

Unit 1

Lesson 1: My toe is bleeding

2 Match what each person is saying to the correct picture.

1 _____ 3 _____ 5 _____ 7 _____ 9 _____ 11 _____ 13 _____
2 _____ 4 _____ 6 _____ 8 _____ 10 _____ 12 _____ 14 _____

Study Tip – learning vocabulary

■ A good way to learn new words is to put connected words in sets, like this:

Fruit: apples oranges grapes bananas strawberries

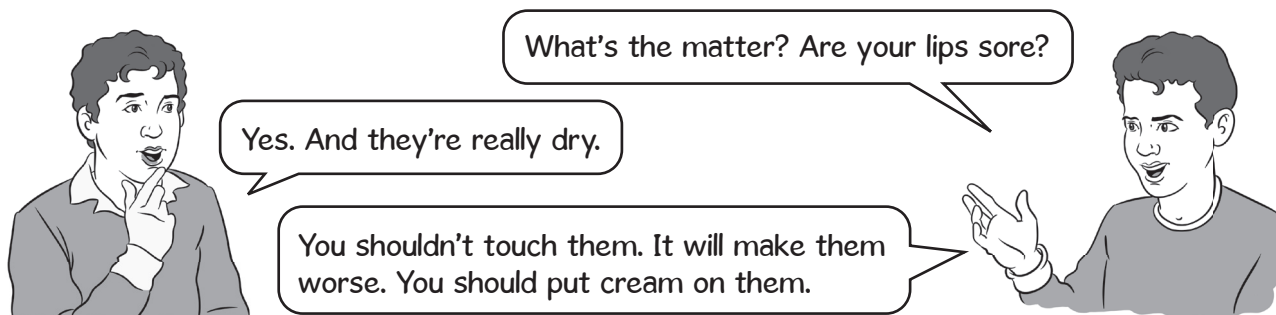
A Using a dictionary, check the meaning of any words you don't know. Write the words below in the correct set. There are five words in each set.

ankle bandage blood bones breathe cough cream elbow faint heart
knee medicine plaster pills shoulder skin sneeze stomach swallow wrist

Set	Words
Treatment:	bandage _____
Joints:	ankle _____
Verbs:	breathe _____
Inside and outside the body:	blood _____ bones _____

B  Work in pairs. Student A chooses one of the problems A to N on page 6 of the Student's Book, but doesn't tell Student B. Student A mimes the problem, and Student B guesses what's wrong and gives advice.

Example: Student A licks his lips and touches them.



Study Tip – words with similar meanings are not always interchangeable

- It is easier to use a word correctly if you know whether it is a verb, a noun or an adjective. Be careful with these words: *hurt, sore, pain*.
- *Hurt* is a verb. The past simple is also *hurt*.
*My back **hurts** today. It also **hurt** yesterday. My feet **hurt** today. They **hurt** yesterday as well.*
 - *Sore* is an adjective.
My back is sore. My feet are also sore. They weren't sore yesterday.
 - *Pain* is a noun. In the singular, it usually has an article.
*I have **a pain** in my stomach. Have you taken any medication for **the pain**? Yes, I took some painkillers an hour ago. Do you have **pains** anywhere else?*

C Complete each sentence with a word from the box.

bleeding broken dizzy hurts pain sick sneeze sore

- 1 'Have you got a cold?' 'No, I always _____ when I put pepper on my food.'
- 2 He was _____ three times in the night. I think the food at the restaurant where he ate wasn't very fresh.
- 3 She cut her hand while she was chopping vegetables. It was a very deep cut, and it was _____ a lot, so she had to go to hospital and have it stitched.
- 4 My back _____ all the time. It only feels OK when I am lying down.
- 5 She can't play tennis. She has _____ her right arm.
- 6 I went swimming yesterday, and now my eyes are _____ from the chemicals in the pool.
- 7 Where exactly is the _____, and how long have you had it?
- 8 It was a very hot day, and she hadn't eaten or drunk anything all day. That's why she suddenly went pale and felt _____ during the lesson.

D 1 Listen and choose the correct word to end each sentence. Write the numbers 1 to 6 in the correct boxes.

- | | | | | | |
|-------------|--------------------------|-----------|--------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|
| a burnt | ☐ | c swallow | ☐ | e temperature | ☐ |
| b fractured | ☐ | d swollen | ☐ | f throat | ☐ |

Unit 1

Lesson 2: I was ice skating, and I fell over

- 1  Discuss with a partner what is happening in each picture. Then read the text and guess the missing words.

B _____ E _____
C _____ F _____
D _____ H _____

Past continuous and past simple

- We can use the **past continuous** and the **past simple** in the same sentence to show that one action happened in the middle of another action. We use the **past continuous** for the longer action and the **past simple** for the shorter action.

*I **was ice skating**, and I **fell over**.*

- We often use *while* and *as* with the past continuous tense.

***While** I was eating breakfast, a bird flew into the kitchen.*

***As** I was eating breakfast, a bird flew into the kitchen.*

- We often use *when* or *and* with the past simple tense.

*I was eating breakfast **when** a bird flew into the kitchen.*

*I was eating breakfast, **and** a bird flew into the kitchen.*

- A  Practise the dialogue in pairs. Then practise it again, changing the words in bold.

Adil: I've hurt my **wrist**.

Nurse: Sit down, please. I need to take your details.

Nurse: The doctor will see you very soon, Adil.

Doctor: How did you do it?

Adil: I **was ice skating**, and I **fell over**.

Adil: Do you think it's broken?

Doctor: Probably not. But you need to have an X-ray to make sure.

Adil: Is it broken?

Doctor: I'm afraid so. It's fractured here.

Doctor: I'm going to put your **wrist** in plaster.

Adil: How long will I have to keep it on?

Doctor: **Six** weeks.

B Put one verb in the past continuous and one in the past simple.

- 1 I (think) about you and then you (ring) me.

I was thinking about you, and then you rang me.

- 2 While Ali (have) a shower, somebody (knock) at the front door.

- 3 I (clean) my room, and I (find) £30 under my bed.

- 4 Luckily, Reema (not drive) very fast when the child (run) into the road.

- 5 A thief (take) our clothes while we (swim).

- 6 She (tell) us to be quiet as we (make) too much noise.

- 7 My sister (hide) my purse under the bed while I (not look).

- 8 As she (carry) the shopping from the car, my grandmother (slip) and (break) her ankle.

C Complete these sentences with your own ideas. Put the verbs in the past simple.

- 1 I was running, and _____.

- 2 I wasn't looking where I was going, and _____.

- 3 I was getting ready for school when _____.

- 4 My little brother was playing football when _____.

- 5 I was thinking about _____ when the teacher suddenly

- 6 While I was waiting for the bus, _____.

A Read the blog post on page 8 of the Student's Book and answer the questions.

- 1 What was Ammar's life like when he was 16? Why?

- 2 How did Ammar hurt himself?

- 3 How did Ammar feel about his progress in therapy? Why?

- 4 What technology did the doctors want to try with Ammar?

- 5 Why did Ammar feel more motivated to continue his treatment?

- 6 What do Ammar's doctors think will happen in the future?

B Read the blog post again and choose the correct option to complete each sentence.

- 1 Ammar decided to jump off the bridge because
 - a it didn't look very high looking down from above.
 - b he didn't want to feel embarrassed in front of his friends.
 - c he was a good swimmer and wasn't scared of high places.
- 2 Ammar hurt his back because
 - a he fell into the water in a bad position.
 - b he hit the side of the bridge when he fell.
 - c he hit the bottom of the river when he dived.
- 3 On the day he woke up in hospital, Ammar
 - a was told he would wear an exoskeleton.
 - b knew he would never be able to walk again.
 - c realized how one choice could change the rest of his life.
- 4 The thing Ammar most wanted to do was
 - a play basketball again.
 - b hang out with his friends again.
 - c go back to school.
- 5 On the day Ammar tried the exoskeleton, he was able to
 - a only stand up.
 - b stand up and walk.
 - c play basketball.

- C** Close your books. Retell the story, taking turns to say one sentence each. Start like this:
Ammar was swimming with his friends in a river ...

Adjectives ending in *-ing* or *-ed*

- Don't forget the difference between *frightening* and *frightened*, *boring* and *bored*, *interesting* and *interested*.
 - The *-ed* words describe the person who **has the feeling**.
 - The *-ing* words describe what or who **gives them that feeling**.

- D** Choose the correct word in each sentence.

- 1 She is not very *interested* / *interesting* in fashion. She prefers books and music.
- 2 I saw a very *excited* / *exciting* film on TV last night.
- 3 This book is very *bored* / *boring*. I fall asleep whenever I try to read it.
- 4 We were very *frightened* / *frightening* when our car broke down in the desert.
- 5 He's a very *interested* / *interesting* person. He has lots of great stories to tell.

Adjectives ending in *-ful*

- Remember there is only one *l* in **adjectives** ending in *-ful*, e.g., *beautiful*, *peaceful*.
- But the **adverb** ending is *-fully*, e.g., *beautifully*, *peacefully*.

- E** Write four more adjectives ending in *-ful*.

1 _____ 2 _____ 3 _____ 4 _____

- F** Choose the correct word to complete the sentences.

Example: Marwa sings *beautiful* / *beautifully*.

- 1 This is a very *peaceful* / *peacefully* area of town.
- 2 You should always speak *respectful* / *respectfully* to older people.
- 3 Be *careful* / *carefully* when you cycle on the road.
- 4 After many tries, we managed to do the experiment *successful* / *successfully*.



Now write sentences using the *-ful* adjective and the *-fully* adverb.

Examples: *The picture was beautiful.*

The story was beautifully told.

- 1 _____
- 2 _____

Unit 1

Lesson 4: Most smokers take it up as teenagers

1 Read the texts below and choose the correct figures to complete each one.

3 Then listen and check your answers.

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

A Write questions based on the text for the following answers. There are several possible questions you could write, but just write one each time.

Example: Q: How many people die of smoking every year?

A: About 74,000 per year.

Q: In which _____?

A: It's highest in the 25–34 age group.

Q: Under what age _____ to?

A: 18.

Q: When _____ start smoking?

A: When they are teenagers.

Q: How much earlier _____ than _____?

A: They die seven years earlier on average.

Q: _____ e-cigarettes?

A: One in nine.

Q: _____?

A: As many as from Covid-19.

Phrasal verbs

- With some phrasal verbs, **noun objects** can come **before** or **after** the preposition.

Turn **off** the light.

OR: Turn the light **off**.

- With phrasal verbs, **pronoun objects** must come **before** the preposition.

Turn **it off**.

NOT: Turn **off it**.

- B** Write the sentences, putting the verbs and objects in the correct order.
Where two answers are possible, write them both.

Examples: Can you / turn on / the television?

Can you turn on the television? Can you turn the television on?

I've already / turned on / it.

I've already turned it on.

- 1 Smoking is terrible. You should / give up / it.

- 2 When did you / take up / stamp collecting?

- 3 I can't remember when I / took up / it.

- 4 I like these shoes. Can I / try on / them?

- 5 Can you / turn down / the music?

- 6 I'll / turn down / it / in a minute.

Prefixes meaning *not*

- To form the **opposite** of some **adjectives** we can put the prefix *un-* in front of them, e.g., *unhappy, unpopular, unintelligent*.
- The prefixes *in-*, *im-*, *il-* or *ir-* can also form the opposite, e.g., *inexpensive, impossible, illegal, irregular*.
- The prefix *un-* can go in front of any letter. The prefix *im-* can only go in front of *m* or *p*.
- The prefix *il-* can only go in front of *l*. The prefix *ir-* can only go in front of *r*.



Make the opposites of these adjectives by putting the correct prefix in front of them.
Choose from *un-*, *in-*, *im-*.

- | | | | |
|--------------|----------------|--------------|------------------|
| 1 ___correct | 4 ___efficient | 7 ___usual | 10 ___dependent |
| 2 ___moral | 5 ___fortunate | 8 ___polite | 11 ___convenient |
| 3 ___fair | 6 ___patient | 9 ___healthy | 12 ___pleasant |

Lesson 5: Take some exercise every day

1 Complete the health tips with the phrases in the box.

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

2 Match four of the health tips with the photos.

A _____ B _____ C _____ D _____

A Write four plural countable nouns and four uncountable nouns from page 10 of the Student's Book.

Countable nouns

Uncountable nouns

B Study the language box and add examples.

Expressions of quantity

■ *some, any, a lot of, plenty of* and *enough* are used with countable **and** uncountable nouns.

- *some sugar/some sweets; a lot of sugar/a lot of sweets;*

_____ / _____ ; _____ / _____

■ *a few* and *many* are used **only** with countable nouns.

- *a few people/a few _____ ; too many people/not many _____*

■ *a little* and *much* are used **only** with uncountable nouns.

- *a little oil/a little _____ ; not much oil/too much _____*

C Complete the questions with *much* or *many*.

- How _____ food do we need to bring to the picnic?
- How _____ apples do we need?
- How _____ meals do you eat a day?

- 4 How _____ sleep did you get last night?
- 5 How _____ exercise does he take a week?
- 6 How _____ hours' sleep did you get the night before?
- 7 How _____ time do you spend on your homework?
- 8 How _____ times a week do you wash your hair?

D Complete the sentences with *a few* or *a little*.

- 1 There were only _____ people at the party.
- 2 I've got _____ work to finish, so can you wait a minute?
- 3 You'll have to wait _____ minutes.
- 4 There's only _____ orange juice left in the bottle.
- 5 How much money have you got left? Just _____.
- 6 I've met her _____ times.
- 7 Put your case in the car. There's still _____ space left.
- 8 We need _____ more oranges.

E Write six questions for a questionnaire with this title: *How healthy are you?* Write questions in the present and past simple.

Examples: How many hours' sleep did you get last night?

How many times a week do you do sport or take some kind of exercise?

F Work in pairs. Take turns answering your partner's questionnaire.

Questions with *used to*

- As well as in the **negative**, we drop the *d* (*used*) in **questions**.
 - Did you **use** to fight with your brother or sister when you were little? Yes, I did./No, I didn't.
 - What did you **use** to fight about?

A Complete the conversation between Huda and her grandmother with the correct form of *used to*.

Huda: Which TV programmes (you/watch) *did you use to watch* ¹ when you were little, Grandma?

Grandmother: We didn't have a television when I was a little girl, dear. We (do) *used to do* ² things. We (not sit) ³ around watching a box!

Huda: What (you/do) ⁴?

Grandmother: We (help) ⁵ mother with the housework and cooking.

Huda: But how (you/have) ⁶ fun?

Grandmother: We (play) ⁷ the drums and sing and dance. Families (have) ⁸ real conversations in those days. People don't talk to each other nowadays because of that silly television.

Huda: (you/go out) ⁹ with your friends?

Grandmother: Yes, dear. We (go) ¹⁰ shopping in the souqs with my sister Wafa and my friend Layla. Then we all (come) ¹¹ home for tea and cakes. We (talk) ¹² about everything. Not on the phone, of course, but person to person, face to face. We (not walk) ¹³ around talking on these silly mobile things like young people today.

B Ruba's grandfather is talking to her about his childhood. Complete the text below with the correct form of the adjectives in brackets.

Life was (difficult) ¹ back then. We had to work (hard) ² than teenagers today because we used to study and help our parents earn money. Families were much (big) ³ than now: I had six brothers and four sisters! We didn't use to have

mobile phones or things like that, so we were (active) _____⁴, and we used to spend a lot of time playing outside. Maybe life is (interesting) _____⁵ now, but I think life used to be (good) _____⁶ than today. We didn't use to have much, but we had each other.

C Compare life today with life 50 years ago. Write pairs of sentences using one of the adjectives in brackets each time.

- 1 life (easy/hard/slow/fast)

Life is faster now than it used to be.

Life isn't as easy as it used to be.

- 2 films (funny/boring/violent/romantic)

- 3 streets (noisy/quiet/clean/dirty/safe/dangerous)

- 4 towns (big/small/crowded/polluted)

- 5 doctors (good/expense/cheap/well-trained)



Write a paragraph starting like this:

Life today is **better** / **worse** than 50 years ago. For one thing, today schools _____
_____, whereas they used to be _____.

Secondly, everyday life is **easier** / **more difficult** today. Today, we **have** / **don't have** _____
_____, whereas people **used to** / **didn't use to** _____ 50 years ago.

Finally, _____

_____.

1 Read the article and choose the correct linking word or phrase for each gap.

- 1 f _____ 3 _____ 5 _____ 7 _____ 9 _____
2 _____ 4 _____ 6 _____ 8 _____ 10 _____

A Circle the correct sentence ending based on the information in the article on page 12 of the Student's Book.

- 1 The government spends millions on
a anti-smoking campaigns.
b people who have made themselves ill.
c people who never take exercise.
- 2 Because of their bad diet, 60% of British people
a are diabetic.
b are overweight and could get diabetes.
c are very unhealthy.
- 3 People
a no longer take enough exercise.
b watch TV all day long.
c should stop using their cars.
- 4 Smoking
a is a dirty habit.
b is a very expensive habit.
c is destroying a lot of people's health.
- 5 The government shouldn't pay for people's healthcare
a unless they take proper care of themselves.
b unless they have children.
c unless they and their children are unhealthy.

B When you have checked your answers in Exercise A, use the five correct sentences in full as a basis for a summary of the article. Add the following words and phrases in the correct places to link the ideas and sentences.

And last but not least

and their children

Firstly

Furthermore

I feel that

in the following three ways

C Complete the sentences with a word or number from the text on page 12 of the Student's Book.

- 1 Dr Ramzi argues that many _____ are due to bad habits.
- 2 There are more and more _____ in the UK every year.
- 3 _____ per cent of British people are at risk of becoming diabetic.
- 4 Dr Ramzi says that, in the past, people used to _____ or cycle more.
- 5 He argues that exercise keeps your _____ in good shape.
- 6 He believes that _____ is the worst habit for your health.
- 7 He argues that those who don't take care of themselves should pay for their own _____.

D Complete the definitions with words from the text on page 12.

- 1 _____ (noun) = what you eat
- 2 _____ (adjective) = weighing more than you should
- 3 _____ (adjective) = when you do something often
- 4 _____ (noun) = the part of your body responsible for breathing
- 5 _____ (noun) = people who don't smoke
- 6 _____ (phrasal verb) = to raise (children)

E Two people are discussing Dr Ramzi's article. Complete the gaps with one word.

Maryam: _____¹ my opinion, Dr Ramzi is completely right.

Hamzah: I don't agree. Many people have unhealthy lifestyles _____² a result of other things, not just because they don't want to be healthy.

Maryam: Maybe, but generally _____³, it's their fault.

Hamzah: In the _____⁴ place, nobody's perfect, we all make bad decisions. _____⁵ top of that, people who buy cigarettes, for example, already pay extra tax on them.

Maryam: As they should. Our health system is under a lot of pressure, and this is caused _____⁶ people not caring about themselves.

A Complete the following essay on some of the causes of car accidents using the notes on the right.

There are _____¹ of car accidents a year, which cause serious injuries. Most of these accidents have one of the _____² following causes. Firstly, the driver is driving _____³ and can't stop the vehicle in time. Or sometimes, the driver is distracted by their _____⁴ or is changing the music in the car. A third cause of accidents is when the driver doesn't follow the _____⁵, like the stop signal and red lights. Last but not least, cars are often badly maintained. It can be especially dangerous if the _____⁶ don't work properly, for example.

There are several ways _____⁷ could deal with this problem. Firstly, they could increase the number of traffic police officers and _____⁸ on the streets and highways. Furthermore, they could make _____⁹ harder to pass and impose _____¹⁰ on those who break the law.

Thousands of car accidents a year.
These cause serious injuries/deaths.
Most car accidents caused by

1) driver driving too fast

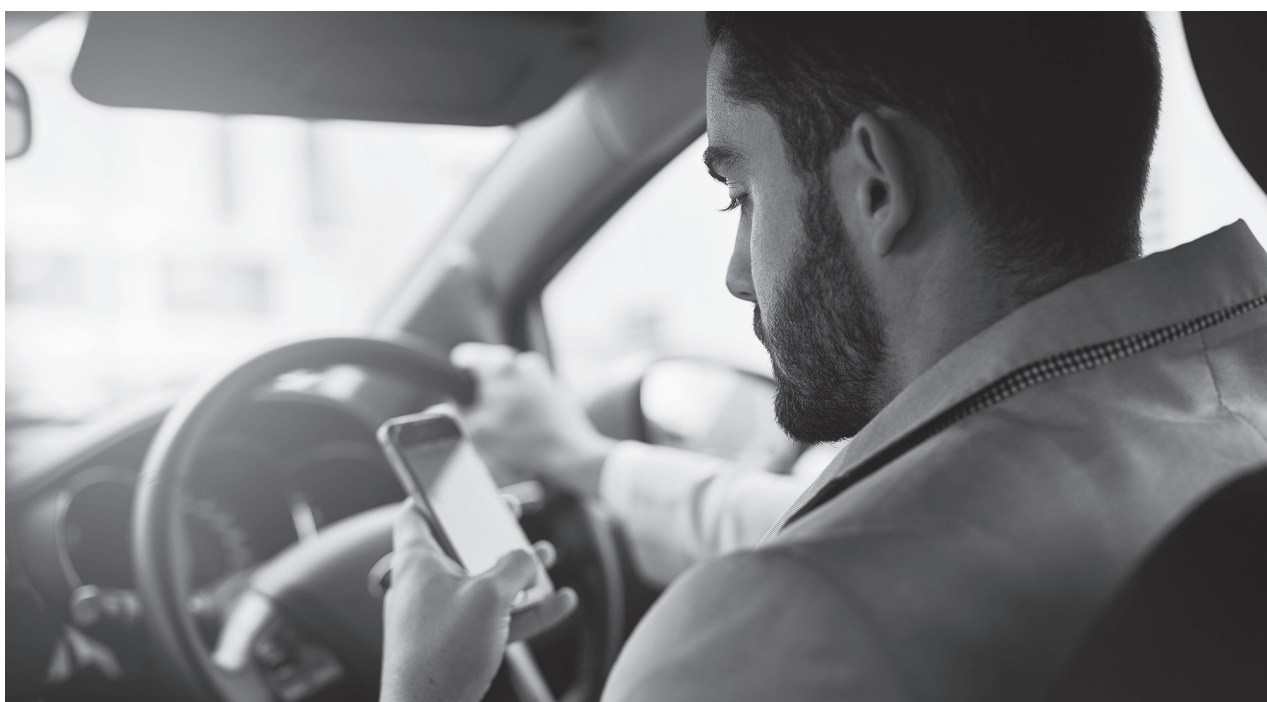
Studies: most drivers don't realize time to stop vehicle

2) driver not concentrating, e.g., using mobile phone (text messages), changing music from a playlist

3) driver doesn't obey road signs (e.g., stop signals, red lights, etc.). Rules ensure safety drivers+pedestrians

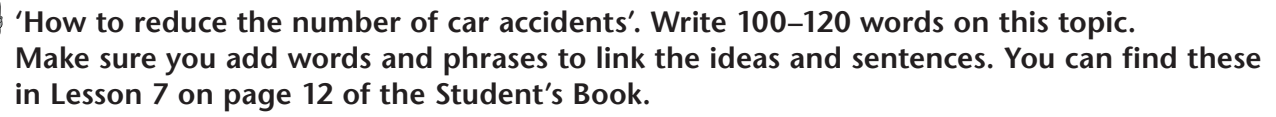
4) badly maintained car (e.g., bad brakes)

What should the government do about it?
more traffic police? more speed cameras?
more checks on cars? heavier fines? stricter driving tests?





1



A Read the article on page 14 of the Student's Book and answer the questions.

- 1 What did Najla like to do as a little girl?

- 2 What happened to Najla as a result of the bomb attack?

- 3 How did the Iraqi healthcare system help Najla?

- 4 How did Najla's life change a second time?

- 5 Why did the prostheses help Najla play better?

- 6 How did Najla win the Paralympic gold medal?

- 7 What did Najla say in an interview before the Paralympics?

B Read the article again and choose the correct answer.

- 1 What did Najla want to do but couldn't anymore?
 - a go to school
 - b run around
 - c use a wheelchair
- 2 How old was Najla when she started playing table tennis?
 - a 10
 - b 16
 - c 19
- 3 When Najla earned a place in the Iraqi Paralympic team, she started receiving
 - a financial support.
 - b educational support.
 - c support from the Paralympic Games.
- 4 The prostheses allowed Najla to
 - a play in a different position.
 - b hold the racket with her other hand.
 - c take part in competitions.
- 5 Najla won the Paris Paralympic gold medal in
 - a 2020.
 - b 2022.
 - c 2024.

C Complete the sentences with a word or number from the text.

- 1 Najla was only _____ years old when a bomb changed her life forever.
- 2 Najla had to learn to live in a _____.
- 3 When Najla start playing table tennis, she had to learn how to hold the racket in her _____ hand.
- 4 Najla joined the Iraqi Paralympic team when she was _____.
- 5 At 16, she won the _____ medal in the 2022 Asian Para Games.
- 6 Her opponent in the final match of the Paris Paralympics had won first place in the Games in _____.

D Close your books. Retell the story, taking turns to say one sentence each. Start like this:

Najla was waiting for her father to come back from work ...

Then write a brief summary of the story and present it to the class.



A Complete the sentences with the correct phrasal verbs. Choose one word from each box.

carry find give look pick turn

after off on out up (x2)

- 1 This puzzle is too difficult! I think I'm just going to _____.
- 2 Dad, can you _____ me _____ from football practice today?
- 3 I need you to _____ your little sister for a couple of hours tonight. OK?
- 4 Halfway through the race, Aysha was already really tired, but she decided to _____ running.
- 5 Can you _____ the TV, please? I'm trying to study!
- 6 I don't know what happened, but I'm going to _____.

B Rewrite the sentences with the correct form of *used to* while giving the same meaning.

- 1 Do you remember Manar? She was a student at our school.
Do you remember Manar? She _____ at our school.
- 2 I didn't talk much to Hazem before, but now we're good friends.
I didn't _____ to Hazem before, but now we're good friends.
- 3 There was a café here before, but now there's a shoe shop.
This _____ a café, but now it's a shoe shop.
- 4 Was your hair this short last year?
Did your hair _____ last year?
- 5 I play this game a lot now, but I didn't before.
I _____ this game a lot before, but now I do.

C Complete the text with the words from the box.

addition because firstly least opinion reason result secondly speaking

In my _____¹, everyone should go jogging for many reasons. _____², it's great for your heart _____³ of its pace – not too slow, but not too fast either. _____⁴, it also helps with your mental well-being. One _____⁵ is that it reduces stress. In _____⁶, it's the perfect activity to do with friends. You're not out of breath the whole time, and as a _____⁷, you can have a chat while you are jogging. Last but not _____⁸, it's really easy! Generally _____⁹, most people can start jogging today!

D Complete the text with the past simple or past continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

Yesterday, I (skateboard) _____¹ with my friends, when I (have) _____² a small accident. I (try) _____³ hard to do something really difficult, and one time, I (fall off) _____⁴ and (hit) _____⁵ my hand on the ground. I (not feel) _____⁶ much at the time, but a couple of hours later, my hand (hurt) _____⁷ a lot. My dad (take) _____⁸ me to the hospital. Luckily, it (not be) _____⁹ busy: only a couple of people (wait) _____¹⁰ there, so the doctor (see) _____¹¹ me quickly. She (tell) _____¹² me that I had broken a couple of bones in my hand.

E Complete the table with the expressions of quantity from the box.

a few a little a lot of any enough plenty of					
Only with countable nouns	Only with uncountable nouns	With both countable and uncountable nouns			
many	much	some			
_____	_____	_____			
_____	_____	_____			
_____	_____	_____			

F Complete the words with the correct prefix: *il-*, *im-*, *un-* or *in-*.

- Go and say hello. Don't be _____ polite.
- This exercise isn't _____ possible, but it's very hard.
- It's not _____ usual to see birds like that around here.
- I'm afraid your answer is _____ correct. Try again.
- It's _____ legal to sell cigarettes to teenagers.

G Choose the correct option to complete the sentences.

- My dad wasn't very *interested* / *interesting* in the film and fell asleep on the sofa.
- Please lift that vase very *careful* / *carefully*. It was my great-grandmother's.
- Why is Zaid always interrupting me? He's so *annoyed* / *annoying*!
- Hamed is such a *helpful* / *helpfully* boy. He's always doing jobs around the house.
- This is a bit *embarrassed* / *embarrassing*, but, I'm afraid, I forgot my books!

VOCABULARY

A Choose the correct word from the box to complete each sentence.

blood pressure check-ups exoskeleton in plaster physical therapy swollen

- 1 After he twisted his ankle, Tom's foot became very _____.
- 2 Her leg is _____ after she broke it in a car accident.
- 3 After the surgery, I needed _____ to strengthen my muscles.
- 4 Scientists are developing an advanced _____ to help paralyzed patients to walk.
- 5 Regular _____ with the doctor can help detect health problems early.
- 6 High _____ can increase the risk of heart disease.

B Use prefixes to complete the sentences with the opposite of the words in brackets.

- 1 Our next English test is on (regular) _____ verbs.
- 2 You've finished tidying your room already? That's (possible) _____!
- 3 It's (legal) _____ to use your phone while driving.
- 4 I think people who don't take care of their health are (responsible) _____.
- 5 I need to get back to the gym. I'm feeling very (fit) _____.
- 6 I can't believe Talal has hidden my phone again. He's so (mature) _____!

C Write the correct words.

- 1 Name three joints in the arm: w_____, e_____, s_____
- 2 Name two joints in the leg: k_____, a_____
- 3 Name two things for covering a cut: pl_____, ba_____

D Complete the words.

- 1 I feel dizzy. I think I am going to f____nt.
- 2 I can't swallow. I have a sore th____ and a t_____re of 39 degrees.
- 3 You have to take two of these p____s three times a day.
- 4 The sk____ on my legs is very dry, so I have to put this cr____ on every day.
- 5 We often say 'Bless you!' when somebody sn____s. But we don't say it if somebody c____ghs.

GRAMMAR

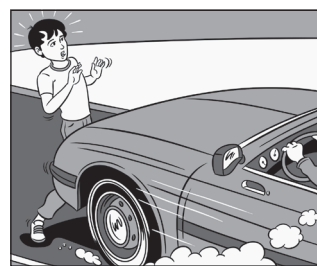
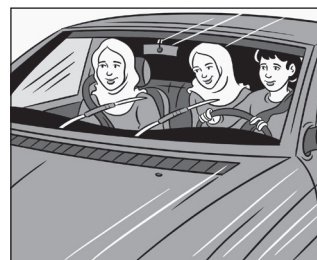
Before you do Exercise E: revise the language box in the Activity Book, Lesson 2, page 6. Turn to the Grammar and Functions Reference at the back of the Student's Book, page 88. Revise how to form a) the past continuous tense and b) the past simple tense of regular and irregular verbs.

E Put the verbs in brackets into the past continuous or past simple tense.

Last year, my friend Zeina (get) _____¹ hurt in a car accident. This is how it (happen) _____². She and her brother Salam and her sister Khaleda had spent the afternoon at Zubair, and they (return) _____³ to Basra. Salam (drive) _____⁴, and Khaleda (sit) _____⁵ next to him in front.

They (go) _____⁶ very fast, when suddenly, a little boy (run) _____⁷ on to the road. Salam (put) _____⁸ his foot on the brake really hard, and the car (stop) _____⁹ dead. Luckily, he (not hit) _____¹⁰ the little boy. Salam and Khaleda (wear) _____¹¹ seat belts, so they (not get) _____¹² hurt. But Zeina (not wear) _____¹³ hers. She (hit) _____¹⁴ her face hard against the side window.

After the accident, they (be) _____¹⁵ all very shocked. Khaleda (look) _____¹⁶ for her mobile to phone their father when a passing car (slow) _____¹⁷ down. Zeina (recognize) _____¹⁸ the driver. It was a family friend, Dr Latifa Mahmoud. She (tell) _____¹⁹ Zeina to get in the car with her, and she (drive) _____²⁰ her to the Accident and Emergency Department.



Unit 1

Before you do Exercise F: revise the language box in the Activity Book, Lesson 5, Exercise B, page 12.

F Complete the sentences with *much*, *many*, *few* or *little*.

- 1 Hurry up. There isn't _____ time before the bus leaves.
- 2 Can you lend me a _____ money? I've left my purse at home.
- 3 How _____ times do I have to tell you my phone number? Why can't you remember it?
- 4 We need a _____ more fruit to take on the picnic. Can you buy some, please?
- 5 I don't think I can fit in that parking place. There isn't _____ space.
- 6 There weren't _____ people at the meeting. I think quite a _____ had left early.

Before you do Exercise G: revise *used to* in the Grammar and Functions Reference at the back of the Student's Book, page 88. Read the language box in the Student's Book, Lesson 6, page 11.

G Write sentences with *used to/didn't use to* and the present or past simple.

- 1 He (have) his hair cut at the hairdresser's, but now his wife (cut) it for him.
He used to have his hair cut at the hairdresser's, but now his wife cuts it for him.
- 2 I (have) a bicycle, but someone (steal) it last month.

- 3 He (like) going out, but now he always (want) to stay at home.

- 4 She (wear) glasses, but now she (have) contact lenses.

- 5 She (not talk) so much, but now she never (stop) talking.

- 6 There (be) a house here, but they (knock) it down two years ago.

- 7 She (not be) so thin, but she (get) very ill last year and (lose) a lot of weight.

WRITING

Before you do the homework exercise: look back at page 9 of the Student's Book and read the facts about smoking; in the Activity Book, Lesson 8, Exercise A, page 18, read the notes; in the Student's Book, page 12, read the language box.



Write 100–120 words on this topic: 'Cigarette advertising should be illegal.'
These questions may help you.

- How harmful are cigarettes to the health of smokers and passive smokers?
- Where can cigarette advertisements be seen? Who sees them? Do children and young people see them?
- What sort of message do cigarette advertisements give? Do they show successful, popular, attractive people smoking? Do they mention the dangers of smoking?
- Are young people easily influenced? Could they be influenced by cigarette advertisements? How common is smoking among young people?
- Do adults smoking in public set a bad example to children and teenagers?
- Would making life harder for smokers make them give up?

Lesson 1: Law and order

1 Match the words and the photos.

- 1 _____ 3 _____ 5 _____ 7 _____ 9 _____
2 _____ 4 _____ 6 _____ 8 _____

A **4** Listen again and answer the questions.**Speaker 1**

- 1 What did the speaker use to do?

- 2 What was the speed limit?

- 3 How did the police know she was speeding?

- 4 Why did she decide to stop driving too fast?

Speaker 2

- 1 What can footprints tell you?

- 2 What else can you find at a crime scene?

- 3 Why do the police use special powder?

- 4 Why is matching fingerprints easier than it used to be?

B Complete each sentence with a word or phrase from the box.

didn't have
walked

didn't use to have
was walking

used to like
was watching

used to watch
were speeding

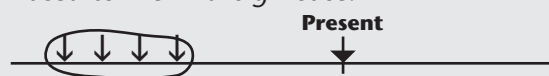
- 1 I _____ travelling, but I don't like it anymore.
- 2 We _____ when we saw the police car.
- 3 While my baggage was going through the X-ray machine, I _____ through the metal detector.
- 4 We _____ security cameras, but now we have six of them.
- 5 I _____ my passport, so they didn't let me get on the plane.
- 6 She _____ home from school when she heard the police siren.
- 7 I _____ action films on TV, but now I prefer documentaries.
- 8 The security guard saw the thieves because he _____ the screen.

Study Tip – using timelines

■ One way of helping you remember the right tense is to use **timelines**.

a past habits/states which are now finished

I used to live in a big house.



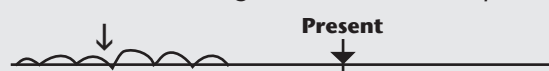
b action that happened at a specific point in the past

Last year, I moved to a smaller house.



c one action that happened while another action was happening in the past

While I was moving, I found some old photos.



Now write three sentences using timelines.

Lesson 2: A police officer's duties

A Find words in the texts on page 19 of the Student's Book that mean the same as the definitions below.

- 1 rules that everybody in the country must follow = _____
- 2 get information about a crime = _____
- 3 put someone in prison = _____
- 4 a person who saw or heard something at the time of a crime = _____
- 5 a person who steals money from your pocket = _____

B Complete the following sentences with words or phrases from the texts on page 19 of the Student's Book.

- 1 Police officers can also _____ traffic so that drivers stay safe.
- 2 Police officers use _____ to make sure people are not driving too fast.
- 3 In a crime scene, they try to find _____, like fingerprints and footprints.
- 4 They also _____ witnesses who might have some important information related to the crime.
- 5 Police officers not only solve crimes but also _____ them.
- 6 For example, they watch crowded places where _____ might act.

C Read the texts again and answer the following questions.

- 1 Where do police officers go when a crime has been committed?
- 2 Who helps police officers identify fingerprints?
- 3 Where do pickpockets often commit crimes?
- 4 How can witnesses help the police?
- 5 What should you do if you are lost and need help?

D  **5** Listen and answer the questions.

- 1 When is being a police officer dangerous?

- 2 When is the police station open?

- 3 Why does the police officer like his job? (two reasons)

E Read the texts on page 19 of the Student's Book and find all the phrases that contain *must*, *mustn't*, *have to*, *don't have to*, *need to* and *needn't*. Then complete the rules below.

- a Use _____ to say it's important **not** to do something.
- b Use _____ and _____ to say it's not necessary to do something.
- c Use _____, _____ and _____ to say it's necessary to do something.

F Use *must*, *mustn't*, *have to*, *don't have to*, *need to* and *needn't* to complete the sentences. More than one answer might be possible.

- When you get in a car, you _____ put on your seat belt.
- There's petrol in the car, so you _____ go to the petrol station.
- You're driving too fast! You _____ slow down.
- Please put out your cigarette. You _____ smoke in the police station.
- You _____ pick me up in the car – I'll get the bus.
- Police officers _____ prevent crimes.
- I _____ be back later than 8 o'clock tonight, or my parents will be angry.
- Drivers _____ go over the speed limit at any point.
- Detectives in many countries _____ wear a uniform, but traffic officers usually do.
- If you see an accident, you _____ go to the police station and give a statement as a witness.



A Match the words and the definitions. Write the words.

baggage customs declare dispose of empty liquids rule screening unattended

- 1 without someone looking after it = _____
- 2 bags and suitcases that carry your possessions on a journey = _____
- 3 there is nothing in it = _____
- 4 throw away/get rid of = _____
- 5 say you are carrying something you need to pay duty on = _____
- 6 when passengers or bags are inspected = _____
- 7 the amount of liquid people are allowed to carry in their bags = _____
- 8 they are responsible for regulating international trade = _____

B Put the words in the correct order to form sentences.

- 1 to eat / we / board / get / something / Shall / before / we / ?

- 2 newspaper, / you / me / get / please / Can / a / ?

- 3 passport / please / you / open / the photo page, / Would / your / on / ?

- 4 you / your bag, / take / Could / out of / please / your laptop / ?

- 5 will / for you / I / that bag / carry / if / want / you / .

- 6 pack / You / yourself / should / bags / always / your / .

C Complete the sentences with one word in each gap.

- 1 I'll keep an eye on your bags _____ you want.
- 2 _____ we get a taxi to the airport?
- 3 _____ get some magazines to read on the plane!
- 4 You _____ always keep your passport in the same place.
- 5 _____ you keep an eye on my bag for a second, please?
- 6 _____ all passengers with connections follow me, please?

D Are the sentences in Exercises B and C making a polite request (PR), making a suggestion (S), giving advice (A) or making an offer (O)?

Exercise B

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____

Exercise C

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____

E Choose the correct option to complete the sentences. Then write a few more sentences of your own, giving advice, making requests, suggestions and offers.

- 1 *Could* / *Do* you give me your passport?
- 2 *Shall* / *Would* I help you with your baggage?
- 3 You *should* / *shouldn't* keep your passport in a safe place.
- 4 *Can* / *Shall* I see your ticket, please?
- 5 She *should* / *couldn't* go to the shops before the plane leaves.
- 6 *Shall* / *Must* we take a taxi to the airport?

A Read the advert on page 21 of the Student's Book and answer these vocabulary questions.

1 Rewrite the following words and phrases without the abbreviations.

- a office bldgs. _____
- b 18 yrs. _____
- c spk. Engl. and Arab. _____
- d avail. at wknds. _____
- e driving lic. _____

2 Find abbreviations in the advert which mean:

- a company _____
- b computer _____
- c appointment _____
- d experience _____
- e frequent _____

B Read the advert again and answer the questions about the job.

1 What kind of personality should you have to do this job? Why?

2 What do you need to be able to do to get this job?

3 Do you need to have worked as a security guard before to get this job?

- C**  **7** Listen to the conversation between Samir Esam and Mr Hazem. Complete Samir's notes about what the security guard does. How is the job similar to a policeman's job? How is it different?

- work _____¹ but not
_____²
- _____³ around the building every
_____⁴
- watch _____⁵
- _____⁶ if see anything unusual
- give people _____⁷
- write _____⁸

- D** Read the extracts from the conversation and choose the best option.

- 1 *Could I speak to / I want to talk to* Mr Hazem?
- 2 *Will / May* I ask who's calling?
- 3 *This / That* is Samir Esam.
- 4 *Just a moment / Just wait*, please.
- 5 Good morning. *Are you / Is that* Mr Hazem?
- 6 I'm calling *about / because* your advert in yesterday's paper.
- 7 All right then, *would / do* you like to come in for an appointment?
- 8 Yes, I would. *When do I come? / What is a good time?*

- E** Match the beginnings and endings of the sentences.

- | | | |
|--|--------------------------|--|
| 1 You shouldn't have any trouble doing the work | ☐ | a she should get it by Monday. |
| 2 It shouldn't take me more than 15 minutes to drive there | ☐ | b because it's very easy. |
| 3 They should be very comfortable | ☐ | c he should know how to use this software. |
| 4 I can speak English and Arabic, | ☐ | d because there isn't much traffic. |
| 5 If he's used computers before, | ☐ | e because it's a very nice hotel. |
| 6 If you send the letter today, | ☐ | f so I should be able to talk to most of the visitors. |

A Look at the words in bold in the text on page 22 of the Student's Book and try to guess their meaning. Check your ideas in a dictionary.

- 1 branches = _____
- 2 join = _____
- 3 install = _____
- 4 maintain = _____
- 5 officer = _____
- 6 supervise = _____
- 7 civilian = _____

B In an exam, you sometimes have to find the main idea of a paragraph. It is what the paragraph is mostly about. Read the first paragraph of the text more carefully and look at the question in 1.

- 1 What is the main idea of the first paragraph?
 - a The Air Force is more fun because you can pilot planes.
 - b You can do many different things in the military.
 - c You have to be 18 years old to join the military.

Look at choice *a*. The problem with this answer is that it doesn't give information that is in the first paragraph. Some people may think that piloting a plane is fun, but this is not what the text says. It simply tells you that if you join the Air Force, you can work with airplanes and helicopters. So choice *a* is incorrect.

Choice *c* does repeat information that is found in the first paragraph, since the last sentence of the paragraph is *You must be 18 years old to join*. But if you look at the other sentences, you will see that they mostly deal with the different activities people can do in the military. The last sentence gives additional information that is not directly related to the activities that people can do in the military. So choice *c* is incorrect.

Choice *b* is the correct choice, since most of the sentences in the paragraph tell you about the variety of military jobs.

C Now read the other paragraphs and find the main ideas.**Paragraph 2**

- a Predicting the weather is important for people in the military.
- b If you know about computers, you can find an interesting job.
- c The computer hardware is old and needs to be fixed a lot.

Paragraph 3

- a There are also jobs for people who don't have a technical background.
- b People in the military need food and equipment.
- c Driving a military vehicle is easy.

Paragraph 4

- a Officers can be pilots.
- b The military needs doctors at the army base.
- c The military gives you a chance to get a better job.

Paragraph 5

- a Working in the military is better than working in other places.
- b There are classrooms in the military like at school.
- c The military teaches you skills you can use in civilian life.

D Rewrite the sentences with *should* or *shouldn't*, as in the example.

Example: You have always wanted to fly. I think you will like the Air Force.

You have always wanted to fly. You should like the Air Force.

- 1 I've studied hard for the test, so I think I'll pass.

- 2 You like exercising, so I don't think you'll have trouble getting fit.

- 3 They learnt a lot in the military, so I don't think they'll have trouble getting a job.

- 4 This is a new computer, so I think it is faster than the other one.

Study Tip – skimming and scanning

- When you are looking for information in a text, you can save a lot of time if you use the right technique. Two common techniques are **skimming** and **scanning**. **Skimming** means looking at the whole text quickly, without reading it in detail, to understand what the text is about. **Scanning** is letting your eyes go over the text quickly to search for specific information. Scanning is a good technique when you know what you are looking for.

A Scan the texts on page 23 of the Student's Book and circle the correct answer.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 Who called the police?
a Sue
b Mr Smith
c Mrs Smith | 4 How many robberies had there been before this one?
a three
b four
c five |
| 2 What woke Sue up?
a the police
b the telephone
c a loud noise | 5 How does Sue feel now?
a angry
b terrified
c scared |
| 3 Who saw the robber?
a a witness
b the police
c Sue | 6 In what subject will Sue have to rewrite a report?
a English
b History
c Science |

B Read the texts more carefully and answer the questions.

- 1 Why are the police reminding homeowners to lock their doors and windows?

- 2 Why is Sue happy that the robber left before her father went downstairs?

- 3 Why is Sue upset that her father's computer was stolen?

- 4 What else did the robber steal?

- 5 Why is Sue's father getting the window lock replaced?

C Complete the columns on the right with less formal words from the email.

Formal	Less formal	Formal	Less formal
occurred	_____	investigate	_____
injured	_____	property	_____
alerted	_____	robber	_____

have, get and make

- Use *have* and *get* + object + past participle when something is done to or for someone.
 - We **get our car washed** once a month.
 - My father **had his computer stolen**.
 - My father **is getting the lock replaced** today.
 - I think I'll **have my hair cut** differently this time.
- Use *make* + object + infinitive when someone or something causes something to happen.
 - This weather **makes me feel** sleepy.
 - My father **made me go** back to my room.
 - Don't worry. I'll **make him come** to the party.

D Rewrite the sentences with the correct form of *have*, *get* or *make*.

Example: Somebody stole my television. *I had my television stolen.*

- 1 I asked somebody to cut my hair.

I had _____.

- 2 Someone is repairing my computer. Can I borrow yours?

I'm getting _____. Can I borrow yours?

- 3 He looked outside because he heard a noise.

The noise made him _____.

- 4 The leaves fell because of the wind.

The wind _____.

- 5 A photographer took a picture of the witness.

The witness _____.

Lesson 7: A safety brochure

A Read the brochure on page 24 of the Student's Book and answer the following questions.

- 1 Why should people think about home safety?
- 2 What do thieves usually steal from homes?
- 3 Who often buys stolen property without realizing it?
- 4 How can people prevent burglars from entering through windows?
- 5 Where should people avoid planting trees and bushes for better safety?

B Find a word or phrase in the brochure that means:

- 1 expensive items like gold rings and necklaces = _____
- 2 how you feel about an object = _____
- 3 things you do for a specific reason = _____
- 4 thieves who break into homes = _____
- 5 extremely, so much that you can't believe it = _____
- 6 very important = _____

C Read the brochure again. The writer uses different techniques to keep the reader interested and convince him that what he says is important. Find an example of the following techniques in the text.

- 1 Questions to make you want to read to get the answer

- 2 Exclamations to show that the whole sentence is surprising or important

- 3 Strong adjectives

- 4 Strong adverbs to make adjectives stronger

- 5 Examples to make a previous sentence clearer

- D** Look at some ideas for keeping your home safe. Think of a reason for each one.

Things people shouldn't do:

Example: Keep keys on a hook by the window

Thieves can get them by breaking the window.

- 1 Keep keys in a flowerpot by the door

- 2 Tell strangers when you will be away

Things people should do:

- 3 Leave lights on when going out after dark

- 4 Give a family member a key

- 5 Ask a neighbour to collect mail

- 6 Tell your neighbours if you are going on holiday

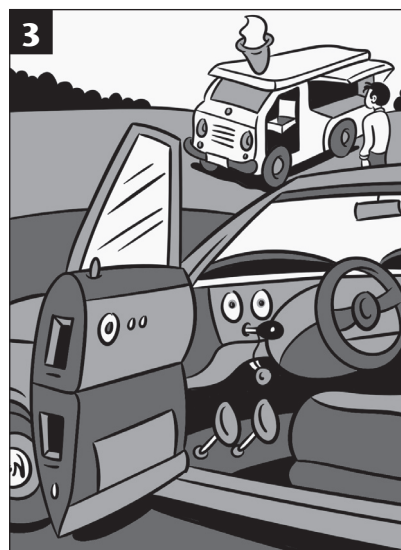
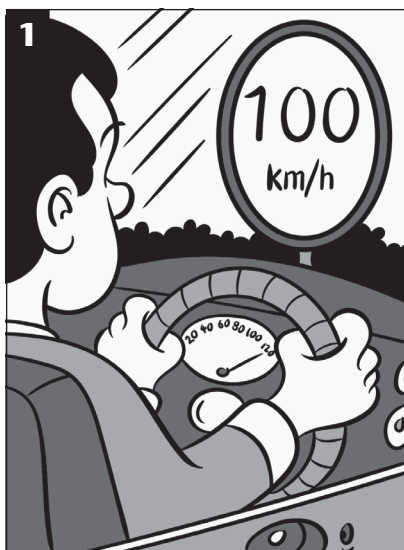
Unit 2

Lesson 8: Road safety

- 2 8 Hamzah is having his first driving lesson. Listen to the dialogue. Number the photos in the order they are mentioned.

A _____ B _____ C _____ D _____ E _____ F _____

- A Look at the cartoons. What's wrong in each picture?



- B You are going to write a leaflet about road safety for new drivers. Write a list of things they should and shouldn't do on the left and the reasons or examples to support your ideas on the right. Use the topics from the box to help you.

brakes driving licence keys lights parking speeding valuables

Advice for drivers

You shouldn't leave your keys in the ignition.

Reasons

Someone could take them and steal your car.



Write a short essay on the importance of road safety. Review Exercises A and B and look at the paragraph headings to help you organize your own ideas. Write 100–120 words.

Drive safely

Keep your car safe

C Reread your paragraphs. What changes can you make to make them clearer and stronger?

D Proofread for spelling, grammar and punctuation.

E  Work in pairs. Exchange paragraphs with a partner. Do you have any questions about your partner's paragraphs? What is good about them? Write your comments about your partner's paragraphs below and take it in turns to read them to each other.

A Answer the following questions.

- 1 When did police officers start using radar speed guns?

- 2 What happens when radio waves from a radar speed gun hit a car that's stopped?

- 3 Can radar guns take pictures?

- 4 What is a radar detector?

- 5 What other way can drivers find out if a radar speed gun is being used ahead?

- 6 How can mistakes with radar speed guns be avoided?

B Read the text again. Are the sentences true (T) or false (F)?

- 1 Police departments don't use radar guns anymore. ☐
- 2 Radar guns can only calculate the speed of a car moving towards them. ☐
- 3 Some radar guns are shaped a bit like guns. ☐
- 4 A radar detector makes a beeping noise if it senses a radar being used in the area. ☐
- 5 There are two main problems with radar detectors. ☐
- 6 Some people think radar guns don't work well. ☐
- 7 Police must be trained to use the radar gun correctly. ☐
- 8 Radar guns don't need any maintenance. ☐

C Complete the sentences with a word or phrase from the text.

- 1 The first use of radar was to find airplanes and _____ in a war.
- 2 A radar speed gun sends radio waves, which hit the car and _____ back.
- 3 Radar speed guns work in both directions, so you can get a _____ even after you've passed the police officer.
- 4 Radar speed guns can be _____ or fitted in police cars.

- 5 The police know who broke the law by checking the _____ of the car in photos.
- 6 Apps that tell you about speed cameras and radar speed guns aren't _____.
- 7 Radar detectors are not permitted in many places, so you can receive a _____ for having one.
- 8 If used properly and checked regularly, radar speed guns rarely make _____.

D Find a word or phrase in the text that means:

- 1 not friendly (Paragraph 1) = _____
- 2 people who break the speed limit (Paragraph 1) = _____
- 3 to measure using maths (Paragraph 2) = _____
- 4 considers (Paragraph 3) = _____
- 5 a fine you receive for going over the speed limit (Paragraph 3) = _____
- 6 not allowed by law (Paragraph 4) = _____
- 7 to say something is true (Paragraph 5) = _____
- 8 actions taken to keep something in good condition (Paragraph 5) = _____

E Write about your choice of five facts and why they are interesting. Begin like this:

I think the following five facts are interesting. _____

First, that _____

A Complete the words with the missing vowels.**People who work to keep us safe**

scrty grds _____
plc offcrs _____
cmptr tchncls _____
scrty xprts _____
cstms fcrs _____

Tools to fight crime

mtl dtctr _____
X-ry mchn _____
rdr spd gn _____

Evidence

fngprnts _____
ftrprnts _____
wtncs ntrvws _____

B Complete the sentences with an appropriate verb.

- 1 Drivers must _____ the speed limit.
- 2 You mustn't _____ without your seat belt on.
- 3 Your car mustn't _____ broken lights.
- 4 You can take the bus, so you don't have to _____ your car.
- 5 When you ride a motorcycle, you must _____ a helmet.
- 6 You must _____ a fine when you get a ticket.
- 7 You must slow down at a roundabout, but you don't have to _____.
- 8 You must _____ people cross the street at a pedestrian crossing.
- 9 If you _____ a crime, the police will arrest you.

C Put the words in order to complete the sentences.

- 1 My _____ once a month. (has / brother / his / cut / hair)
- 2 Marwa _____ yesterday, and she needs glasses. (tested / had / eyes / her)
- 3 I hope you're hungry, because _____. (having / I'm / some / delivered / pizza)
- 4 My _____ before I could go out. (tidy / parents / me / room / my / made)

- 5 Hind _____ because of school rules. (her / red / didn't / dyed / get / hair)
- 6 Don't worry, _____ in one day or two. (I'll / fixed / your / get / car)
- 7 We _____ this week, so we're staying at a hotel. (having / are / our / painted / flat)
- 8 I _____ to the picnic because he didn't want to. (go / make / didn't / Hazem)

D Complete the dialogues with the words from the box.

could	got	if	let's	shall	should	shouldn't	sure
-------	-----	----	-------	-------	--------	-----------	------

- 1 _____ we take the train to the airport?
No, we've got too many bags. _____ get a taxi.
- 2 _____ you get me something to eat?
It's easier if you go and see the menu. I'll stay here with the bags _____ you want.
- 3 We _____ be there in about two hours.
Really? The roads are empty, so it _____ take that long. I'd say about an hour and a half at most.
- 4 You've _____ to get the car checked before the trip on Sunday.
I will. But make _____ you check our insurance, too, OK?

E Complete the second sentence so that it has the same meaning as the first. Use the word(s) in brackets.

- 1 It's not necessary for you to pick me up. I'll get a taxi. (not have)
You _____ me up. I'll get a taxi.
- 2 You must remember to turn on the alarm. (must not)
You _____ on the alarm.
- 3 It's necessary for Basim to pay more attention when he's driving. (need)
Basim _____ more attention when he's driving.
- 4 It's not necessary for a security guard to carry a gun. (not need)
A security guard _____ a gun.
- 5 We need to check these radar speed guns once a month. (must)
These radar speed guns _____ once a month.
- 6 It's necessary for Malik to join the military service when he turns 18. (has)
Malik _____ the military service when he turns 18.

VOCABULARY

A Choose the correct words.

- 1 The Land Force, the Navy and the Air Force are all *branches* / *types* of the military.
- 2 You must be 18 years old to *belong* / *join* the military.
- 3 The military needs people to *care for* / *maintain* its equipment and vehicles.
- 4 In the military, you can take a test to become an *officer* / *official*.
- 5 If you pass this test, you have more responsibility and you *investigate* / *supervise* other people.
- 6 When you leave the military, your training can help you find a *criminal* / *civilian* job.

B Complete the phrases below with words from the box. There is one extra word.

belt	camera	detector	gun	limit	machine	ticket	traffic
------	--------	----------	-----	-------	---------	--------	---------

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| 1 security _____ | 5 speeding _____ |
| 2 metal _____ | 6 radar speed _____ |
| 3 X-ray _____ | 7 conveyor _____ |
| 4 speed _____ | |

C Complete the articles with words and phrases from the box.

arrest	crime scene	disposed of	fingerprints
investigating	pickpocket	unattended	witness

The police got a call about a robbery last night. When they got to the _____¹, they found footprints and _____² they think were left by the criminal. They are still _____³ the crime, but they think they will _____⁴ someone soon.

Police caught a _____⁵ who had stolen several wallets and mobile phones at the airport. The same man also stole some baggage that a passenger had left _____⁶ in the waiting room while he bought a magazine. The thief had _____⁷ the stolen property when the police found him, but they spoke to a _____⁸ who said she had seen him steal the items.

GRAMMAR

D Match the beginnings and endings of the sentences.

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| 1 I must get up early tomorrow | ☐ | a on a weekend trip. |
| 2 You needn't take so much baggage | ☐ | b to drive a lorry. |
| 3 We mustn't forget | ☐ | c because I don't want to be late again. |
| 4 You need to get a special licence | ☐ | d wear a uniform at her new job. |
| 5 She has to | ☐ | e leave so soon. |
| 6 I don't have to | ☐ | f to take our passports. |

E Circle the correct option in each sentence.

- We left two hours early. We *should* / *shouldn't* miss the plane.
- The police found fingerprints at the scene. They *should* / *shouldn't* arrest the thief soon.
- He studied hard. He *should* / *shouldn't* fail the exam.
- He learnt about computers in the military. He *should* / *shouldn't* be able to help me fix mine.
- There are security cameras in the building. The security guard *should* / *shouldn't* see if anyone comes in.
- She's in 6th Preparatory. She *should* / *shouldn't* graduate this summer.

F Complete the dialogues with *let's*, *would*, *could*, *can*, *should*, *shall* and *will*. Use each word only once.

Ali: _____¹ you drive me to the match this afternoon?

Faisal: Sure. You know, you _____² get a driving licence. You're old enough to drive.

Huda: _____³ you tell me how to get to the mall?

Police officer: Of course. I _____⁴ show you on the map if you like.

Police officer: _____⁵ you show me your driving licence, please?

Kamal: Yes, here you are.

Father: _____⁶ we stop for lunch?

Mother: That's a good idea. _____⁷ get some petrol, too.

Unit 2

- G** Write six sentences that are true for you with *have to*, *mustn't* and *don't have to* using the verbs from the box.

forget get up go shopping phone read smoke study write

Example: *I have to study for an exam tonight.*

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____

- H** Rewrite the sentences using the correct form of *get*, *have* or *make*.

Example: A photographer took her picture.

She had her picture taken.

- 1 Somebody stole their television.
They had _____.
- 2 My father asked somebody to fix the computer.
My father _____.
- 3 My mother told me to turn down the music.
_____.
- 4 He asked somebody to cut his hair.
_____.
- 5 Yesterday, my father asked somebody to clean the car.
_____.



WRITING



Ahmed wants to be a security guard. He is meeting the manager of a security company tomorrow morning at 9:00. It takes 30 minutes to go from his house to the security company. The manager sent him the location and a map. Write a letter to Ahmed of 100–120 words giving him advice on how to get the job. Use *you should* or *you shouldn't* in your letter at least five times. Write two paragraphs:

- Paragraph 1: advice on getting to the interview
- Paragraph 2: advice on the interview; what to wear, what to say, etc.

Dear Ahmed,

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

Best wishes,

Unit 3

Lesson 1: I'd like to work in the tourist industry

1 Match the careers with the photos.

- | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|
| a _____ | e _____ | i _____ |
| b _____ | f _____ | j _____ |
| c _____ | g _____ | k _____ |
| d _____ | h _____ | l _____ |

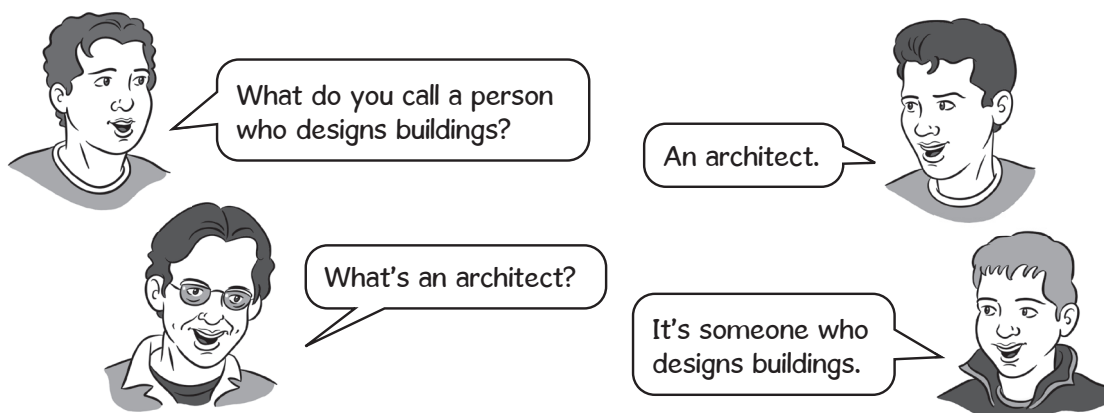
2 9 Listen and match each speaker with a career from the list above.

Zaid _____ Nada _____ Ousama _____ Faten _____

A Match the jobs and duties in the list below.

JOBS		DUTIES	
1 architect	e	a flies a plane	
2 cameraman		b fixes and installs pipes for water	
3 engineer		c designs and builds machines, engines or roads	
4 flight attendant		d does general office work	
5 journalist		e designs buildings	
6 lawyer		f gives advice to people about the law	
7 lifeguard		g is responsible for the safety of swimmers	
8 pilot		h looks after passengers on a plane	
9 plumber		i operates on people in hospital	
10 surgeon		j operates the camera for films or TV programmes	
11 secretary		k shows tourists around	
12 tour guide		l writes articles for newspapers and magazines	

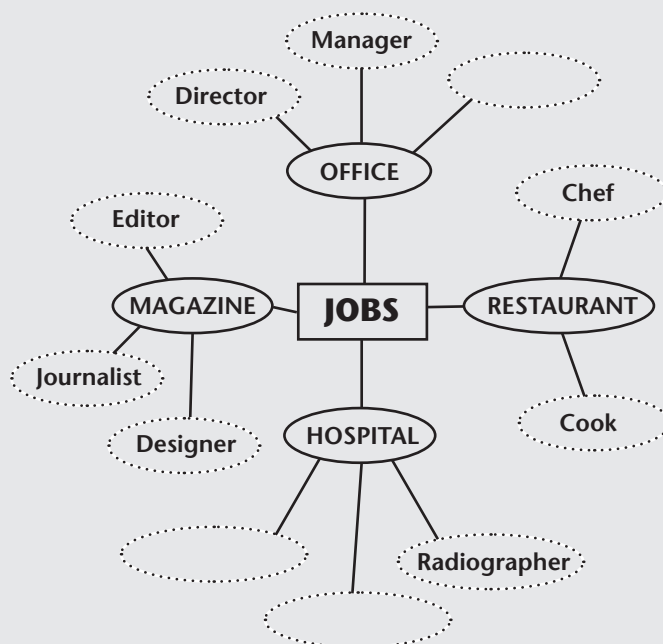
B Ask and answer questions using both the job list and the duties list above.



C Write definitions for the following jobs.

- 1 A nurse *is someone who looks after sick people and helps doctors* _____.
- 2 A fashion designer _____.
- 3 A hotel manager _____.
- 4 A salesperson _____.
- 5 A TV presenter _____.
- 6 A marketing manager _____.
- 7 A cartoonist _____.

- A good way to learn new words is to make a **word web**. Choose a topic that you like. Write it in the middle of a big piece of paper. Write words in English or in your language as they come into your head. Use a dictionary if necessary. Here is an example of a word web based on the word *jobs*. Add some more words.



Unit 3

Lesson 2: If you come round tomorrow, I'll help you

- 1 Ramiz is having an interview with a careers adviser at school. Complete the conversation with the correct words from the box.

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

First conditional

- We usually have the **present simple** in the *if* clause. But we can sometimes use the present continuous for actions that are prolonged.
 - *If it's raining tomorrow, we won't go for a picnic.*
 - *If they're still working, we can wait until they've finished.*
- In the main clause, we can use the **future simple** with *will/won't*, the present continuous with future reference, *going to*, *can*, *might*, *should* or an imperative.
 - *If you pass, what will you do next year?*
 - *If he gets a visa, he's leaving next week.*
 - *If you do that again, I'm going to get really annoyed.*
 - *If you get here early, we can work on our projects together.*
 - *If it isn't too hot tomorrow, I might play tennis.*
 - *If he asks you for money, don't give him any.*
- We can also use *unless* instead of *if*, meaning *if not*.
 - *I'll be at home around four, **unless** there's an emergency at work.* (if there isn't an emergency)

- A Match the sentence halves and complete the sentences. Add a comma where necessary.

- 1 ☐ I can't get to sleep _____
- 2 ☐ If I lend my brother my earphones _____
- 3 ☐ If you work in marketing _____
- 4 ☐ If you're good at languages _____
- 5 ☐ My parents get worried _____
- 6 ☐ You need to improve your English _____
- 7 ☐ Food goes bad _____
- a if I come home late.
- b if I drink a lot of coffee.
- c he always loses them.
- d unless you put it in the fridge.
- e if you want to pass the exam.
- f your job will be to encourage people to buy.
- g you can work in the tourist industry.

B Write these sentences using the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

Example: If I (not pass) the high school exam this year, I (take) it again next year.

If I don't pass the high school exam this year, I'll take it again next year.

- 1 If anyone (need) advice about their application forms, I (be) here tomorrow to help.

- 2 If they (not leave) soon, they (not catch) the train.

- 3 If you (want) to do a degree in Britain, you (have to) do a one-year foundation course first.

- 4 Unless he (make) a big effort this term, he (not get through) the end-of-year exams.

- 5 If you are offered a place at Carnegie University, (you accept) it?

C Complete these sentences in the first conditional.

- 1 If I do really well in the exams, _____

- 2 If you want to work in the media, _____

- 3 If my parents can afford it, _____

- 4 If I don't get a place at _____

- 5 If you want to study languages, _____

- 6 If you like online action games, _____

- 7 Unless you get the next bus, _____

- 8 If he doesn't pay his phone bill, _____

Lesson 3: If you could choose any job ...

A  Practise the dialogue on page 32 of the Student's Book in pairs. Then change Maryam's ideal career and the other words in bold and create and practise new dialogues.

- 1 painter/buy my paintings/my art is always a bit messy/do art in my free time
- 2 actor/come to my shows/I'm not a brilliant performer/be an actor in my free time
- 3 writer/read my books/I haven't got anything very important to write about/write stories in my free time

B Write sentences in the second conditional using the verbs in brackets.

Example: If I (have) *had* _____ lots of money, I (buy) *would buy* _____ a racehorse.

- 1 I (not have) _____ to spend so long on my homework if I (have) _____ a computer of my own.
- 2 Where (you choose) _____ to live if you (can) _____ live anywhere in the world?
- 3 I (learn) _____ to parachute if my friend (say) _____ she would do it with me.
- 4 If I (be) _____ you, I (not ask) _____ his advice about anything.
- 5 She (look) _____ much nicer if she (wear) _____ contact lenses instead of glasses.
- 6 He (be) _____ more attractive if he (shave) _____ his beard off.
- 7 I (not marry) _____ him even if he (be) _____ the last man on earth!

C  Work in pairs. Complete the sentences with your own ideas.

- 1 If I had my own car, *I'd take my friends on picnics every weekend* _____.
- 2 If my father won a million pounds, _____.
- 3 If I had one wish, _____.
- 4 If I had three wishes, _____.
- 5 If I could eat only one thing for the rest of my life, _____.
- 6 If I had a time machine, _____.



Unit 3



Write sentences beginning *If I were a millionaire, ...* Use some of these ideas to help you.

- I'd take my family on holiday.
- I'd buy a fabulous house.
- I'd spend a year travelling.
- I'd open a chain of health clubs.
- I'd have flying lessons and buy my own plane.

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

5 _____

6 _____



Reported speech used in statements, negative sentences and questions.

- Reported speech is used when the speaker is conveying a message from someone else.
- In reported statements and negative sentences:
 - We often take the verb one tense to the past.
'I'm waiting for you.' → *She said she **was waiting** for me.*
 - *'I **didn't finish** my part of the project'* → *Maryam told me she **hadn't finished** her part of the project.*
 - We change references to time and place accordingly.
*'I'll wait for you **here tomorrow**.'* → *He said he would wait for me **there the next day**.*
- In reported questions:
 - We do not use the question form of the verb.
*'What **are you** doing?'* → *He asked me what **I was** doing.*
 - We use *if* or *whether* for reported Yes/No questions.
'Have you seen Rasha?' → *She asked me **if/whether** I had seen Rasha.*
 - You can also use reporting verbs to summarize what people are saying. For example:
*My dad **suggested** fixing my old bike for now.*
*Malik's mum **promised** to buy him the video game for his birthday.*
*The doctor **advised** me not to go to school for a few days.*

A Imagine you are talking about Zaha Hadid's interview to a friend. Report the following parts of the interview.

- 1 'It has been my dream since childhood.'
Zaha said _____.
- 2 'I moved to London and studied architecture.'
Zaha said _____.
- 3 'I was the first woman ever to win the Pritzker Prize.'
Zaha said _____.
- 4 'Any Iraqi woman can succeed in her chosen career if she works hard enough.'
Zaha said _____.

B Write the interviewer's questions from the text on page 33 of the Student's Book in reported speech.

Latifa asked Zaha when she had decided to be an architect.

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____

**C** Rewrite the sentences using one of the reporting verbs in the box.

advise

agree

promise

refuse

suggest

- 1 **Hazem:** 'Why don't you apply for the job?'
Hazem _____.
- 2 **Layla:** 'I'll help with the project tomorrow, OK?'
Layla _____.
- 3 **Malik:** 'I think it's not a good idea to speak to the manager now.'
Malik _____.
- 4 **Maryam:** 'I'm not going to stay late to finish the report.'
Maryam _____.
- 5 **Saeed:** 'OK, I'll sign the contract.'
Saeed _____.

Unit 3

Lesson 5: I wish I'd brought my sunglasses

1 Match each sentence with a photo.

1 _____ 2 _____ 3 _____ 4 _____ 5 _____ 6 _____

2 Read the driving test report after Sajida failed her driving test. Then write her regrets.

1 I wish I'd learnt the Highway Code. 5 _____
2 _____ 6 _____
3 _____ 7 _____
4 _____

A Study the rules and complete the examples.

Regrets

- We use *If only* or *I wish* + past perfect to express regret about the past.
If only you had told me about your problem. (= Then I could have helped.)
I wish I _____ gone to bed so late. (= Then I wouldn't have been so tired.)
I wish I _____ more carefully. (= Then I wouldn't have crashed the car.)

B Write regrets starting *If only* or *I wish* for the situations below.

Example: Unfortunately, I ate three bars of chocolate. That's why I felt sick.

If only I hadn't eaten three bars of chocolate.

- 1 Unfortunately, he fell over during the race. That's why he didn't win.

- 2 Unfortunately, you were rude to your brother. Now he won't give us a lift to the cinema.

- 3 Unfortunately, I spent all my money at the weekend. That's why I can't buy those shoes.

- 4 Unfortunately, they didn't train every day. That's why they lost the match.

- 5 Unfortunately, I left my camera at Faten's house. That's why I couldn't get a picture of the dolphin.

- 6 Unfortunately, she lost their address. That's why she couldn't write to them.

C Write two regrets for each situation using *I wish ...* and *If only ...*

Example: You were late for school today and got into serious trouble.

I wish I'd got up earlier.

If only my father had given me a lift.

- 1 Your team lost the match on Saturday.

- 2 You got a bad mark in your last Science exam.

- 3 Your brother is very annoyed with you.

- 4 You didn't lock the car and a thief stole some valuable things of yours from it.

- 5 You arranged to meet your friends at the cinema, but you went to the wrong one.

- 6 Your mum told you to take a jacket to the park, but you didn't. Now you're cold and wet.

Unit 3

Lesson 6: If I'd been fitter

1  **12** Listen to a movie director talking about finding the right career. He is explaining what happened when he tried other jobs. Complete the captions under each picture.

- 1 I wanted to be a pilot, but I failed the eye test.
- 2 I started training to be a doctor, but _____.
- 3 I considered studying engineering, but _____.
- 4 I tried being a policeman, but _____.
- 5 I wasn't a good tour guide because _____.

A Match the beginnings and the endings of Mustafa's sentences.

- 1 ☐ I would have trained as a pilot
if I had passed
- 2 ☐ I would have been a doctor
if I hadn't been
- 3 ☐ I might have become an engineer
if I hadn't been
- 4 ☐ I would have stayed in the police
force if I hadn't been
- 5 ☐ I could have been a good tour
guide if I'd spoken

- a scared of heights.
- b scared of blood.
- c more languages.
- d so unfit.
- e the eye test.

B Complete the sentences with the third conditional form of the verbs in brackets.

Example: If I (know) had known about her problems, I would have lent her some money.

- 1 If we (leave) _____ a little earlier, we wouldn't have missed the bus.
- 2 We (not eat) _____ at that restaurant if we had known it was so expensive.
- 3 I would have studied medicine if my parents (have) _____ enough money to pay for the course.
- 4 What would you have done if nobody (come) _____ to rescue you?

- 5 We (die) _____ of thirst in the desert if Adam and Ali hadn't come for us in their truck.
- 6 If Salwa hadn't told me about the new time for the class, I (be) _____ really late.

C Complete these sentences in the third conditional. Use an appropriate verb in the correct form.

Example: You would have met my Aunt Salima *if you had come to our party* _____.

- 1 I wouldn't have missed the plane if _____
_____.
- 2 We wouldn't have camped there if _____
_____.
- 3 If we had looked at the map, we _____
_____.
- 4 If I hadn't had the operation, _____
_____.
- 5 You wouldn't have broken your ankle if you _____
_____.
- 6 If you had stayed in bed and rested, you _____
_____.
- 7 She wouldn't have got sunburnt if _____
_____.
- 8 They would have won the match if _____
_____.
- 9 If you had called me, I _____
_____.
- 10 I would have passed the exam if _____
_____.

Lesson 7: Learn English in the UK

1 Complete the advertisement with the correct words from the box.



13 Then listen and check your answers.

- | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| 1 _____ | 4 _____ | 7 _____ | 10 _____ |
| 2 _____ | 5 _____ | 8 _____ | 11 _____ |
| 3 _____ | 6 _____ | 9 _____ | 12 _____ |

A Complete the accommodation form for yourself. Use the correct words from the box for questions 6–10.

allergies

details

dietary

medical

permit

Accommodation information

Title: _____ 1

First name: _____ 2

Family name: _____ 3

Date of birth: _____ 4

Gender: _____ 5

(If you answer yes to any of the questions below, please give _____ 6.)

Do you have any special _____ 7 requirements? Yes / No

Do you have a _____ 8 condition? Yes / No

Do you have any _____ 9? Yes / No

Do you smoke? Yes / No

(Please note. Most private homestays do not _____ 10 smoking indoors.)

- B**  Work in pairs. You and your partner are interested in doing a course at Birchwood International College this summer. But you have some questions first. Write down five more questions you would like to ask about the courses, locations and accommodation.

Examples: *Do you offer any city locations?*

Are there any facilities for sport in the city locations?

Are evening meals provided in homestay accommodation?

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____

- C** Complete the sentences with the adjectives from the nouns in brackets. Then find the words in the text on page 36 of the Student's Book to check.

- 1 All our teachers and other staff members are (qualification) _____.
- 2 Our (residence) _____ accommodation includes three meals a day.
- 3 The rooms are very (comfort) _____ and have a desk and a bathroom.
- 4 There is also an (experience) _____ site manager available at all times.
- 5 Our (tailor) _____ lessons will help you learn quickly.
- 6 All our staff members are really (friend) _____ and will make you feel at home.

- A** Complete an email to a friend asking them to come with you to Britain this summer to do an English course. Use the information on page 36 of the Student's Book.

Dear _____¹,

I'm thinking of doing an English course at Birchwood International College this summer. I was wondering if you would like to join me. It would be much nicer to have a friend with me, although we would have to promise to only speak English to each other!

I was thinking of going for _____² weeks in _____³. Of course, it is never very hot in Britain, not even in the summer. So we wouldn't need to worry about the heat.

There is a choice of 24 locations. The college has both country and city locations. Personally, I would prefer to be in _____⁴ because _____⁵,

but, of course, I don't mind if you have a strong opinion about where you would like to go.

There is also a choice of accommodation. We can either stay _____⁶, or we can stay _____⁷.

Personally, I would prefer _____⁸ because _____⁹, but I am open to your suggestions.

The price of the course will be around £150 a week, and the accommodation will cost around £75 a week. We will also need to take plenty of pocket money for shopping, _____¹⁰ and souvenirs. I definitely think it will be worth it even if it does cost a lot of money. We will learn _____¹¹ and visit some wonderful places.

I really hope you can come. It will be a great experience. Let me know what you think.

Looking forward to hearing from you,

Best wishes,

_____¹²



- Suggest the month when you'd like to go and how long you'd like to go for.
- Describe the choice of locations.
- Suggest the location you'd prefer. Give reasons for your preference. For example, in a city, there will be more to do and lots of good shops and restaurants. Or, in a country location, there will be plenty of peace and quiet and the opportunity to get fit.
- Say you are open to suggestions about location.
- Suggest the type of accommodation you would prefer. Give reasons. For example, with a homestay, you would get more chance to meet British people and speak English in the evenings. Or, if you stay in a hostel, you would enjoy more freedom and independence, and you would find it more fun to be with other international students your own age.
- Talk about the prices. Say that you know it will be expensive, but you think it will be worth it.

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

A Read the text on page 38 of the Student's Book and answer the questions.

- 1 Why do interpreters need to read about the subject beforehand?

- 2 What languages can Samira speak? How did she learn them?

- 3 How many students who start an interpreting course finish the course?

- 4 What does an interpreter's salary depend on?

- 5 How did Samira translate the phrase 'Akl il-inab habba habba'?

- 6 What does the text say about the Arabic language?

B Read the text again and mark the sentences true (T) or false (F).

- 1 A good interpreter follows the news and is well informed on many topics. ☐
- 2 Interpreters have to have a degree before they do an interpreting diploma. ☐
- 3 It is very easy to get a place on an interpreting course. ☐
- 4 Interpreters must have three active languages. ☐
- 5 Conference interpreters must translate each word literally. ☐

C Complete the sentences with the words and phrases from the box.

conference diploma literal translation postgraduate stressful technical terms

- 1 To be an interpreter, you should do a degree in a language and then do a _____ course in interpreting.
- 2 Interpreters often work in pairs because it is less _____.

- 3 Interpreters don't use the _____ of a word or phrase if it won't make sense to the listeners.
- 4 Most _____ interpreters work freelance so they can choose their clients.
- 5 You need to read about the topic of the event so that you know the _____ of the field.
- 6 You don't need to come from an international family to be an interpreter, as long as you have a _____ in interpreting.

D Find words or phrases in the text on page 38 of the Student's Book that mean:

- 1 yearly = _____
- 2 things you put over your ears to listen privately = _____
- 3 the box-like room where interpreters work = _____
- 4 in a difficult situation = _____
- 5 give an idea of the meaning = _____
- 6 wanted and needed = _____
- 7 unemployed = _____

E Use some of the words or phrases you found in Exercise D to complete the following sentences.

- 1 Skilled nurses and doctors are always _____ at hospitals.
- 2 The production team was _____ to finish the project before the deadline so that the books could be printed.
- 3 I am on _____ leave at the moment, and I will come back at the end of the month.
- 4 After the company closed down, many employees found themselves _____.
- 5 I always have my _____ when I am on public transport, so I can listen to music without disturbing other people.

A Complete the sentences with one word in each gap.

- 1 I'm hungry. Let's have lunch in the college _____.
- 2 You'll really enjoy studying there. All the _____ are really friendly and helpful.
- 3 Please fill in this application _____. Write your name here and the other information underneath.
- 4 Our course is _____ for each student, so you learn only what you need.
- 5 I would like to go on a computer _____ to improve my skills.
- 6 I didn't know what to do after leaving school, but one of my teachers gave me some very good _____.
- 7 They didn't know which class I should be in, so I did a test to find out what _____ my English was.
- 8 I can't get that job because I don't have the right _____.
- 9 I want to go to _____ and get a Science degree.
- 10 I am interested in the environment. I would like a _____ in ecology.

B Choose the correct option to complete the sentences.

- 1 If people *don't get* / *doesn't get* enough rest, they *feel* / *feels* tired the next day.
- 2 Will you tell the teacher I've gone home if she *asks* / *will ask*? I'm not feeling well.
- 3 We *will* / *won't* arrive on time unless we take the next bus. Hurry up!
- 4 I go for a walk every afternoon *if* / *unless* it's raining. Then I go in the evening.
- 5 *I bake* / *I'll bake* you a cake this afternoon if I have time.

C Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 If you had remembered to set your alarm, you (not wake) _____ up so late.
- 2 If Hazem (score) _____ that goal, we would have won the match.
- 3 You (see) _____ the sunset if you had arrived a few minutes earlier.

- 4 I would have bought you a present if I (know) _____ it was your birthday today.
- 5 If we (not take) _____ a taxi, we would have waited a long time at the bus stop.

D Put the words in the correct order to form reported statements.

- 1 My mother _____ my birthday present the next day.
(would / told / she / buy / me)
- 2 Rawan _____ Tala's phone as a joke. (she / hidden /
hadn't / said / that)
- 3 Shahad _____ at the library to do the project. (us /
promised / meet / to)
- 4 The teacher _____. (was / asked / what / I / doing / me)
- 5 Halima _____. (had / Layla / sleeping / if / been / asked /
she)

E Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first.

- 1 I forgot Muna's birthday, and now she's mad at me.
I wish _____ because now she's mad at me.
- 2 I didn't save enough money to buy the sneakers I want.
If only _____ to buy the sneakers I want.
- 3 Ahmed didn't bring an umbrella, and it's raining now.
Ahmed wishes _____ because it's raining now.
- 4 We didn't take the train, and we're not there yet.
If only _____. We'd be there by now.
- 5 Muna turned down that job offer, and now she's unemployed.
Muna wishes _____ because now she's unemployed.
- 6 I didn't practise enough for my driving test and failed it.
If only _____. I wouldn't have failed it.
- 7 Hazem didn't know about the traffic jam and arrived late at the airport.
Hazem wishes _____. He would have left earlier for the airport.

VOCABULARY

A Complete the sentences with the correct word or phrase from the box.

architect	engineer	flight attendant	journalist	lawyer	lifeguard
pilot	plumber	secretary	surgeon	tour guide	

- 1 Salwa works with the director of the company. She writes all his letters and answers the telephone. She is his _____.
- 2 Captain Yousouf has been a _____ for ten years now. At the moment, he flies planes from Europe to the Gulf.
- 3 Jameel nearly drowned at the beach yesterday. Luckily, the _____ saw him and rescued him.
- 4 'Who designed that amazing building?' 'My uncle. He's a famous _____, you know.'
- 5 My sister is a _____. She takes tourists sightseeing in London every day.
- 6 Have you read the article about dhows in this magazine? It's by my aunt, who is a _____.

B Complete the sentences with the missing word. The first and last letters have been given.

- 1 I'd like to work in information t_____y in the future, like a computer programmer, for example.
- 2 Samira is now doing scientific r_____h in her area at university.
- 3 Our English teachers are h_____y qualified and experienced.
- 4 I'm sure you will find that the accommodation suits your n_____s perfectly.
- 5 The school also offers an on-site c_____n, where you can buy sandwiches and drinks.
- 6 To study at our school, simply fill out our a_____n form, and we'll be in touch.
- 7 I failed my driving test because I exceeded the speed l_____t – twice!
- 8 My cousin Basim speaks English so well that he works as a conference i_____r.

GRAMMAR

C Complete the sentences with the correct conditional form of the verbs in brackets.

Example: What would you like to change if you (can) could change one thing about your appearance?

- 1 If you go to bed now, you (probably feel) _____ better in the morning.
- 2 What would you buy first if you (win) _____ a million pounds?
- 3 What would we have done if our car (break down) _____ in the desert?
- 4 I won't help Reema with her Maths if she (not lend) _____ me her camera.
- 5 If you (find) _____ a snake in your bed, what would you do?

D Imagine you are in these situations. For each situation, write a sentence with *I wish ...* or *If only ...*

Example: You've eaten too much chocolate, and now you feel sick.

I wish I hadn't eaten so much chocolate.

- 1 You drank a lot of coffee. Now you are in bed, and you can't sleep.

- 2 You decided not to go to the park with your friends. Now you regret it.

- 3 You didn't revise for your Geography exam, and you got a bad mark. You feel sorry about this.

- 4 You bought some shoes last week. You've decided you don't like them.

- 5 You are at the park with your friends. You would like to take some photos, but you have forgotten to bring your camera.

- 6 You bought a very expensive bag last week. You've seen the same bag on sale this week.

Unit 3

E Write who said the sentences or asked the questions using reported speech.

my English teacher
the football coach

my mother
~~the hairdresser~~

the dentist
the shop assistant

Example: How short do you want your hair?

The hairdresser asked me how short I wanted my hair.

1 You have to clean your teeth more often.

2 You haven't answered all the questions in the test.

3 Will you be free to play in the match next Saturday?

4 I'll get you a new bicycle for your birthday, I promise.

5 I think you should get the red jacket.

F Write the direct speech as reported speech.

1 'You should work in the oil industry,' my teacher said to me.

My teacher advised _____.

2 'Do you have experience in the area?', the interviewer asked Faisal.

The interviewer asked Faisal _____.

3 'We should have a meeting to discuss the issue,' Noura said.

Noura suggested _____.

4 'How did you forget to check the oil?', my mum asked my dad.

My mum asked my dad _____.

5 'I won't stay in student accommodation next year,' I told my mother.

I told my mother that _____.

Lesson 1: Rashid & Rana Designs

1 Complete the email with the correct words.

- | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|
| 1 _____ | 4 _____ | 7 _____ |
| 2 _____ | 5 _____ | 8 _____ |
| 3 _____ | 6 _____ | 9 _____ |

A Complete the sentences with the past simple of an appropriate verb.

- 1 Rana _____ an email to Bidor to tell her about her new clothes company.
- 2 She and her brother, Rashid, _____ the company last September.
- 3 They _____ to Lebanon and Morocco to choose cloth two months ago.
- 4 They _____ a lot of success at London Fashion Week.
- 5 They _____ important new contacts there and _____ a lot of shirts to influential people.
- 6 At Heathrow Airport, they _____ an old school friend called Muna.
- 7 Muna _____ married to Ghassan two years ago.

B Imagine you are Bidor. You want to ask Rana some questions about her recent trip to Lebanon and Morocco. Write questions about Rana's trip. Ask about: the country she preferred, who travelled with her, the food, Morocco, the hotels, sightseeing, language for business meetings. Then ask and answer the questions in pairs, using your imagination for the answers.

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

- 1 I (sit) _____ in the park when somebody (kick) _____ a ball at me.
- 2 We (drive) _____ to the beach when we (hear) _____ a loud crash.
- 3 They (camp) _____ in the desert when they (see) _____ a large snake.
- 4 When I (meet) _____ her at the airport, Muna (wear) _____ a long blue dress.
- 5 Khaled (play) _____ football when he (break) _____ his ankle.



Write an email of 100–120 words telling a friend about a company you have recently set up with a friend or relative. The company could be producing one of the following: jewellery, cosmetics, perfume, food or footwear. Model your email on the first three paragraphs of Rana's email, changing the details.

[illegible]

A Read the article on page 43 of the Student's Book and answer the following questions:

- 1 Why is it now easier for people to work out from home?
- 2 What are some ways technology has changed fitness?
- 3 How do modern fitness apps help people track their workouts?
- 4 Who do gym owners have to compete with nowadays?
- 5 Where can people use workout mirrors to improve their exercise routines?

B Read the article again. Choose the correct option.

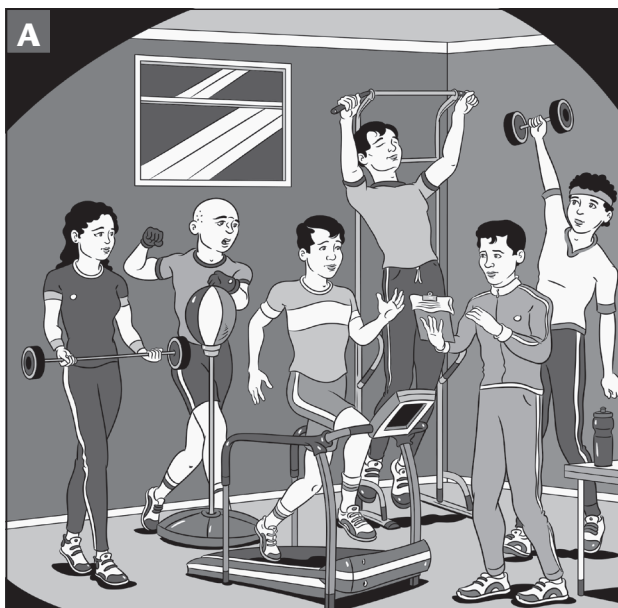
- 1 Nowadays, more and more people are working out *at the gym* / *from home*.
- 2 *The first* / *Modern* fitness apps measured just how far you ran and how fast.
- 3 Experts say it's *easier* / *harder* than before for gym owners now.
- 4 In the past, gyms only used to have *other gyms* / *home gyms* to compete with.
- 5 The writer believes there will be *less* / *more* technology in fitness in the future.

C Read again. Complete the sentences with words from the article.

- 1 Before, people used to be part of a _____ to cycle with others.
- 2 Modern fitness apps can even measure the quality of your _____.
- 3 Gyms now have equipment that most clients can't _____ to buy themselves.
- 4 Some mirrors now can _____ people how to exercise.
- 5 _____ now have to be more familiar with technology to do their job.
- 6 AI is providing a lot of _____ about the clients of a gym.



- D** Look at the pictures of how a gym looked before and how it looks now, and notice the differences. Then close your books. How much can you remember about how the gym used to be? Take turns making sentences with *used to/didn't use to*.



There used to be more people at the gym.



The trainer didn't use to have a tablet.

- E** Imagine you are interviewing a businessman who turned his gym into a smart gym. Write five questions with *did ... use to*.

Example: *What equipment did you use to have in the gym?*

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____

Lesson 3: How to be the best!

1 Match the sentence halves.

1 _____

3 _____

5 _____

7 _____

2 _____

4 _____

6 _____

8 _____

2 Match six of the sentences with the pictures.

A _____

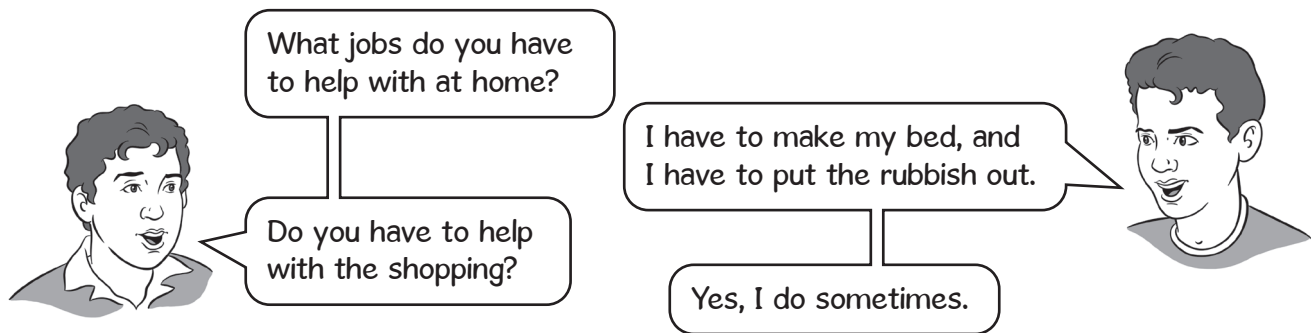
C _____

E _____

B _____

D _____

F _____

A Work with a partner. Ask and answer about what you have to do at home.**B** Make a list of six things that you know you have to do in the next week or two.

I have to call my cousin about our plans for the weekend.

I have to look for my photos of Samira's party.

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

5 _____

6 _____

- C**  Play the *Had to* chain game in teams of six or more students. First, give the whole team a job, profession or business. Then each student in the team has to say what they had to do in their job last week. The next student has to repeat what the previous student said and add something.

Example: Owner of a restaurant

Student A: Last week, I had to go to the market with the chef.

Student B: Last week, I had to go to the market with the chef, and I had to order a new fridge.

Student C: Last week, I had to go to the market with the chef, I had to order a new fridge and I had to interview two waiters.

- D** Complete the sentences about Birchwood International College with *have to*, *don't have to*, *mustn't*, *should* or *shouldn't*.

BIRCHWOOD INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE

Information for new students

Accommodation

- 1 You _____ share a room with other students, but the price of accommodation is lower if you do.
- 2 Breakfast is from 7 to 9 a.m. You _____ eat it, but the price is included.
- 3 All students _____ be out of their rooms by 9:30 a.m. so that the cleaners can get in and clean them.
- 4 You can eat snacks and have drinks in your rooms, but you _____ cook.
- 5 You can listen to music in your rooms, but you _____ make noise after 1 a.m.

Courses

- 1 Classes start at 9:30 a.m. every day. Students _____ be late.
- 2 If you are late, you _____ go to the office and sign the late book before joining your class.
- 3 We provide all the books for our courses. You _____ bring any books besides a dictionary.
- 4 You _____ take the special computer course, but we think all our students will find it useful.
- 5 There are social activities, sports and excursions after class every day. You _____ do any of these, but if you want to, you _____ sign the list by 11 a.m.

1 Read about three people with regrets. Match sentences 1–9 with the correct people.

A _____ B _____ C _____

2 Use each question to make: one sentence with *I wish* and one sentence using the third conditional.

2 a _____

b _____

3 a _____

b _____

4 a _____

b _____

5 a _____

b _____

6 a _____

b _____

A Practise past regrets using *I wish*, *If only* and the third conditional.

1 I'm not feeling very well.

Well, you did have six slices of cake! I bet you wish you (not eat) _____ so much now.

2 Mum said she'll be here in about an hour.

We'll have to wait then. If only I (not forget) _____ my key when I left home.

3 I can't believe you're going to be an aunt!

I know! If only I (not throw away) _____ my old toys. I could give them to the baby.

4 Did you see the prices of the tickets to the concert now?

Yeah. Now I wish I (buy) _____ them earlier, when they were cheaper.

5 I can't believe we're lost! And no phone signal!

If you had listened to me, you (bring) _____ the map.

B Complete these sentences to express regret.

1 I didn't buy the jacket while it was on sale.

If only _____ while it was on sale.

- 2 My dad didn't check the oil, and the car broke down.

The car _____ the oil.

- 3 Qais didn't make a copy of his essay, so he had to write it all again.

If Qais _____ to write it all again.

- 4 Hazem spent all his money on video games.

Hazem wishes _____ on video games.

- 5 I didn't pay attention in class and failed the exam.

I wish _____. I wouldn't have failed the exam.

- 6 I didn't take many photos of my trip.

If only _____ of my trip.

C **Work in pairs. Discuss what you would have done in the following situations.**

- 1 Ahmed was answering an important phone call. He was travelling on a bus, and the people next to him started singing loudly. He asked them to stop singing.
- 2 Salima invited two friends to dinner on Saturday. They came on Friday. Salima told them to come back the next day.
- 3 Safia broke her friend's beautiful glass vase. She decided not to say anything about it and hid the pieces.
- 4 Kerim was not pleased with the food or service he got in a restaurant. He left without finishing his meal and didn't pay.

I would have moved to a different seat.

But what if the bus had been full?

Then I would have complained to the driver.

D **Now write what you would have done in each of the situations above.**

- 1 *I would have moved to a different seat. If the bus had been full, I would have complained to the driver.*
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____

A Match the words in the box with their definitions.

ambitious	calories	compete	designer	fitness app	personal assistant
personal trainer	previous experience	profit	punctual	score	stationary bike

- 1 _____ = a professional who supervises how you exercise in a gym
- 2 _____ = the money you make in a business
- 3 _____ = what you have done before (companies you worked for, etc.)
- 4 _____ = a program that helps you do exercise
- 5 _____ = always arriving on time
- 6 _____ = a person who decides what clothes will look like
- 7 _____ = determined to be successful
- 8 _____ = a fitness machine that looks like a bicycle
- 9 _____ = to win goals in a game
- 10 _____ = a person who works as a secretary for another
- 11 _____ = a unit that measures how much energy people burn with exercise
- 12 _____ = to try to be more successful than other businesses in the same area

B Complete the sentences with the correct conditional form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 If I (be) _____ you, I would apply for that course this week.
- 2 I (help) _____ you with your application form if you bring it round on Saturday.
- 3 What (you do) _____ if you (wake up) _____ and (find) _____ you had turned into a fly?
- 4 Ali would be really happy if he (can) _____ spend the summer studying in London.
- 5 Which course (Muna apply) _____ for if she passes all her exams this year?
- 6 (your brother get) _____ annoyed if he doesn't win at chess?

C Complete each word with the right ending.

-age	-al	-ate	-ent	-fy	-ient	-ness	-tion	-ure	-vise
------	-----	------	------	-----	-------	-------	-------	------	-------

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1 fract_____ | 6 identi_____ |
| 2 ineffic_____ | 7 super_____ |
| 3 unfortun_____ | 8 wit_____ |
| 4 independ_____ | 9 applica_____ |
| 5 unusu_____ | 10 discour_____ |

D Complete the sentences with one word in each gap.

- You don't have _____ go to the office every day in this job.
- You would _____ passed the driving test if you hadn't made that mistake.
- If you _____ not feeling better by tomorrow, you can stay at home.
- If _____ we had known she needed help.
- You _____ go to the hospital right now.
- _____ we go for a coffee after the lesson today?
- _____ you give me a hand with this report later?
- We are _____ our house painted this week.

E Find the mistakes in the sentences and rewrite them correctly.

- We played football when it started to rain, and we had to stop.

- This gym used to had the best equipment in town, but not anymore.

- Amjed didn't used to work out, but now he's really fit.

- My brothers and I have help my parents with the housework.

- If only you told me about your problem before. I could have helped you.
