress
dots
drum
express (*adj*)
human
increase
Morse Code
operate
pony
receiver
recently
represent
signal
succeed
telegraph
transmit
transmitter
tribesmen
urgent

Arts 15
advance (*n, v*)
communicate
communications
computer screen
facility
hands-off
Internet
memory
mobile phone
modem
network
radio waves
redial
satellite
web-site

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SCIENCE

Science 1
acid
basic
blood
bone
cell
characteristic
clue
commit
crime
criminal
DNA
dust (*n*)
expert
fine (*adj*)
fingerprint
forensic
genetic
human
Identikit
individual
investigate
kit
moisture
molecule
process
records (*n*)
scene of a crime
skin
stick (*v*)
structure
suspect (*n*)
technique
technology
trace (*n*)
witness

Science 2
adult
brain
calcium
disk
elbow
heart
hip
joint
knee
ligament
lungs
marrow
nerve
pelvis
phosphorous
rib
rib cage
skeleton
skull
spinal cord
spine
stretch
substance
thigh
vertebra/ae
vitamin
wrist

Science 3
aerobic
anaerobic
artery/ies
athlete
ban (*n, v*)
breath
carbon dioxide
drugs
energy
extract (*v*)
heartbeat
improve
inhale
muscles
organ
oxygen
pump (*n, v*)
sedative
sprinter
steroids
stimulant
vein

Science 4
addictive
amputation
blood pressure
cancer
carbon monoxide
circulation
constant
heart attack
illegal
manufacture
nicotine
pulse rate
release
shorten
supply (*n, v*)
tar
tobacco
toxic

Science 5
geographical features
Antarctic
Antarctica
Arctic
Atlantic
continent
degree
Equator
Indian
latitude
longitude
Mediterranean
meridian
North/South Pole
ocean
Oceania
Pacific
system of measurement
total
tropical rainforest

Science 6
angle
axis
Cancer
Capricorn
cartographer
darkness
directly overhead
hemisphere
orbit
rotation
the Tropics
tilt (*n, v*)
vertical

Science 7
acute angle
algorithm
arithmetic
basis
circle
circumference
column
constant number
decimal
divide
equal (*v*)
equation
figure (*geom*)
fraction
function
hypotenuse
mathematical
mathematician
multiple
multiply
obtuse angle
parallel
procedure
Pythagoras
rectangle
right-angled
root (*math*)
square
squared
subtract
sum
theorem
three-sided
triangle
unit

Science 8
audio
CD-ROM
combine
constantly
data
delete
disk drive
encyclopaedia
floppy disk
hard disk
hardware
input
keyboard
laptop
memory
modem
monitor (*n*)
mouse (*computer ~*)
multimedia
notebook
output
palmtop
process (*v*)
program (*n, v*)
software
temporarily
VDU

Science 9
anaesthetic
bite (*n, v*)
bloodstream
chill
fever
insecticide
intestine
kidney failure
liver
malaria
mosquito/es
parasite
quinine
reproduce

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resistant to

Science 10
adapt to
average
camouflage
chemicals
classify
consist of
enemy
entirely
explorer
freeze/froze/frozen
fur
harsh
igloo
inhabitant
inhospitable
Inuit
layer
melt
northerly
penguin
permanently
polar
precipitation
region
seal (n)
seed

Science 11
attach to
barrel
bore (*v*)
bore-hole
construct
continuous
crude (*oil*)
drill (*n,v*)
drilling bit
drilling rig
element (*chemical*)
escape
exploratory
geologist
hydrocarbons
liquid
natural
oilfield
petroleum
pipe
pipeline
refine
refinery
reservoir
rush (*v*)
section
sink (*v*)
strike (*oil*) (*v*)
sulphur
survey (*n*)
tank
tanker
terminal
under pressure
valve
well (*oil*)

Science 12
alternative
coastal
corn
dam
drive (*industry*)
fuel
generate
generator
grind
nuclear
panel
radioactivity
renewable
run out (= *finish*)
solar
stream (*n*)
wave (*sea*)
windmill

Science 13
air-current
amount
atmosphere
blindness
condense
essential
evaporate
harmful
medicinal
ozone
rainfall
trap (*v*)
ultra-violet rays
water vapour

Science 14
aerosol
billion
chloroflurocarbons (*CFC's*)
crops
cure (*v*)
destroyer
effect
evaporation
foam
fossil (*fuel*)
greenhouse
man-made
packaging
recently
reduce
spray (*n*)
timber
tonne

Science 15
apparatus
cable
channel
code
decoder
encoder
exchange (*v*)
fax machine
fibre optic
Internet
mobile telephone
portable
receiver
satellite
signal (*n*)
strand
telecommunications
transfer
transmission
transmit
transmitter
web-side
world-wide web

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