

2

A We were studying the history of Palmyra , and we were going to draw pictures of the old Arches in our notebooks.



5

B It was a fascinating and interesting day out, and we learned a lot about the history of our country.

1

C About a month ago, our class went on a school trip to see the ancient ruins in Palmyra.



4

D As we were walking around, admiring the ruins, we met a group of tourists. They told us they were on a study tour of Syria and Lebanon. We told them about the history of the Temple of Bel and the Arab castle, and they said that we were very good guides!

3

E We set off for Palmyra in a bus. It took us about two hours to drive there. As we reached the city, we saw the silhouette of the Arab Castle on the hill above the huge colonnades. It was really magnificent.

1. Which town or city did you go to? Who did you go with? When did you go?

.....

.....

2. Why did you visit it?

.....

.....

3. How did you get there?

.....

.....

4. Who did you speak to / help / meet on the trip? How did this happen?

.....

.....

5. What was your opinion of your day out, in general?

.....

.....

Writing

Write a story about a day out in a town or city.

Did you know? World facts

Most of us know that the **highest mountain in the world** is Mount Everest, on the border between Nepal and China (8,850 m). But something that most of us don't think about is **the deepest point on Earth!** It is called the Mariana Trench and it is in the middle of the Pacific Ocean, near Japan. It reaches down to about 10,911 m deep.

The lowest lake – interestingly, not called a lake at all, but a 'sea' – is the Dead Sea. The surface of the water is about 400 m below sea level. The water in the Dead Sea is also the saltiest in the world. Hardly anything can live in it, except simple organisms like green algae.

The deepest lake, however, is Lake Baikal, in Russia. It is more than one and a half kilometres deep.

There are many **long rivers** in the world, but the Nile River in Egypt is the longest. It's 6,671 km long. And the **highest waterfall** is the Angel Falls in Venezuela, at 979 m.

Most people think that a **desert** is a hot, dry, sandy place, but in fact, any place that receives hardly any rainfall can be called a desert. And that makes Antarctica the world's largest desert – even though

it is covered in ice, not sand. Antarctica is also the world's highest, windiest and coldest continent.

In the other extreme, **the world's hottest temperature** ever recorded was in 1922, in El Azizia, Libya – the temperatures reached a frightening 135°F / 57.8°C!

1 Read the text and answer the questions.

1. What is the importance of the Mariana Trench?

It's the deepest point on Earth.

2. Which measurement is bigger – the height of Mount Everest, or the depth of the Pacific Ocean?

The depth of the Pacific Ocean.

3. Why can't anything except simple organisms exist in the Dead Sea?

It's the saltiest sea. (It's too salty.)

4. What are the following places famous for?

a. Lake Baikal **It's the deepest lake.**

b. The Nile **It's the longest river.**

c. The Angel Falls **It's the highest waterfall.**

5. What is surprising about the largest desert in the world?

It is covered in ice, not sand.

6. What happened at El Azizia to make it a famous place?

The hottest temperature was recorded there in 1922.

2 Match the figures with the correct place.

1. 400 m **c**

2. 979 m **d**

3. 8,850 m **f**

4. 1.5 km **b**

5. 6,671 km **a**

6. 10,911 m **e**

a. Nile River

b. Lake Baikal

c. the Dead Sea

d. Angel Falls

e. the Mariana Trench

f. Mount Everest



1

Write the following sentences in reported speech.

Issa: I'm going to Jordan for my holiday.

Issa said he was going to Jordan for his holiday.

Faisal: My parents like to go to Italy every year.

1. **Faisal said his parents liked to go to Italy every year.**.....

Nada: Lattakia is my favourite holiday destination.

2. **Nada said Lattakia was her favourite holiday destination.**.....

Su'ad: Our class is going to do a project on the ancient city of Palmyra.

3. **Su'ad said their class was going to do a project on the ancient city of Palmyra.**.....

Yousuf: My parents are thinking of taking us to London in the summer.

4. **Yousuf said his parents were thinking of taking them to London in the summer.**.....

Hisham: I want to visit Luxor on my next trip to Egypt.

5. **Hisham said he wanted to visit Luxor on his next trip to Egypt.**.....

2 Write the dialogue in reported speech.

Amal: My brother is going to university in Damascus soon.

Amal said her brother was going to university in Damascus soon.

Samia, to Amal: (1) My cousins live in Damascus! (2) They have a nice house with a beautiful

garden. (3) I'm going to visit them next week with my parents.

1. Samia told **Amal that her cousins lived in Damascus.**

2. She said **that they had a nice house with a beautiful garden.**

3. She said **that she was going to visit them soon with her parents.**

Amal: (4) It sounds great, Samia. (5) Omar is very excited about moving to Damascus.

(6) He's

going to study Medicine. (7) He wants to be a general surgeon.

4. Amal told **Samia that it sounded great.**

5. She said **that Omar was very excited about moving to Damascus.**

6. She said **that he was going to study medicine.**

7. She said **that he wanted to be a general surgeon.**

Samia: (8) Damascus is a good place to study medicine.

(9) One day, I'm going to study at the University of Damascus too!

8. Samia told **Amal that Damascus was a good place to study medicine.**

9. She said **that one day, she was going to study at the University of Damascus too.**



3

Complete the sentences with a, the or nothing.

One of (1) **the**..... best places for (2) **.....** tourists to visit in Syria is the Old City. It is in (3) **the**..... centre of Damascus. It includes (4) **a**..... wonderful old covered market called Souq al-Hamadiyyeh, and (5) **the**..... world-famous Omayyad Mosque that dates back to 705 AD. For many centuries, Damascus was the trade centre for the whole region, and today it is (6) **a**..... popular tourist destination and (7) **the**..... favourite location for foreigners wanting to learn Arabic.

It is (8) **a**..... beautiful place to visit. (9) **the**..... streets are full of (10) **.....** people buying and selling. You can ask any of (11) **the**..... locals questions - they are very helpful and eager to show off (12) **the**..... city. Enjoy your visit!

4

Complete the sentences with any, some, many or all.

1. Who ate**all**..... the biscuits? The packet is empty!
2. The wonderful tourist sites in Syria is the reason why**many**..... people come here.
3. I haven't got**any**.... news about my exam results yet.
4. There is still **some**..... water left in the jug. Do you want**Any/some**... more?
5. ...**some**..... people in Switzerland can speak Romansh, but not many.
6. I often listen to music while I study, but not**all**..... the time.
7. Hardly**any**..... plants are able to survive in the icy Antarctic.
8. Not **many**. people know that Sir Edmund Hilary, who first climbed Mount Everest, was born in New Zealand.

5 Complete the sentences with too much / too many / too few, (not) enough or more.

1. **Too much** rain will damage the crops.
2. I'm sorry, I can't buy a ticket, because it costs **too much**... and I haven't got **enough**.... money.
3. Many people move to the city, because there are **too few**..... jobs for them in smaller towns.
4. There are already eight hotels in the town, and they are planning to build **more**..... in future.
5. You can't cycle on the pavements, because they are not wide **enough**.. for pedestrians as well as bicycles.
6. In the future, **more**..... cars will mean **more**..... traffic jams, **more**..... pollution – and in my opinion, not **enough**..... is being done about the problem.
7. If **too many**..... people want to go on the morning course, we will have a second class in the afternoon.
8. If you eat **too much**.... before you do exercise, you'll feel ill.

5

Get well

The Buried City Episode 3: Missing

Grammar

present perfect + already, just, yet
present perfect or past simple, *should*

Tareq went with Hussein, Nadia and their parents, Mr and Mrs Hammad, to visit the site of an ancient city. Most of the city was still covered by sand. But a palace, houses, roads and other buildings were visible. They stopped in the shade of a high wall. Hussein was explaining about the archaeological site.

Hussein: They have already dug up about half the site.

But lots of the buildings are still underground.

Tareq: That's very interesting.

Nadia: It's getting late. Have we seen it all yet?

Hussein: No, we haven't. We haven't explored that building yet.

Tareq: It's an amphitheatre, Hussein. It's beautiful.

Hussein: Can Tareq and I look at the theatre?

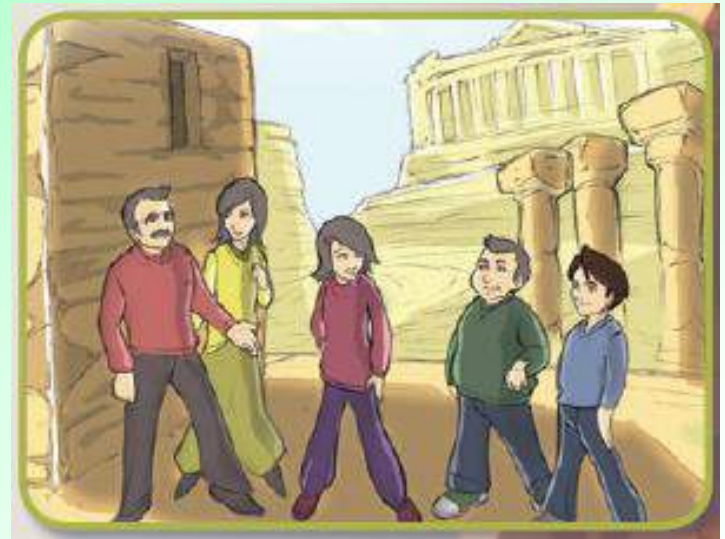
Mr Hammad: Yes, of course. But don't be long.

Hussein: Thanks, Dad.

Mr Hammad: We'll see you at the car in half an hour.

Hussein: OK ... Come on, Tareq.

Tareq: Let's go.



But Hussein and Tareq didn't come back. The family waited for an hour, then Mr Hammad contacted the security guards. There were five men. They went off to look for the boys. The sun was sinking when they came back to the car.

Mr Hammad: Have you found them yet?

Guard: No, I'm afraid not.

Mrs Hammad: Have you looked in all the buildings?

Guard: We've just searched the last one. We were there two minutes ago.

Mr Hammad: Have you looked around the amphitheatre?

Guard: Yes, we have. We've already checked the whole site.

Mr Hammad looked at Nadia. She was putting her mobile into her bag.

Mr Hammad: Have you called Hussein again on your mobile phone?

Nadia: I've just tried that. There was no answer.



2

Listen and read the story. Answer these questions.

Section 1

1. What did Tareq and Hussein's family visit?

They visited the site of an ancient city.

2. Where did the boys arrange to meet the family?

They arranged to meet them at the car.

Section 2

3. What happened to the boys?

They didn't come back.

4. Who did the family ask for help?

They asked the security guards for help.

5. What did Nadia try to do?

She tried to call Hussein on her mobile phone.

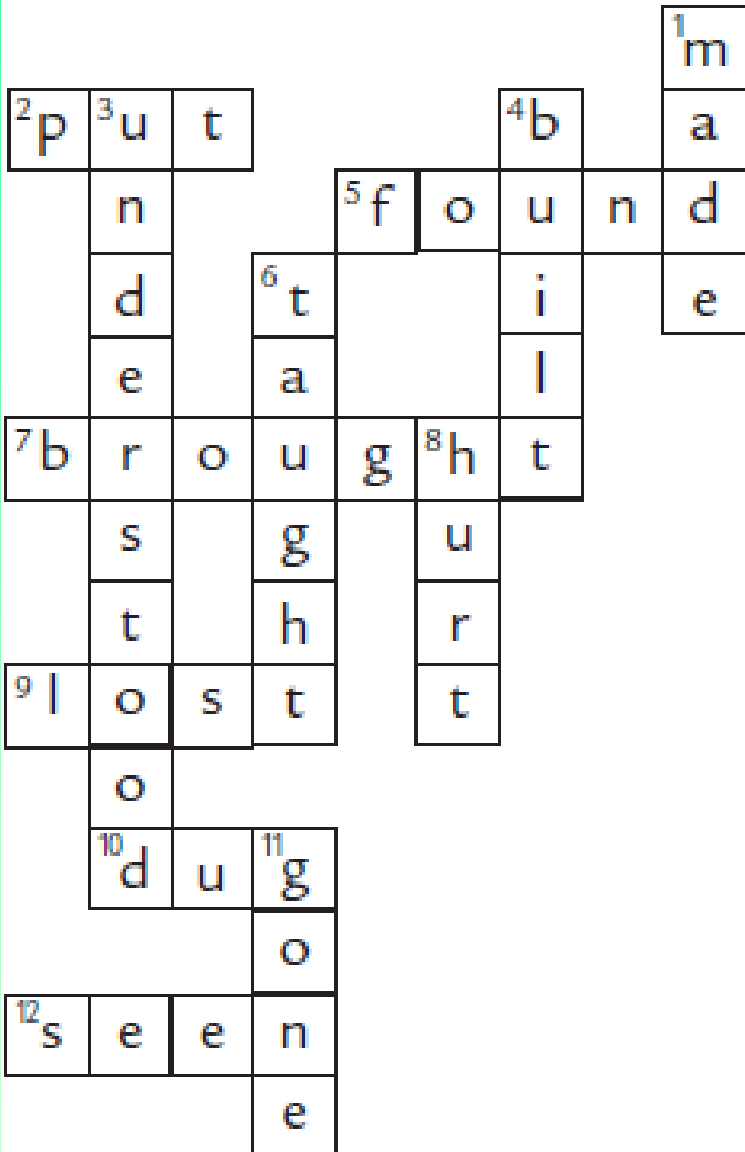
Grammar in context present perfect + already, just, yet

4

Read the story again. Copy and complete these sentences with *yet/just/already* and a past participle.

1. The archaeologists have ...**already dug**..... up half the site.
2. It's getting late, and the boys haven't ...**explored**..... the theatre .**yet**..... .
3. The guards have .**searched/looked**... for the boys, but they haven't found them .**yet**. .
4. The guards have ..**just searched**... the last building. They were there two minutes ago.

Complete the crossword with the past participles of the verbs.



Across

2. put

5. find

7. bring

9. lose

10. dig

12. see

Down

1. make

3. understand

4. build

6. teach

8. hurt

11. go

Help box

Use the present perfect with just to say that something has been completed very recently.

I've just finished reading this book.

Use the present perfect with already to say that something has been completed in the present or past.

I've already read this book. / I've read this book already.

Use the present perfect with yet to say that something hasn't been completed by the time of speaking.

I haven't read it yet (but I will read it soon).



Write sentences with just or yet. Use the words beside the pictures.

1. She / drink her tea

She hasn't drunk her tea yet.



2. She / cut the onions

She has just cut the onions.



3. He / receive the letter

He has just received the letter.



4. He / eat his lunch

He hasn't eaten his lunch yet.



5. She / win a prize

She has just won a prize.



6. They / sell their house

They haven't sold their house yet.

3 Read the situations and write what the people haven't done yet, have just done or have already done.

Abbas	Fatima
1. He's still doing his Maths homework.	4. She phoned her friend five minutes ago.
2. He arrived home ten minutes ago.	5. She ate her lunch two hours ago.
3. He finished his English homework at school this morning.	6. She's waiting to check her email.

1. Abbas hasn't finished his Maths homework yet.

2. He **has just arrived home.**

3. He **has already finished his English homework.**

4. Fatima **has just phoned her friend.**

5. She **has already eaten her lunch.**

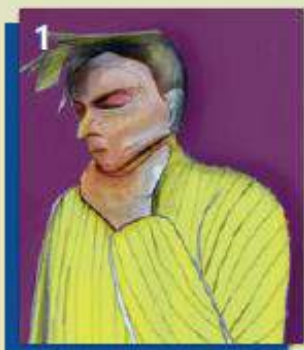
6. She **hasn't checked her email yet.**

Illnesses

Vocabulary illnesses: headache, sprained ankle, stomachache, sore throat

1 Match the words and pictures. Then listen and check.

headache sprained ankle temperature broken leg toothache
Cold stomachache cough sore throat earache



3 Listen and read the dialogue. Write the missing words.

Antibiotics bed prescription problem Saturday sore throat temperature week



Doctor: Hello, Saleh. Please sit down. What's the 1 **problem**..... ?

Saleh: Well, doctor, I've got this terrible 2 ..**sore throat**....

Doctor: How long have you had it?

Saleh: For a 3**week**..... . It started last 4 ..**Saturday**.....

Doctor: Have you got a 5 ..**temperature**.. ?

Saleh: Yes, I have. And I feel shivery.

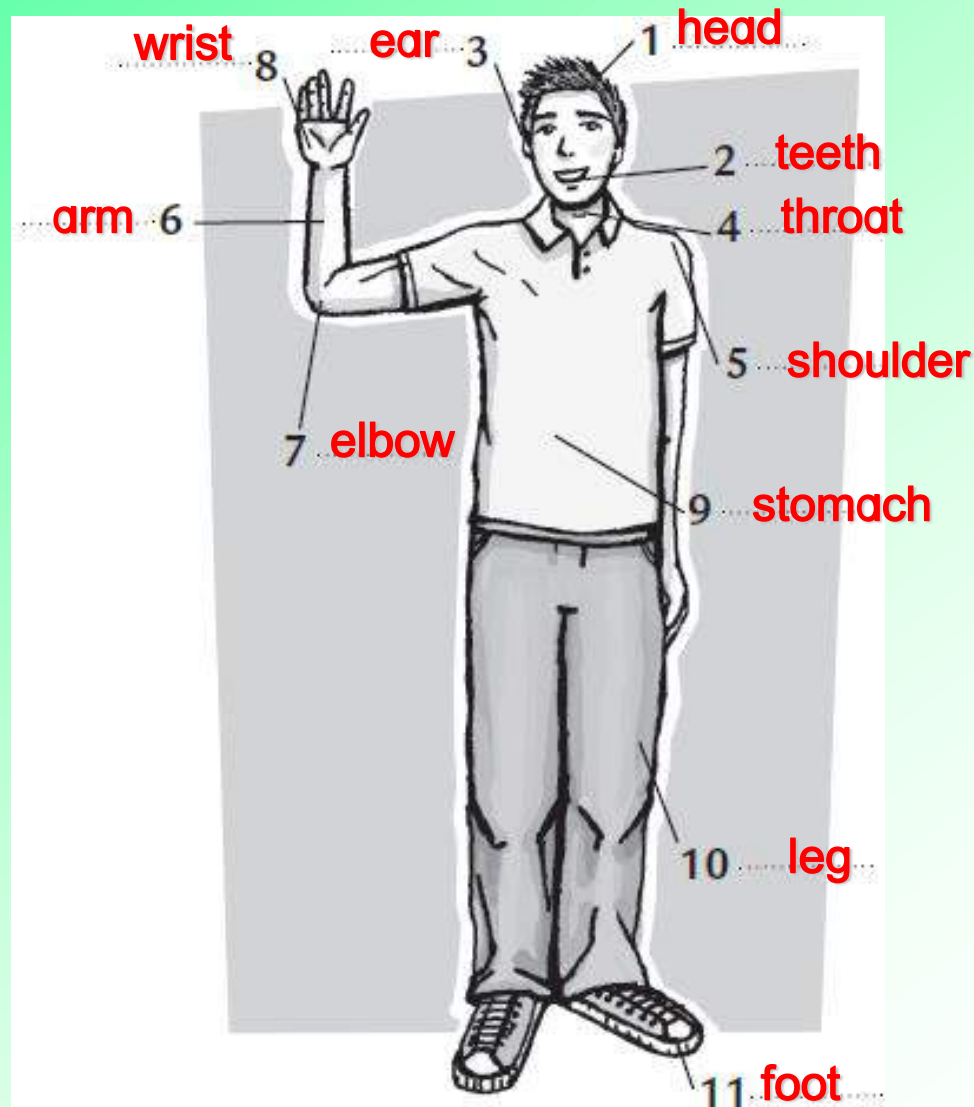
Doctor: Let me have a look. Yes, I think you've got an infection. I'll give you some 6 ..**antibiotics**.. . And I think you should stay in 7 ...**bed**..... for a few days.

Here's the 8 ..**prescription**.. .

Saleh: Thank you, doctor.

4 Label the picture. Use these words.

head leg teeth stomach throat ear
shoulder arm elbow wrist foot



5 Complete the sentences with these words.

earache headaches sore throat sprained
stomachache temperature toothache

1. I feel terrible. I'm coughing, and I've got a
.....**sore throat**..... too. It hurts when I speak.

2. I ate too much. I've got a ...**stomachache**..... now.

3. I was playing tennis when I fell and
.....**sprained**..... my ankle. So I can't play for a
few days.

4. I feel very hot. I'm sure I've got a high
...**temperature**.....

5. I've got water in my ears after swimming,
and it's giving me terrible**earache**.....

6. I must go to the dentist. I've got
.....**toothache**.....

7. My head hurts. I often get**headaches**..... like
this when I haven't slept well.

Help box

Use the present perfect to talk about events in the recent past, when no specific time is mentioned.

I've cut my finger!

Have you been to the dentist during the last six months?

Use the past simple when a specific time in the past is mentioned.

I broke my leg two years ago.

I went to the dentist last week.

6

Complete the dialogue. Use the present perfect and the past simple.

Omar: (1) ...**Have you ever been**... (you **ever** be) to hospital, Hani?

Hani: Yes, I (2)**was**..... (be) in hospital about five weeks ago.

Omar: What (3)**happened**..... (happen) to you?

Hani: I (4)**was**..... (be) on my way to school one day, when I (5)**slipped**..... (slip) and (6)**fell**..... (fall) off the school bus! I (7)**broke**..... (break) my wrist. I (8) ...**have only just started**..... (only **just** start) writing properly again! (9) **Have you ever hurt** (you **ever** hurt) yourself badly?

Omar: No, I (10)**haven't**..... (not **have**), luckily. I (11)**sprained**..... (sprain) my ankle once, in a basketball match, but nothing more serious than that.

The makers of modern medicine

Doctors know all about bodies and illnesses. But where did their knowledge come from? You may be surprised to learn that the study of medicine started over 2,000 years ago!



Ibn Sina (often called Avicenna), *Muslim doctor, philosopher and scientist*
Born 980 CE, Afshana (now in Uzbekistan)

He is considered to be the 'father of modern medicine' and wrote over 450 books, including the 14-volume *Canon of Medicine*, which is a book that includes Arabic medical lore and personal experience. It's considered one of the most famous books in the history of medicine. He wrote about the human body, surgery (operations on patients) and treatments. As a young man, he studied medicine and treated the sick, often not asking for payment. He was the first to accurately describe the symptoms of illnesses, including diabetes. Until the 16th century, the teaching of medicine was based on his work. Even today, doctors still study his works.



Al Razi, *doctor, philosopher and scholar*

Born 865 CE, Rayy

He made many important medical discoveries and wrote over 50 books and articles. He travelled to many lands and worked for princes and rulers; he was the director of two hospitals and was very kind to his patients. He based his studies on accurate observation of illnesses, and was the first doctor to describe allergies. He believed doctors should keep up with new knowledge. He even wrote a medical manual for the ordinary person.



Galen, *Ancient Greek doctor, who lived in the Roman Empire*

Born 131 CE, Pergamum (now Bergama in Turkey)

He studied medicine at a famous medical school in Alexandria in Egypt. He worked as a surgeon in a gladiator school and learned about injuries. He also did eye operations, which weren't done again until modern times. He did a lot of experiments, including on animals. He studied how blood moves round the body. He wrote many books, including a 17-volume book on medicine and anatomy. Doctors continued studying Galen until the 16th century.



Hippocrates, *Ancient Greek doctor*

Born 460 BCE, island of Cos, Greece

He is known as the 'father of medicine'. He based his work on observation, the description of symptoms, the study of the human body and talking to patients. He treated the body as a whole, and believed in the importance of rest, a good diet, fresh air and hygiene. He was the first doctor to say that thoughts and feelings came from the brain. Medical students today take the Hippocratic oath and promise to treat the sick, keep patients' secrets and teach medicine to the next generation.

Vocabulary medicine: allergy, treatment, surgery

1

BEFORE YOU READ Match the words with the definitions.

- | | | |
|--------------|---|--|
| 1. injury | d | a. medicine, or medical care to cure you |
| 2. allergy | f | b. signs of illness, such as a temperature |
| 3. surgery | e | c. the rules for keeping you and your surroundings clean |
| 4. treatment | a | d. hurt, such as a cut, to the body |
| 5. symptoms | b | e. an operation, when doctors cut your body |
| 6. hygiene | c | f. when you have contact with something that makes you ill, such as an animal or flowers |

Writing

8 Write a paragraph about a medical discovery. Give your reasons why you think it is important.

Brian is a nurse anaesthetist. He did this specialised course after he qualified as a nurse. First, he had to get several years' experience working in a critical care unit, such as an emergency department or heart care department.

But what does a nurse anaesthetist do? 'Basically, we assist the anaesthetist. A very important first part of the job is getting everything ready, long before the patient comes in for the operation. We have to prepare all the things we are going to need – needles, syringes and supplies for breathing. I even bring a CD player! I play music to help the patient relax.'

'I give the patient a drug to make them fall asleep before we start operating, and it works after about half a minute. They won't feel anything or know anything from this moment on, until they wake up after the operation. In order to keep the patient breathing during the operation, we put a tube in their lungs, and a machine does the breathing for them.'

'While the surgeon is operating, we keep a constant check on the patient's heart rate, blood pressure and breathing. And our role doesn't end after the operation. We have to wake the patient up, and make sure we give the right painkillers and care in the ward, while they are recovering. So really, we are there at the beginning and at the end of their hospital treatment.'

1

Read the article. Write Brian's different duties in the correct place in the table.

- 1- check heart rate
- 2- prepare everything they need
- 3- wake patient up
- 4- give drugs to make the patient fall asleep
- 5- give painkillers
- 6- play music
- 7- put a tube in the lungs

Before the operation	During the operation	After the operation
2	1	3
4	7	5
6		

2

Write the names of these people from the text.

1. the person who carries out an operation ...**surgeon**.....
2. the person who helps a doctor in the hospital ...**nurse**.....
3. the person who puts people to sleep before an operation ~~(nurse)~~ **anaesthetist**.....
4. the person who has an operation in hospital**patient**.....

Writing

Read this problem and give advice.

I want to be fitter and healthier. What should I do?

Use these notes

Food

avoid sweets and too much sugar
don't eat too late at night
eat healthy snacks like fruit or nuts

Exercise

do regular exercise – at least 30 minutes – three times a week
do exercise that makes your heart rate faster – as well as stretching exercises like yoga
warm up before exercise – relax after exercise

Sleep

get enough sleep at night

6

Hygiene

Clean water, fresh hopes

A special report by Peter Hudson

Clean water is essential for healthy living, but millions of people around the world don't have water for their basic needs. Wateraid is a charity that helps people all over the world get safe, clean water, dig wells, install pumps and learn about hygiene.

Before I visited the village of Kasoso in Uganda, I had only seen life in the big African cities. In villages, the biggest problem is water. In Kasoso, I met Mukasa and his family. They showed me how Wateraid had changed their lives. The charity had helped the community to dig a well, and now they had a supply of drinking water. Mukasa said,

'Rainfall is very low here, so having a well is important.'

His 14-year-old daughter is called Almazzi (her name means 'water').

She was carrying two buckets of water. She had got it from the well. Because the well is only 300 metres from her home, she now has time to collect the water with her brothers and sisters and attend school, too.



I talked to Mukasa's nine-year-old son, Akello, outside the village school after he had finished a lesson on hygiene. He was very enthusiastic. He said, 'It's very important to use soap and wash your hands.'

I also met Mukasa's wife, Nembe. She was emptying a bucket of water on the vegetables in the garden. She had just cleaned the house. Mukasa explained that before the well, the villagers had suffered from various diseases, including cholera. Now they had clean water for cooking, washing and cleaning. Their lives were completely transformed!



3 Read the article again and decide if these sentences are true (T) or false (F).

1. Poor people pay Wateraid so they can get clean water. **F**
2. Wateraid only helps people in Africa. **F**
3. The new well isn't far from Mukasa's home. **T**
4. Almazzi doesn't have time to go to school. **F**
5. Nembe would like to have clean water for her basic needs. **T**
6. The well has made the villagers healthier. **T**

Vocabulary water: hygiene, well, pump

4 Find words in the text that mean the following.

1. a container with a handle for holding water **bucket**
2. a deep hole in the ground from which you can take water or oil **well**
3. the quantity of rain that falls **rainfall**
4. a machine for moving liquid or gas **pump**

5

Read the sentences and decide which actions in the text happened first.

1. **A.** Peter Hudson saw Kasoso.
B. Peter Hudson saw big African cities.

1. B

2. **A.** Wateraid helped the community dig a well.
B. Peter met Mukasa's family.

3. **A.** Peter met Almazzi.
B. Almazzi got water from the well.

4. **A.** Peter met Akello.
B. Akello learnt about hygiene.

5. **A.** Nembe cleaned the house.
B. She emptied a bucket of water.

Help box

Use the **past simple** to describe something that happened in the past.

Use the **past perfect** to describe something that happened before that time.

I **had** already **cooked** the dinner by the time my mother came home.

When we arrived at the theatre, the concert **had** already **started**.

1 Make sentences. Use the words in brackets.

1. A tourist stopped to ask me for directions.

He **had lost** (lose) his map.

2. Hussein had a stomachache. He

..... **had eaten** (eat) too many sweets.

3. They weren't home when I rang them. They

. **had already gone** (already go) out.

4. Our team lost the match. We. **hadn't practised** ...
(not practise) enough.

5. When we went to the restaurant, we

realised that it ... **had closed** (close) down.

2 Join the sentences. Use the past perfect.

1. Carol learnt to speak three languages. She went to school.

Before she went to school, Carol had learnt to speak three languages.

2. She got married. She was 21.

By the time she was 21, **she had got married.**

.....

3. My friends left. I arrived at the restaurant.

When I arrived at the restaurant, **my friends had left.**

.....

4. He grew a moustache. He looked so different.

He looked so different, because **because he had grown a moustache.**

.....

5. The lesson ended. I spoke to the teacher.

After the lesson **had ended, I spoke to the teacher.**

.....

6. Their car broke down on the way. They were late.

They were late, because **their car had broken down on the way.**

.....

3 Complete the text with the past simple or past perfect.

When Mark (1) had finished (finish) his university studies, he (2) **went** (go) to work in Uganda. A few months earlier, he (3) **had read** (read) about a project there: a charity (4) **had started** (start) building schools in villages and they (5) **needed** (need) more volunteers. When Mark (6) **arrived** (arrive) in Uganda, he was surprised to see how much the charity (7) **had already done** (already do). They (8) **had cleared** (clear) trees to make space for the school. They (9) **had dug** (dig) a well to create a water supply for the school, and they (10) **had employed** (employ) a teacher. The children were so excited about their new building. They (11) **had never studied** (never study) in a classroom before, only outside. A few months earlier, they (12) **had written** (write) letters to schools in other parts of the world, and people (13) **had sent** (send) them books and classroom equipment.

Mark (14)**had planned**..... (plan) to stay for
a year, but after the year (15)**had ended**.....
(end), he decided to stay longer. He said
he (16)**had never felt**..... (never feel) so useful
and so satisfied with a job before.

Water for life

You turn on the tap and water comes out. It's easy, isn't it? But imagine walking miles in the hot sun to get water. And imagine if that water was dangerous and full of bacteria. Water isn't only necessary for drinking, but also for cooking, washing, growing food, making things and caring for animals.

18% of the world's population don't have safe drinking water, and 42% are without clean water for washing. But 2005 to 2015 is the United Nations Water for Life Decade, and it aims to help more people get access to clean and safe water.

There's a lot of water in the world, but unfortunately 97.5% is sea water, which isn't drinkable. Most freshwater is in the form of ice, so we have to look after the remaining 1% of water carefully.



People in richer countries, who use over 250 litres per person a day, will have to use less. Even 20–40 litres a day per person, which is just enough for basic human needs, can be difficult to find in many places.

In developing countries, women and girls, who are usually responsible for water, waste time and energy carrying water instead of working to improve their lives. On average, they walk a distance of six kilometres each day, which takes three hours, and they carry 20 litres of water home. If water is nearer their homes, girls have time to go to school. Women also suffer, because they need clean water when they are pregnant or looking after young babies. Diseases carried in water kill up to ten million children a year, putting mothers and their unborn children at risk.



BEFORE YOU READ The article on page 48 is about water. Match these numbers to the things you think they refer to.

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| d 1. 18 | a. the percentage of sea water in the world |
| c 2. 10,000,000 | b. the number of litres of water used daily per person in richer countries |
| a 3. 97.5 | c. the number of children who die every year from unsafe water |
| b 4. 250 | d. the percentage of the world's population without safe water |
| e 5. 20–40 | e. the number of litres of water a day per person |

3

Read the article again and answer these questions.

1. What does the article say we use water for?

Drinking, cooking, personal hygiene, washing and sanitation, care of babies and the sick, growing crops, making things and caring for domestic animals.

2. What is the UN doing from 2005 to 2015?

Aiming to help more people get access to clean, safe water and basic sanitation.

3. Why do we have to look after the world's supply of fresh water?

Because most freshwater is in the ice caps, so we have to look after the remaining 1% of water carefully.

4. Why is it important to have water near the places people live?

So that girls can have time to go to school.

5. Why is clean water important for women?

Because they need clean water when they are pregnant or looking after young babies.

6. In your opinion, how can a person help save water?

Don't leave the tap running; Don't use more water than is necessary while taking a shower, washing the car, irrigating the garden, etc.

4

Copy the clauses from the article and add *who* or *which*.

1. **which** isn't drinkable

2. **who** use over 250 litres per person a day

3. **which** is just enough for basic human needs

4. **who** are usually responsible for water

5. **which** takes three hours

Join these sentences with *who* or *which*.

1. Mr Hamdan is our doctor. He has got a lot of experience.

Mr Hamdan, who has got a lot of experience, is our doctor.

2. The museum is in the city centre. It is very interesting.

The museum, which is very interesting, is in the city centre.

3. My brother has sent me some very interesting emails. He is working in France.

My brother, who is working in France, has sent me some very interesting emails.

4. Damascus is the capital of Syria. Damascus has lovely traditional houses.

Damascus, which has lovely traditional houses, is the capital of Syria.

5. Our new school has got a computer room. The school was opened last year.

Our new school, which was opened last year, has got a computer room.

6. Samia's uncle and aunt are going to visit us next week. They live in the UAE.

Samia's uncle and aunt, who live in the UAE, are going to visit us next week.

Write these figures in words.

1. 12,000,000 **twelve million**
2. 120,000 **one hundred and twenty thousand**
3. 75% ... **seventy-five per cent**
4. 45 – 50 **forty-five to fifty**
5. 68.5 ... **sixty-eight point five**
6. 191 **one hundred and ninety-one**

5

Complete the sentences with who or

which.

1. Mrs Hayek,**who**..... is a teacher at my school, is leaving soon.
2. The charity,**which**..... is based in France, has several projects in Africa too.
3. My cousins,**who**..... live in Denmark, email us often.
4. I met Tareq,**who**..... said he was on his way to an interview.
5. Thank you for taking me to the exhibition,**which**... I enjoyed a lot.
6. She told me she had passed her test,**which**..... was really good news.
7. It began to rain suddenly, ...**which**..... nobody had expected.
8. Mr Hamad,**who**... is here on business, came for dinner last night.
9. Has anyone seen my bag,**which**..... I left here a few minutes ago?

6 Join the sentences. Use who or which.

1. I spent a weekend by the sea. It was wonderful.

I spent a weekend by the sea, which was wonderful.

2. The earth is getting hotter. It is causing the ice caps to melt.

~~The earth is getting hotter, which is causing the ice caps to melt.~~

3. Some children in Africa live very far from a school. They have to walk a long way every day.

~~Some children in Africa, who live very far from a school, have to walk a long way every day.~~

4. The water is used for washing and cooking, as well as drinking. It comes from a well.

~~The water, which comes from a well, is used for washing and cooking, as well as drinking.~~ / ~~The water, which is used for washing and cooking, as well as drinking, comes from a well.~~

5. People are travelling by plane more frequently. It is causing a lot of damage to the environment.

~~People are travelling by plane more frequently, which is causing a lot of damage to the environment.~~

6. The new town hall has been built in three months. It is opening tomorrow.

~~The new town hall, which is opening tomorrow, has been built in three months.~~ / ~~The new town hall, which has been built in three months, is opening tomorrow.~~

7 Rewrite the sentences, adding the appropriate extra information.

which is clean which is bad news for farmers
who were born in Lebanon
who won a scholarship which arrived today

1. My grandparents came to Syria in 1980.

My grandparents, **who were born in Lebanon**, came to Syria in 1980.

2. Thank you for your birthday card.

Thank you for your birthday card, which arrived today...

3. Drinking water comes from the new well.

Drinking water, which is clean, comes from the new well.

4. There hasn't been much rain.

There hasn't been much rain, which is bad news for farmers.

5. Ali is studying maths in Paris.

Ali, who won a scholarship, is studying maths in Paris..

Feeling good, living well...

Do you have a healthy lifestyle?

Or should you make some changes?

Do the quiz and find out!

1. Physical activity

Do you do a physical activity...?

- a.** rarely or never
- b.** about 30 minutes, three or four times a week
- c.** about 30 minutes, five days a week



2. Fruit and vegetables

Do you eat ...?

- a.** fewer than five servings of fruit and vegetables a day
- b.** five or six servings a day
- c.** more than six servings a day



3. Bread and cereals

Do you eat ...?

- a.** mostly white bread and biscuits
- b.** some white bread and biscuits, but some wholegrain
- c.** mostly wholegrain foods

4. Sugar

Do you ...?

- a.** drink a lot of fizzy drinks and eat sweets
- b.** sometimes drink fizzy drinks and eat sweets
- c.** prefer fruit juice or water

5. Sleep and rest

Do you ...?

- a.** usually get fewer than seven hours a night, often feel tired
- b.** usually get about seven hours a night, feel tired some days
- c.** get about eight or nine hours a night, seldom feel tired

6. Happiness

Do you ...?

- a. rarely feel very happy
- b. sometimes feel happy
- c. usually feel happy

7. Sharing problems

Do you ...?

- a. rarely tell your friends and family if you are worried
- b. often share your worries with friends and family
- c. always talk about your worries with friends and family



Writing

7 Write a health diary for a week.

The Red Cross and the Red Crescent

Aims

- To protect human life and health
- To encourage respect for human beings
- To prevent and reduce human problems
- To treat people the same, whatever their nationality, race, religion or politics

What they do

- Respond quickly to disasters
- Help countries to prepare for disasters
- Promote respect for human beings
- Promote health and community care

Fact file

- The first such society was started by a Swiss businessman, Henry Dunant, in the 19th century and it was named 'the Red Cross'.
- Henry Dunant received the first Nobel Peace prize in 1901.
- The headquarters are in Geneva, Switzerland.
- There are over 90 million volunteers worldwide; they often risk their lives to help people.
- There are 183 national societies.
- The Red Crescent is the symbol used in Muslim countries.
- The symbol is red on white so it can be seen easily in wars and disasters.
- They help 275 million people every year, and train millions of people in first aid.
- A World Day in May 2006 celebrated the volunteers' work.
- There was an International Youth Day on 12 August 2006.

Amazing body facts

Did you know?

Your heart beats more than one hundred thousand times a day – or around three billion times during an average lifetime.

For humans, the normal pulse is 70 heartbeats per minute. Elephants have a slower pulse of twenty-seven and for a canary it is a thousand!

If all the blood vessels in your body were put end to end, they would reach about sixty thousand miles.

Your lungs are made up of about three hundred million tiny air sacs. If they were laid flat, they would cover an area about the size of a tennis court.

Around two-thirds of a person's body weight is water. Blood is

ninety-two per cent water, and your brain is 75% water.

The human head contains 22 bones.

While babies are born with over 300 bones, adults only have two hundred and six; many bones join together as people grow up.

By the time you are 70, you will have easily drunk over twelve thousand

gallons of water.

You blink your eyes over ten million times a year.

Your forearm (from inside of elbow to inside of wrist) is the same length as your foot.

Fingernails grow four times faster than toenails.

It takes more muscles to frown than it does to smile.

1 Read the text and answer the questions.

1. Whose heart beats faster – an animal's or a bird's?

a bird's

2. 'Humans consist mostly of water.' Why is this statement true?

Because around two-thirds of a person's body weight is water, blood is 92% water and the brain is 75% water.

3. Why do adults have fewer bones than babies?

Because bones join together as we grow older.

4. How can you find out the size of your foot, without measuring it?

It is the same length as the length of the forearm (elbow to wrist).

5. What is more relaxing for the body – smiling or frowning? Why?

Smiling, because it uses fewer muscles.

2 Write the underlined numbers in the text in figures.

1.100,000.....

2.27.....

3.1,000.....

4.60,000.....

5.300,000,000.....

6.2/3.....

7.92%.....

8.206.....

9.12,000.....

10.10,000,000.....

3 Find these words in the text.

1. the red liquid that travels around the bodyblood.....

2. the organs used for breathing ...lungs.....

3. the joint in the middle of the arm .elbow.....

4. the number of heartbeats in a minute ..pulse.....

5. the many hard pieces of material that make up your skeletonbones.....

Writing

Write a health diary for a week.

HOW TO AVOID SPORTS INJURIES

We all know how important it is to exercise regularly. But many of us don't realise that exercise or sport can be dangerous – unless you know the rules. Here are five ways to avoid being injured during sport or exercise.

A.

Different sports need different protective equipment. Many sports insist that participants should wear helmets – horse-riding, baseball and skateboarding are just a few examples. Your helmet has to be the right type and size for the sport. Some sports require protection for the head (boxing) and eyes (swimming). But the correct shoes are essential for all sports and types of exercise.

B.

An essential part of any exercise is getting your body prepared for action. Starting physical exercise without stretching your muscles first can be dangerous. You need to get your body temperature

warmer to reduce the chances of getting injured during sport.

C.

A lot of unnecessary injuries can be avoided if players know and respect the rules of the game. For example, in hockey, you can't raise your stick above your shoulder. These rules were made to help keep injuries and accidents to a minimum.

D.

Many of the rules of a game were created to keep others safe. Good communication with others means a safer, more enjoyable sport. In swimming, for example, swimmers move in the same direction to avoid coming into contact with each other.

E.

Sometimes accidents will happen, and if you have been injured, you need to recover fully before doing the sport again. An injury can become more serious if you continue to exercise and don't take enough rest first.

1 Read the article. Match the headings with the paragraphs.

1. Remember, there are others around you! ... **D**.....
2. Rest your injuries **E**.....
3. Keep to the rules **C**.....
4. Warm up before you start **B**.....
5. Wear the right clothing **A**.....

2 Find words in the article that mean:

1. people who take part in something ... **participants**.....
2. very important; you can't do without it ... **essential**.....
3. obey, treat seriously **respect**.....
4. lift up **raise**.....
5. get better ... **recover**.....

1

Rewrite the sentences, using the word in brackets and the present perfect.

I read that book last week. (already)

I have already read that book.

1. I bought these shoes recently. (just)

I have just bought these shoes.

2. I didn't ride my new bike (but I will ride it soon). (yet)

I haven't ridden my new bike yet.

3. Did you tidy your room, as I asked you to? (yet)

Have you tidied your room (as I asked you to) yet?

4. Come in! I made tea a few minutes before you came. (just)

Come in! I have just made tea.

5. I packed my suitcase for the trip. (already)

I have already packed my suitcase for the trip.

2

Write sentences. Use the past simple and the past perfect.

Before the match / start / team / already / warm up.

Before the match started, the team had already warmed up.

1. Ahmed / be excited / because / he / never be / to Homs before.

Ahmed was excited because he had never been to Homs before.

2. The train / already leave / by the time / we get / to the station.

The train had already left by the time we got to the station.

3. They / never learn English / until / they come / to this school.

They had never learnt English until they came to this school.

4. I / leave a message / because / she / go out.

I left a message because she had gone out.

5. I / know the answers to the test / because / I study / the night before.

I knew the answers to the test because I had studied the night before.

3

Join the sentences. Use the words in brackets.

She finished her essay. Then she helped her mother. (as soon as)

As soon as she had finished her essay, she helped her mother.

1. Ahmed ate his supper. He wasn't hungry. (although)

Although he had had a late lunch, Ahmed ate his supper.

2. I got to school. I realised I left my book at home. (when)

When I got to school, I realised I had left my book at home.

3. I read the book. Then I saw the film. (before)

I had read the book before I saw the film.

4. The child hurt his leg. He was crying. (because)

The child was crying because he had hurt his leg.

5. We managed to put the fire out. The firemen came. (by the time)

By the time the firemen came, we had managed to put the fire out.

4

Complete the text with the past simple or past perfect of the verbs in brackets.

A few weeks ago, a woman (1)**bought**..... (buy) some bananas. But later that day, when she (2)**put**..... (put) her hand into the bag to eat one, a spider suddenly (3) ..**bit**.... (bite) her. By the time she (4)**got**..... (get) to hospital, she (5) ..**had become**..... (become) very ill. Luckily, she (6)**had taken**..... (take) a photo of the spider on her mobile phone. The doctors (7)**sent**..... (send) the photo to an expert. After he (8) ..**had identified**.. (identify) it, they could choose the correct medicine for the woman. She (9) ..**recovered**..... (recover). Apparently, the spider (10)**had hidden**..... (hide) in the bananas as they made their way across the seas.

5

Complete the sentences with who or which.

1. *Titanic*, ...**which**... was made a few years ago, is one of my favourite films.
2. Dina,**who**... is a very good cook, made me a delicious cake.
3. The Great Wall of China, ..**which**.. is 3,460 km long, is the longest wall in the world.
4. I went to the dentist,**who**..... told me I should eat less sugar.
5. The new restaurant, ..**which**.. was once a cinema, is very popular.
6. I'm afraid Dr Tareq,**who**... examined you last time, isn't here today.

6

Rewrite the sentences. Add the extra information in brackets.

We often go for picnics in the hills. (The hills are only a few kilometres away.)

We often go for picnics in the hills, which are only a few kilometres away.

1. Next summer I am going to visit my aunt. (She lives in Bahrain.)

Next summer I am going to visit my aunt, who lives in Bahrain.

2. My neighbour gave me a lovely painting. (She is an artist.)

My neighbour, who is an artist, gave me a lovely painting.

3. I did very well this term. (It made my parents proud.)

I did very well this term, which made my parents proud.

4. They invited me for dinner. (It was very kind of them.)

They invited me for dinner, which was very kind of them.

5. Mr Quassimi has been a teacher all his life. (He teaches History.)

Mr Quassimi, who teaches history, has been a teacher all his life. / Mr Quassimi, who has been a teacher all his life, teaches history.

Write some sentences giving advice.

I have just started a new school, and I would like to make friends quickly. What advice can you give me?

I would like to take up a new sport.
I enjoy ball games, and playing in a team. Which sports would you recommend? Have you got any advice about the sport to give me?

7

Finding answers

Grammar

*I'll ... , Shall I ... ? , be going to , If we take ...
first conditional + as soon as , when , until ,
before , after*

Vocabulary survival equipment: signal mirror, bucket, oars, emergency blanket, first-aid kit

1 a **BEFORE YOU READ** Match these words with the pictures.

7 **9** **6** **8** **2** **5**

a first-aid kit a signal mirror a fishing line and hooks a bucket oars signal flares
sea-sickness tablets an emergency blanket a whistle

1 **3** **4**



Lost at sea

You are on a ship in the South Pacific. It is sinking, and you have to decide what to take in your life raft. You have oars large enough for you and your crew. You are 1,000 miles from the nearest land. These are the items that you could take off the ship. Unfortunately, you can only take ten of them on your raft:



- a torch and batteries
- emergency blankets
- matches
- rope
- a fishing line and hooks
- a map of the ocean
- life belts
- a knife
- signal flares
- a mobile phone
- water
- a bucket
- food
- a signal mirror
- a whistle
- sun cream
- sea-sickness tablets
- a survival manual
- a compass
- a first-aid kit
- shark repellent
- a radio
- chocolate

Help box

Use will to predict the future.

The weather will get hotter – it won't get colder.

Use will for actions that we decide now, at the moment of speaking.

I'll make some tea.

Use going to for actions that we have decided before we speak.

I'm not going to watch TV tonight. I'm going to read a book.

For suggestions and offers, use Shall I / we ...?
or I'll ...

Shall I give you a lift to the station?

1 Cross out three items that are NOT useful on a camping trip in the desert.

a first-aid kit, a signal mirror, a fishing line and hooks, oars, signal flares, sea-sickness tablets, an emergency blanket, a whistle

2 Write P for a prediction or D for a decision. Complete the sentences with the correct form of will or going to.

1. I'm sure it won't (not) rain. The sky looks clearer now. P

2. Amal is very good at Science. I think she will be a famous doctor one day. P

3. What ... are you going to ... (you) do when you finish school? D

4. I've decided – I'm / am going to study French next year, as well as Biology. D

5. If we don't hurry up, we won't (not) get to school on time. P

3 Offer to help in these situations.

1. I need help with my homework.

Shall I help you? / I'll help you.

2. I would like to close the window, but it's
too high for me.

Shall I close it for you?

3. Grandmother needs someone to do the
shopping for her.

I'll do the shopping for her.

4. I'd love to learn to speak German.

I speak German. **Shall I teach you**

Help box

Use if + present simple + will /won't for things that will possibly happen.

If the tickets **are** too expensive, we **won't** be able to go.

If we have time, we'll go and see the counsellor.

We can put the 'if part' or the 'will part' of the sentence first.

If he doesn't feel well, he won't go to school.

He won't go to school if he doesn't feel well.

We usually put a comma after the 'if part' of the sentence.

4 Imagine you are going to a language school in London. Write questions and answers. What will happen if ...?

1. you go to London without your friends?

Q: What will happen if you go to London without your friends?

A: (not know anyone) If I go to London on my own, I won't know anyone.

2. you don't know anyone in London?

Q: What will happen if you don't know anyone in London?.....

A: (have to speak English)

If I don't know anyone in London, I'll have to speak English.....

3. you speak only English for a week?

Q: What will happen if you speak only English for a week?.....

A: (improve a lot)

If I speak only English for a week, my English will improve a lot.

4. your English gets much better?

Q: What will happen if your English gets much better?.....

A: (do well at school)

If my English gets much better, I'll do well at school.....

5. you do well in your exam?

Q: What will happen if you do well in your exam?.....

A: (go to university)

If I do well in my exam, I'll go to university.....

Drilling for oil

PROBLEM-SOLVING IN THE REAL WORLD

Oil (petroleum) gives us a lot of the energy we use every day. It also provides materials for chemicals, medicines and plastics. Oil is formed from plants and animals buried millions of years ago. It can be thousands of metres under the ground. So have you ever thought about how we actually find the oil and then get it out of the ground? It's an incredible achievement!

Job descriptions

Before any drilling begins, we have to do a lot of work. I'm a petroleum geologist. I study the area carefully to see if it is likely there is oil. Then I use satellites and computers to explore the land. I also look at pieces of rock and earth. When I have enough information, I can say if oil or gas is likely to be in the rocks.

I'm a photo-geologist and I look at photos taken from aeroplanes. Because I understand the landscape, the photos tell me where there could be oil. My work contributes to that of other specialists. We can't be sure there is oil until all our different tests are done.

After the geologist find a likely area, I can start my work. I'm a seismologist – someone who understands earth movement. I send vibrations underground and use the information to make models on my computer. I also use microphones to listen for vibrations. When there is oil underground, the vibrations are different.

I'm a drilling engineer. I don't start work until a possible reservoir of oil has been found. Then I am responsible for the planning and managing of the actual drilling. I have to think of the best way to get the oil out of the ground. In the end, there is only one way to be sure there is oil – drilling. Even after all those clever people have done their work!

I'm a mud engineer. It's a strange name, but a very important job. I have to check that the right mud, or drilling fluid, is used for the drill hole. Mud allows the machinery to work properly. I have to test if it is the correct thickness and weight. If I make a mistake, there could be an explosion.

Vocabulary industry: drill, vibration, machinery

1 Match the words (1–5) with the definitions (a–e).

- | | | |
|--------------|----------|--|
| 1. Drill | d | a. fast, continuous movement from side to side |
| 2. geologist | e | b. liquid |
| 3. vibration | a | c. a large natural or man-made pool for storing liquid |
| 4. reservoir | c | d. create holes with a machine |
| 5. fluid | b | e. studies the rocks and soil that make up the earth |

Comprehension

2 Read the introduction to the article and answer these questions.

1. What do we use oil for?

For giving us energy and providing materials for chemicals, medicines and plastics.

2. How is oil formed?

From plants and animals buried millions of years ago.

3. What sort of jobs do you think are involved in getting oil out of the ground?

3 Read the job descriptions and write job titles for the following.

Who ...

1. ... uses satellites to look for oil? **petroleum geologist**
2. ... uses liquids to help get the oil out safely? **mud engineer**
3. ... is responsible for the drilling? **drilling engineer**
4. ... uses aeroplanes to get information? **photo-geologist**
5. ... uses microphones and computers? **seismologist**

Grammar in context as soon as, when, until, before, after

4 Match the beginnings and ends of the sentences.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Before any drilling begins, c | a. until all our different tests are done. |
| 2. When I have enough information, d | b. there could be an explosion. |
| 3. We can't be sure there is oil a | c. we have to do a lot of work. |
| 4. After the geologists find a likely area, e | d. I can say if oil or gas is likely to be in the rocks. |
| 5. If I make a mistake, b | e. I can start my work. |

5 Circle the correct word.



I didn't know a crab could climb a tree, (1) *as soon as* / *after* / *until* I read it in a book. It's amazing! This kind of crab is called a Coconut Crab. (2) *Before* / *When* / *Until* it gets hungry, it climbs up a palm tree. (3) *Before* / *Until* / *After* it gets a coconut, it cracks it open with its claws. It doesn't wait (4) *until* / *as soon as* / *before* it gets back down on to the beach (5) *as soon as* / *after* / *before* eating the coconut. It starts eating (6) *before* / *until* / *as soon as* it picks the coconut!

6 Rewrite the sentence pairs as one sentence. Use the words in brackets.

1. I'll stay indoors. It hasn't stopped raining.

(until)

I'll stay indoors until it stops raining.

2. Promise you'll phone me and tell me. You get your results later. (as soon as)

Promise you'll phone me and tell me as soon as you get your results.

3. I'll come out with you. I finish work at

5 o'clock. (after)

I'll come out with you after I finish work at 5 o'clock.

4. You can wait here. It's not time for you to

go home. (until)

You can wait here until it's time for you to go home.

5. I'd never seen her. I met her at the

conference. (before)

I'd never seen her before I met her at the conference.

6. I'll phone you. I get to the station at

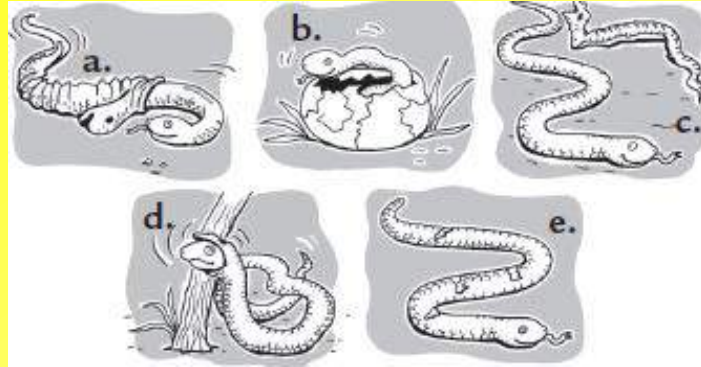
4 o'clock. (when)

I'll phone you when I get to the station at 4 o'clock.

7

Match the sentences with the pictures.

How does a snake lose its skin?



1. The snake comes out of the egg. It loses the outer layer of its skin.
This process will happen many times right up to the time the snake dies. Picture**b**.....
2. The snake grows, but the outer layer of skin doesn't grow. Picture**e**.....
3. The skin gets tight. The snake rubs against a tree. Picture**d**.....
4. The skin begins to get loose. The snake slides out of it. Picture**a**.....
5. The snake loses the old skin. First, it grows a new skin underneath. The old skin has dropped off. The snake has a shiny new skin. Picture**c**.....

8 Now rewrite the sentences. Use the words given.

1. As soon as ~~the snake comes out of the egg, it loses the~~
..... outer layer of its skin.

This will happen ~~many times~~
until ~~the snake~~ dies.

2. When ~~the snake grows, the outer layer of skin~~
..... doesn't grow.

3. When ~~the skin gets loose, the snake rubs~~
..... against a tree.

4. As soon as ~~the skin begins to get loose, the snake slides~~
..... out of it.

5. Before ~~the snake loses the old skin, it grows~~
..... a new skin underneath.

After ~~the old skin has dropped off, the snake has~~
..... a shiny new skin.

Questions
you always
WANTED
to ask

Why is sea air good for you?

Many doctors say a trip to the sea is good for you. Breezes that come from the sea are full of minerals such as iodine and sodium from the salty water. Sea air is also fairly unpolluted, and sea-salt crystals in the air help clean the atmosphere.

Would a firework work on the Moon?

Yes, it probably would.

As you know, fire needs oxygen. So you would think it couldn't work on the Moon. But many fireworks have a chemical mix that contains a source of oxygen, so they could still work. And with the Moon's low gravity, a firework could fly up several kilometres!

**Where will my
electronic gadgets
end up when they
don't work any
more?**

Mobile phones and
other electronic
gadgets contain
gold, silver and
copper. Millions of them are
broken up so the metal can
be extracted. Many countries
have collection bins for people
to recycle their old phones. So
don't throw your old phone in
the bin. Recycle it!

**Are
fingerprints
unique?**

The chances
of finding
someone with
exactly the same fingerprints
as you is one in 64 billion – so
the answer is almost yes. Even
identical twins don't have the
same fingerprints. Fingerprints
are formed while the unborn
baby is developing. They help
us to grip and handle objects.
So they aren't only useful for
the police!

Why do text messages get through when there is no signal for voice calls?

Text messages use a very small amount of data compared to voice calls.

They also only need a very short connection time.

When there is a weak signal, it may be long enough for a text, but not for a voice call. Also, if you send a message that is out of range, the network resends it later.

How do they get the soft centre in chocolates?

First, the manufacturers make hard centres of sugar and water. These are easy to cover in chocolate. The hard centres contain an enzyme (a substance that causes a chemical reaction to happen). The chocolates are heated to a temperature which doesn't melt the chocolate, but makes the enzyme partly dissolve the centre.

1

Read the article again and answer these questions.

1. What are the two main benefits of sea air?

It is full of minerals and it is fairly unpolluted.

2. The writer says that a firework could fly up a long way on the Moon. Why?

Because there is low gravity on the Moon.

3. Why shouldn't you throw away mobile phones?

Because they can be recycled. /

Because they contain gold, silver and copper which can be used again.

4. Could another person theoretically have the same fingerprints as you?

In theory, yes, but it is extremely unlikely!

5. Why do text messages only need a short time to send?

Because they have a small amount of data, so they only need a short connection time.

6. How do manufacturers get the soft centre in chocolate?

They make hard centres of sugar and water, containing an enzyme which dissolves the centre when it is heated.

7. Which fact did you find most interesting? Why?

Can water go bad?

As you know, water can be stored in wells until you need it. But will it still be fresh when you want it? Water *can* go bad. If you store it in an open container, insects and other tiny organisms will make their homes in the water. You won't want to drink that water. It can also go bad in a closed container, unless chemicals have been added before it goes into the container. If you add chlorine or iodine, it will stop bacteria from forming.

Can lightning strike you when you are indoors?

Yes, it can, and every year, over 1,000 people will get hit by lightning this way. When lightning strikes a phone line, it travels down the phone line, and if you are holding the phone at that time, it will reach you. So if there is a lightning storm, you should not use the phone. You should not be in the bath or shower, either, because lightning can strike metal pipes and cause an electric shock. It's best to stay away from computers too – anything that can carry an electrical charge from the lightning to your body.

What will happen if all the icebergs melt?

We all know that the Earth is getting warmer. This will cause the icebergs to crack and pieces will break off. And when that happens, the water level will rise. Scientists have predicted a sea level change by the year 2100. They estimate that the sea will rise 50 centimetres, on average, by that time. The rise will come from warmer sea temperatures, and from melting ice. This rise in sea level will have a dramatic effect on coastal cities and towns all over the world.

1 Read the text and decide if the sentences are true (T) or false (F).

1. If you store water in a closed container, it will not go bad. **F**
2. Chemicals can be added to water to stop bacteria from forming. **T**
3. It isn't dangerous to use the phone during a lightning storm. **F**
4. If you want to have a bath, it's better to wait until the storm is over. **T**
5. Any electrical object can increase the danger of injuries by lightning. **T**
6. If we don't try to stop the Earth from getting warmer, sea levels will rise in future. **T**
7. Rising sea levels won't be a problem. **F**

2 Match the beginnings and the ends of the following sentences.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. It's possible to store water e | a. in their homes every year. |
| 2. Many people are struck by lightning a | b. if the sea continues to become warmer. |
| 3. Avoid having a bath during a lightning storm d | c. if you live by the coast. |
| 4. Pieces of ice will break off the icebergs b | d. because you can get an electric shock from the metal pipes. |
| 5. Your home might be damaged by flooding in the future c | e. until you need to use it. |

Writing

Write instructions. Use the pictures to help you.

How do you make tea?

8

Solving problems

The Buried City

Episode 4: Underground

One moment Tareq and Hussein were exploring a narrow alley behind the theatre, the next they were falling through space. They landed with a bump. Above them, a thin beam of sunlight shone through the hole in the ceiling. They could see that they were sitting in an underground room – a part of the buried city. Tareq saw something on one of the walls.

Tareq: Look, it's a beautiful painting. If it wasn't so dark, I could study it properly.

Hussein: And if it wasn't so dark, we could find a way out.

Tareq started to walk towards the painting, but Hussein stopped him. He pointed at the ground. A long, glittering shape was crawling into the shadows. It was a snake! Hussein found a large stick. He said he would use it if the snake came back. After about half an hour, it grew dark.

Tareq: If I had some matches, I would make a fire so that we had some light.

Hussein: Don't worry. I know how to make one.

Hussein turned on his mobile phone. With the light, he collected some dry pieces of wood. He rubbed the wood together and produced some sparks. Then it started burning. The light from the fire revealed the rest of the chamber.

Tareq: Well, we have a fire now. But how can we get out?

Hussein: I've got an idea.

Nadia and her parents stayed in a small hotel near the buried city. Nobody could sleep. Mr Hammad found his daughter sitting by the window, looking out at the desert under the stars. Nadia looked at him, excited.

Nadia: Dad, I've just had an idea. I think I know where they are.

Mr Hammad: Where, Nadia?

Nadia: Well, if they went to look at the amphitheatre, they wouldn't walk away into the desert. So they must still be in the city.

Mr Hammad: That's right. But we've looked everywhere.

Nadia: Well, most of the city is still buried. We know there are houses and streets under the sand.

If Hussein and Tareq fell down a hole, they would be in the buried city. Nadia pointed at the moonlit sand.

Mr Hammad: You're right! I have to tell the security guards!

2

8.1 Listen and read the first section of the story. Answer these questions.

1. How did Tareq and Hussein get into the underground room?

They fell through a hole in an alley.

2. What did Tareq see on the wall?

He saw a beautiful painting.

3. What did Hussein see on the ground?

He saw a snake.

4. How did Hussein make a fire?

He rubbed some dry pieces of wood together.

4

8.2 Listen and read the second section of the story. Decide if these sentences are true (T) or false (F).

1. Nadia and her parents went back home. F

2. Nadia couldn't sleep, so she looked out of the window and thought. T

3. Nadia thinks the boys have walked into the desert. F

4. Nadia thinks the boys are in the buried city. T

5

If it wasn't ... , I'd ...

5 Copy and complete these sentences about the story.

1. If it wasn't so dark, Tareq ...

If it wasn't so dark, Tareq could study the painting properly.

2. If Tareq had some matches, he would make a fire.

3. If Tareq and Hussein went to look at the amphitheatre, they ...
wouldn't walk away into the desert.

4. If they fell down a hole, they would be in the buried city.

8

Solving problems

1

Write sentences with these words.

1. If / she / want / me / to help / her, she /
ask / me.

If she wanted me to help her, she
would ask me.

2. I / do / it / if / you / ask me.

.....
3. If / I / break / my mother's vase / she / be /
very angry.

.....
4. You / not be / so tired / if / you / go to
bed / earlier.

.....
5. If / I / leave / my homework / at home / I /
get into trouble.

.....

2 Write the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

Yaser: Do you want to come to the zoo with me tomorrow, Yousef ?

Yousef: I (1) (go) if I
(2) (have) some money.

Yaser: Well, if you (3)
(not spend) a lot of money on computer
games, you (4)
(be able to) go to the zoo!

Yousef: I know, you're right. If my brother
(5) (lend) me his games,
I (6) (not have to) buy
them myself!

Yaser: If you (7) (offer) to
lend him some of your games, maybe he
(8) (feel) bad about his
selfishness.

Yousef: Mmm, if you (9) (know)
my brother better, you (10)
(not say) that!

3

How would things be different? Read each situation and complete the sentences.

1. I'm not going to watch the football match tonight. It ends so late.

If the football match didn't end so late, I would go and watch it tonight.

2. We don't speak English outside the classroom, so we don't improve.

We if
outside the classroom.

3. The weather is bad, so we are not going to the beach.

If the weather,
..... to the beach.

4. I can't help you. I'm not good at maths.

If I good at maths,

.....

5. I don't understand this book. The language is so difficult.

I this book
..... so difficult.

Complete the dialogue. Use these words or phrases.

a club a hobby friends in touch pieces sad something new sorry careful to people

1.

A: I feel (a) that you're leaving the school, Majeda.

B: So do I. We must promise to keep (b)

2.

A: I'm bored, Mum!

B: If I were you, I'd take up (c) Join (d) or something – it's a good way to make new (e) And talk (f) If you started (g), it would stop you from being bored.

3.

A: Mrs Hakim, I want to say (h) about what happened to your vase. I was carrying it to the shelf, when I dropped it and it broke into two (i) I promise I'll try and mend it with glue.

B: It's all right. Just be (j) Next time.

6

Rewrite Naser's mother's warnings. Use

If I were you, ...

1. Don't come home too late.

If I were you, I wouldn't come home too late.

2. You should take a coat.

.....

3. You shouldn't wait for the bus alone.

.....

4. Take some money with you.

.....

5. Find out what time the last bus leaves.

.....

Problem page

Problems

1- Dear counsellor
It's the school holidays.
I have got nothing to do,
And my friends live a long
way away. Can you advise
Me?

Hugo, Australia

2- Dear counsellor
I'm worried because I'm
going to start a new
school. All my friends are
going to a different school,
and I won't know anyone.
What would you do?

Asma, UAE

3- Dear counsellor
I had an argument with
my best friend. I really
want to be her friend,
but I'm scared that I will
look stupid if I say I am
sorry. What should I do?

Isabel, Mexico

4- Dear counsellor
I think I am spending too
much time on the computer.
I prefer surfing the Net and
playing computer games to
seeing my friends. What do
you suggest?

Carlos, Spain

A. Dear **Carlos**...
Don't worry, this is a very common problem nowadays. Why don't you make a timetable and allow yourself a limited amount of time per day? Show it to your parents, so they can help you. And if I were you, I would play games with my friends so you meet them face to face!

B. Dear **Asma**...
It's natural to worry when you start something new. But don't forget that the other students will be new, too. You'll soon make friends if you smile and talk to people. And don't forget to keep in touch with your old friends – you'll have lots to tell them.

C. Dear **Hugo**...
Why don't you see what is going on in your town? There are usually special summer schools with really interesting activities. You could learn a new sport, such as canoeing, or a new hobby, such as drama. You're sure to make new friends.

D. Dear **Isabel**...
If I were you, I would apologise as soon as possible. It's always difficult to say we're sorry, but you won't look silly, I promise. You should explain to your friend that you didn't mean to upset her, and that you would like to be friends again.

1 Match and write the expressions.

1 b keep in touch

1. keep → a. friends

2. say → b. in touch

3. start → c. sorry

4. take up → d. to people

5. talk → e. something new

6. Make → f. a hobby

2 Read the problems on page 62. Match them with the titles below.

4. a. No time for friends

3. b. Friends disagree

2. c. New life

1. d. Nothing to do

a Read the answers and match them with the problems.

b Who does the counsellor advise to do the following?

1. learn a new sport Hugo

2. say sorry Isabel

3. play games with friends Carlos

4. smile and talk to people Asma

5. make a timetable Carlos

6. find a summer school Hugo

The environment

- What is pollution?
- What is global warming?
- What are 'holes in the ozone layer'?
- What is made from recycled materials?
- Why do people cut down rainforests?
- What are we doing to protect animals?
- What can we do every day to save the planet?
- What are national and world leaders doing?

The solar system

- What are the major planets in the solar system called?
- Which one recently lost its status as a planet?
- How hot is the Sun?
- What is an eclipse of the Sun?
- Is the Sun moving?
- Can the Sun's rays be harmful?
- Why is Mars red?
- What are Saturn's rings made of?
- What are shooting stars?

Seas and oceans

- How many oceans are there?
- Which is the smallest/
coldest/warmest/saltiest?
- How big are they?
- What makes waves?
- What is the bottom of the ocean like?
- What are tides?
- What is the sea made of?
- Why is the sea blue?

Write sentences about Ali's plans.

Monday – meet Obaid at the library

On Monday, he's going to meet Obaid at the library.

1. On Tuesday, 2. On Wednesday,
.....
3. On Thursday, 4. On Friday,
.....
5. On Saturday, 6. On Sunday,
.....

2 Write these people's predictions about the future.

1. There be computers on every desk at school.

2. Some people think there be any teachers.

But we always need human teachers.

Computers be able to teach us everything!

3. Cars be used any more. We
have personal aeroplanes instead.

4.

The weather be warmer all over the world.

In wet countries like Britain, there be palm
trees and tropical fruit.

3 Complete the offers of help. Then match them with the situations.

- a. I've forgotten my ruler. 1. read it to you. _____
- b. I just haven't got time to take these books 2. turn the music down
a
back to the library. bit? _____
- c. What are we going to buy Rakan for his 3. get him a book?

birthday?
- d. I can't find my purse! 4. Don't worry, help you look
for it. _____
- e. I can't read the sign – I've forgotten my glasses. 5. lend you mine.

- f. It's really noisy in here, I can't hear what you're 6. take them for
you. _____
saying.

Complete the questions and answers. Use will / won't.

1. Q: What / you do / if / you / be / late?

.....
A: If / I / be / late / I / phone you.
.....

2. Q: What / you buy / if / you go / shopping today?

.....
A: If / I go / shopping / I / buy / some new pens.
.....

3. Q: How / you get home / if / you miss / the train?

.....
A: I / go / by bus / if / I miss / the train.
.....

Circle the correct word or phrase.

- 1. I'll phone you *until / as soon as* I arrive.
- 2. I always brush my teeth *before / as soon as* I go to bed.
- 3. I hope I manage to see you *until / before* you go on holiday.
- 4. *When / After* a few hours, I got tired of playing video games.
- 5. *As soon as / When* you see Hind next time, tell her I said hello.
- 6. Do we really have to wait *before / until* July to visit them?

Complete the sentences about imaginary situations. Use the words in brackets.

- 1. What (you do) if (you find) money in the street?
- 2. If a tourist (ask) you to recommend an interesting place to visit in Syria, what (you say)?
- 3. If I (not be) interested in art, I (not go) to the art gallery.
- 4. Nour (not invite) you to dinner if she (not want) you to come.
- 5. I (buy) a new camera if I (have) enough money.
- 6. If I (win) a holiday anywhere in the world, I (go) to Japan.

Give advice to Yousef.

get the right shoes

don't run in the dark.

If I were you, I'd get the right shoes.

If I were you, I wouldn't run in the dark.

1. warm up before you start.

.....

2. don't do too much at first.

.....

3. increase the distance slowly and regularly.

.....

4. wear comfortable clothing.

.....

5. don't eat just before running.

.....

DANGEROUS JOBS

Oil-well firefighter

My job is very dangerous; I put out fires that happen at oil wells. Oil-well fires get extremely hot, and we wear special protective clothing and a steel hat. We have to try and put a cap over the well. It's hard, dirty work, and we have to be quick and safe. I work on about 80 wells in a year. It's satisfying arriving to deal with a huge fire and being able to put it out. I never know where I'm going next – I have to be ready to go anywhere in the world.

Fisherman

My job is one of the most dangerous in the world. We work long hours and get very tired and we have to use heavy equipment in stormy seas. We wear waterproof clothes and we have to be careful not to fall into the sea. I fell in once – it was terrifying, but the other fishermen rescued me. The job is exciting, and if we catch many fish we can earn a lot. I wouldn't like to do anything else.

Alaskan pilot

An Alaskan pilot's job is very dangerous because I have to fly over mountains in extreme weather. Why do I do it? Well, it's a very useful job, as I fly to faraway villages delivering mail, medicine, food and goods – I enjoy being able to help. I love Alaska – it's incredibly beautiful up in the sky above the lakes and mountains. Alaska is a dangerous place to live, as you can be killed by bears or get lost in the mountains. But I don't mind danger.

Smoke jumper

I am parachuted into areas where there are forest fires. Once I am there, I have to cut trees down and clear plants to stop the fire spreading. It is risky, because fire and smoke can kill you, but we wear special protective clothes to stop the heat and smoke affecting us. If we do our job well, we have the satisfaction of saving people's lives and protecting forests. I actually like the danger and enjoy the physical work.

Rewrite these sentences in the passive.

1. If you get hungry, you can buy snacks at the shop.

If you get hungry, snacks can be bought at the shop.

2. Every year, thousands of tourists visit the islands.

Every year, ~~the islands are visited by thousands of tourists.~~

3. We recycle paper and make new products.

Paper ~~is recycled and new products are made.~~

4. Scientists can predict natural disasters more accurately these days.

Natural disasters ~~can be predicted by scientists more accurately these days.~~

5. They are building new walls around the village to stop flood water.

New walls ~~are being built around the village to stop flood water.~~

Project: Jobs

A magazine recently did a survey to find the top ten jobs in the country. It compared them, using criteria such as earnings, level of difficulty or stress and the positive and negative factors of each one. Here is the list of the top ten jobs.

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Software designer | 2. College professor |
| 3. Financial advisor | 4. Personnel manager |
| 5. Doctor or nurse | 6. Market research analyst |
| 7. Computer technician | 8. Property agent |
| 9. Pharmacist | 10. Psychologist |

We decided to look at some of the jobs on the list.

A. In today's world, lots of people feel under stress or worried about something. So the need for people in this job is growing. The pay is good, the hours are flexible and it's very rewarding to feel you are helping people. The worst thing about it? Many years of study!

B. Demand for people in this job is also growing, mainly because we are all living longer! More and more drugs are being developed, and people are needed to sell these medicines to patients. People qualified to do this job can also give advice to people about medicine and treatment for illnesses. It isn't so pleasant having to talk to angry patients, though ...

C. These professionals are needed in almost every field today. That's why this is one of the fastest growing jobs in the world. You need to be very good at maths and problem solving. You can end up working long hours, but on exciting projects like designing new video games or life-saving medical equipment. The money is very good – but many people in this area of work suffer from eyestrain, backache, hand and wrist problems.

D. Are you the kind of person who always wants to find out what the next trend is? Then this could be the job for you. Before any product or service is developed, companies use people to do surveys, to collect information from possible customers and find out whether the product or service will be popular. You could be working on a lot of different projects, from testing a new car, to finding out which politician people will vote for. Exciting? Yes – but working with graphs, data and calculations – maybe not!

Read the text. Which of the ten jobs are described in the texts?

A. Psychologist B. Pharmacist C. Software designer D. Market research analyst

Found got lost rescued saved search sunk

Teenagers (1)rescued..... in storm at sea

After a terrifying few days for a group of teenagers and their worried parents, they were brought home safely yesterday. The teenagers were on a canoeing trip near Sandy Beach, when a sudden change of weather meant they (2)got lost..... in heavy fog. Moments later, a storm came up and rescue boats were sent out to (3)search..... for the teenagers. But although the rescuers (4)found..... the canoes quite quickly, there was no sign of the teenagers until a while later. 'At least we knew the canoes had not (5)sunk.....,' said the rescue team. 'Eventually, we found the teenagers. They managed to hold on to some trees on a tiny island, while their canoes were swept away in the storm.' 'As soon as we heard the sound of the motorboats, we knew we were going to be (6)saved.....,' said the relieved teenagers.

Choose the correct words.

1. This painting painted by Monet in the 19th century.

a) is **b) was** c) is being

2. The ancient pyramids built by the Egyptians.

a) were b) are being c) are

3. Today, millions of mobile phone calls made every second.

a) were **b) are being** c) can

4. Traditionally on this day, special food eaten, and this is still the case today.

a) can be b) is being **c) was**

5. Exams in Syria usually done at the end of each school semester.

a) can be b) were **c) are**

Complete the text with the correct passive form of the verbs in brackets.

Paper (1) **was first produced** (first produce) as early as 3000 BC in Egypt, Ancient Greece and Rome. It (2) **was made** (make) from a plant called papyrus. Later, papyrus (3) **was replaced** (replace) by sheep skin or calf skin. The skins (4) **were first stretched** (first stretch), then (5) **dried** (dry) to make them hard. In China, writing (6) **was done** (do) on bamboo. Silk (7) **was also used** (also use), but it was very expensive. The idea for making paper from wood (8) **was developed** (develop) in China. **Today,** paper (9) **is considered** (consider) to be one of the great Chinese inventions. However, it is also possible to make paper from other materials: for example wheat straw and sugar cane (10) **can be used** (can use). Today, recycling paper is essential, if we want to continue producing paper in the future.

Write about how paper is made. Use the passive form of the verbs in brackets.

- The trees in the forest **are chopped down** (chop down).

- 2. Then they **are cut** (cut) into big pieces, called logs.

- 3. They **are driven** (drive) to the paper mill in lorries.

- 4. They **are broken** (break) into tiny pieces by a machine.

- 5. After that, water ... **is added** (add) and **mixed**
(mix) with the tiny pieces of wood.

- 6. This water ... **is removed** ... (remove) later and the paper **is dried out**
(dry out) by a special machine.

- 7. Finally, the paper **is made** (make) into large rolls on another machine.

Complete the rules with the passive form of the verbs in brackets, and *can* or *can't*.

The Odeon Theatre, Stratford

- ✓ Seats*can be booked*..... (book) in advance, by phone or on the internet.
- ✓ Programmes ...*can be downloaded*.. (download) from the internet.
- ✓ They *can also be obtained* (also obtain) at the box office.
- X Food and drink*can't be taken*..... (take) into the theatre.
- X Ticket holders ..*can't be allowed*.. (allow) to enter the theatre after a play has started.
- X Mobile phones*can't be used*..... (use) during the performance.

3 Complete the sentences with the present or past passive.

1. The telephone*was invented*... (invent) by Alexander Graham Bell in 1876.
2. The game of basketball*was first thought* (first think) of by James Naismith, a Canadian.
Nowadays, basketball*is played*..... (play) all over the world.
3. A lot of the world's gold *is still produced*... (still produce) in South Africa.
4. Penicillin ..*was discovered*..... (discover) by Alexander Fleming.
5. In the past, most letters*were written*. (write) by hand, or*typed*.. (type) on machines.
But nowadays, computers*are used*..... (use) for letters.
6. Every year, a lot of money (spend) by people sending each other greeting cards.
is spent

